DICTIONARY OF TURKISH ROOTS IN WESTERN LANGUAGES

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Dedicated to Norm Kisamov

Revised and expanded versions (January 2 2024; January 21 2024, May 1 2024, May 28 2024, August 11 2025, October 5, 2025, November 25, 2025)

This dictionary is the most comprehensive of my works in this area. Here, there are about 22. 000 examples in **3193** items. It emerged as a result of scanning the sources of about 300 authors, but the sources are so abundant... This is still an ongoing and endless examination.

The words are mostly English, Latin, and German. These are followed by Native American, Celtic, Greek and French words. Then Italian, Spanish, Icelandic, Basque, Hebrew and Arabic… There are also nearly two thousand examples from Sanskrit.

This latest version, like the previous one, is open to discussion. However, I think I have now written my explanations and opinions more clearly. I have written the entiries more accurately. I hope content errors and editorial mistakes have significantly decreased. Nevertheless, I am open to warnings and criticisms.

The majority of words overwhelmingly reveal the influence of Turkish roots in Western languages. While a small part of them are still controversial and some require further development. Nevertheless, setting aside the tens of thousands words, if a relationship is discerned within a mere 500 words, it calls for a comprehensive reevaluation of global linguistics. This dictionary stands as a definitive refutation of the unscientific, colonialist Indo-European theory.

Despite the multi-faceted, conclusive, and abundant evidence, some persist in repeating the 'random similarity' cliché. This repetition continues, as they lack alternatives in the realm of scientific discussion. Whether due to severe social mental retardation or ideological bigotry, the result is the same, racism or stupidity, both being equally detrimental. Please do not perceive any offense or insult here; unfortunately, what I express here is my philosophical view on humanity.

Another challenge lies in the racist prejudices held by the majority of Turkish academics against Turks. The lack of social intelligence in various fields and admiration for strength intertwine, causing significant troubles for humanity.

The fight against bigotry is a shared duty for individuals like us. Ask any competent mathematician or statistician without a preconceived understanding of linguistics: How many words should be the same in meaning and sound between two languages, so that this is no longer considered a coincidence? Any mathematician unencumbered by traditional linguistic clichés will likely provide a similar answer.

Let's not speculate, these calculations and discussions occurred in the field of linguistics half a century ago. For some, 100 similar basic words are conclusive proof of commonality. Certain authors argue that 7 words pairs suffice for full root partnership (Swadesh, Greenberg, Bender, Cowan).

In this dictionary, we discuss hundreds of word pairs and tens of thousands of overlaps.

The demonstrating the strong influence of Turkish or any other language, such as Arabic or Hebrew, on European languages (as this dictionary does once again) fundamentally challenges the prevailing understanding of Western linguistics. Suppose Turkish borrowed these common words from other languages 1500-2000 years ago; in that case, Turkish belongs to the same language family. And this is a signifying the collapse of the Western linguistic paradigm and the fairy tale of language families. But this is only the first aspect of the issue.

The second aspect involves registering Turkish as a founding language for Western languages. I wish we could make these arguments with purely academic motives. Nationalism, while not shameful unless descending into fanaticism, has never been my primary motivation. The real ultra-nationalists are colonialists disguised in liberal and democratic masks, distorting facts about disempowered nations. We cannot allow the deactivation of objective information through accusations of nationalism.

Why is the Turkish a root language? In this glossary, we broadly cover Western etymologists' explanations for Western words. Out of desperation, they were drowned in falsification. They try to analyze the world's languages ignoring the Turkish deliberately. They come to many wrong conclusions.

1- All their theses are in vain when we put their common words from Sumerian, Hittite, Akkad and Etruscan. The closest partner of these ancient languages is Turkish. You will find examples from all these languages in most of the words we examine in this dictionary. If there is a common word between Turkish and Persian, it is automaticly interpreted as a borrowing of Turkish from Persian. However, when we find a common root in Sumerian, Hittite or Akkadian

forming a cluster in Turkish, the Persian claim does not disappear, but becomes weaker. The language called Persian also has a strong Turkish root, dating back thousands of years. That's another topic.

2- When we show many examples from the Native American languages about the same commonalities, that separated from the continent 20 thousands years ago, the question of which language was the main root finds a definite answer. For example, let's say a word is common in Latin, Greek and Turkish. What do they say reflexively: “Turkish and Latin borrowed this word from Greek”. However, if this word is present in the same meaning in the Native American language, it turns out that the real root is Turkish. Among the words that Turkish does not have in common with the so-called Indo-European languages, there are words in common with Native American languages. Doesn't this definitely prove that Turkish is the primary language? This dictionary has hundreds of examples from Sanskrit as well.

3- On top of that, when we find and show the sound change laws in the transition of Turkish roots to other languages, the level of evidence increases. The "it's a coincidence" defense becomes ridiculous when we show seven or eight examples for a law of change. Moreover, we show 30-40 or even 100-150 examples for some laws. Adnan Atabek is the best at discovering the laws of sound. Also I added some laws to his. Of course, all of them are open to scientific discussion. As long as we condemn the attitude of deliberately “not seeing, hearing or speaking” the clear evidence.

4- The maps and dates of the ancient migration routes of humanity, based on **genetic studies** published in the last 30-20 years, show the same truth. The most developed and comprehensive of these are the publications of **Anatole Klyosov**. Articles and books in this direction confirm the partnership codes that we have revealed in the field of the language. And our evidence also confirms theirs.

5- The same partnership is already present in cultural codes, legends, religions, monuments, rugs, clothes, music, symbols, etc.

6- An important part of the Turkish words common with Western languages are also common with Turkish dialects living thousands of kilometers away from each other and speaking in separate countries. They developed in a conceptual unity between dialects and within the same dialect. They branched out and formed clusters. This diversity, unity and tendency to cluster is absent in other languages for many words. This is the proof that Turkish is the main ot for those words.

7- Turkish is an agglutinative language like other ancient languages Sumerian and Hittite. Agglutinative languages are the ancestors of the others. In another study, I showed that many features of Turkish grammar live in languages called "Indo-European". Latin is already like a Turkish dialect. It is very similar to Turkish syntax. It can also be considered an agglutinative language. I have also shown the intense traces of Turanic and Turkic structures in English and German in my other studies. Agglutinative Turanian (Turkic) language, as the oldest scholars of linguistics have pointed out, are much older than the inflected mixed (creole) Indo-European languages. It was already present in the regions where Indo-European languages emerged. Therefore, the Turkic language is the ancestor of Indo-European languages.

8- The similarity of the Turkish Orkhon alphabet to the Etruscan and Latin alphabet. Full harmony of the Latin alphabet with Turkish. A complete harmony that is not found in other languages in terms of writing and voicing words. The pointedness and steepness of the letter '**i**' in this alphabet and in Turkish; The intense presence of the letter '**o**' in words showing roundness…

I present these eight points to your attention separately for you to examine.

This dictionary is actually the work of about 300 authors who have worked hard on the subject. I can't write here all names, but in all the quotations I have made, their names are mentioned in the relevant items.

Turkish words are highlighted in red and COMIC SANS MS, while other common words are presented in bold. Examples from Native American languages are displayed in **CAPITAL** letters.

Have a good reading…

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ab- (Eng. - Latin): prefix indicating orientation. The short form of '**a**'. Turkic '**a-e**' / Geri-**ye**, aşağı-**ya**, on-**a** … (backward, downward, to her/him)

abash (Eng.): **boz**-mak, bas-mak. A-bash. Old Turkish '**buz**': hit, demolish; '**boz**': to ruin, disrupt, break, decay; Old Turkish '**bas**': push, push down, raid, sudden attack / **Buz**, **boz** > **abash**

abba, **abbas** (Latin): **father**. **Abba**, **abbas** < **baba** (father). Also, '**abla**': big sister; '**abi**': big brother; '**amca**, **abıca**, **abuca**, **apa**, **aba**': brother of father, elder man. Abu (Arabic) < baba / **BABA** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) = **baba** (father); **İPA** (Quechua, N. American) = **apa**, **abla** (elder sister) (Karimullin) … In N. American Quechua language "**APU**" has the same meaning (older person, important person, high ranking person).

abbey, **abbess**, **abbot** (Eng.): the root is Semitic, Greek, Latin '**abba**, **abbas**': father. **Abba**, **abbas** < **baba** (father). Also, '**abla**': big sister; '**abi**': big brother; '**amca**, **abıca**, **abuca**, **apa**, **aba**': brother of father, elder man. Abu (Arabic) < baba / Sumer. **abba**: old person (Begmırat Gerey)

abduction: outward, dışa **doğru** / Ub, ubama (Hun Language): out, exit, go out (Adnan Atabek) / '**Abar**, **abartmak**': exaggarete, exceeed / **Ab-duct** (Latin **ducere**) > **ab-teg**, **teng**. **Ab**: up, out; **teg**, **teng**: (until, equall, reach, touch); ab-doğru / Doğru > **through**

aber (German) (**aba**): **ma**, **-a-** (but - Hittite); **ama** (but). **Abai**, **abay** (Altaic): but, **aber** (Radloff) / **Abay**, **ama** > **aber** / English '**but**' < **abay** > **ama** > **mais** (ma – French)

aberrant, **aberrate** (Eng.); **aberro** (Latin), **apoklino** (Greek): go astray, be in abnormal place. **Öbür**, **öbürü**. "1- to wander, lose one's way; 2- to deviate from; 3- to free oneself from something." '**Ab-erro**' or '**a-berro**' / **utru**, **öbürü**, **other** (Eng.); **altro** (It.): connection (Ü. Mutlu) / Öbürü (Kazakh, Yakut): **andere** (Rasanen), **other**, öteki / **Avıt** (to deviate, astray) (Kazakh), **övrül** (deviate) (Turkmen), **ap** (deviate) (Tatar) (A. Atabek) / **Ber** – **ver** (to go, give) (Muharrem Ergin)

abhor (Eng.): **hor** gör-mek. **Hor**: low, inferior, despicable … (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / Alleged root is '**horror**' (OED). See "**Horror**" item. **Korku** > **horror**

abide, **abode** (Eng): Allaged "PIE root" is '**bheidh**'. '**Abide**' (Turkish – Arabic?): monument. '**Abat**, **abadan**' (Turkish – Pers. ?): devoleped, flourishing, built up / **Abadan**, **abat**: **Eb**, 'ev', ed (house, property) > abadan, abadan-lık. Arabic '**bait**' (house) > '**ev**' (A. Atabek) / '**Bağ**, **bağıntı**, **bağlılık**, **bağıt**': bond, relation, devotion, loyalty, covenant… These concepts are most likely related to "home" and are based on Old Turkish... German **baum, bau** … tree, beam, construction… Also Turkish '**bağ**': tree that wraps around, vineyard, vine / **Ab** (Sumer.): house, **ev**, **eb**; Sumer. '**ab-ba**': houses

evler, Turkish **oba** (houses or tents group, settlement) (Begmırat Gerey) See '**Bheidh**' item.

able (Eng.), **abilis** (Latin): **yap**, yapabilmek, **yap-abilmek**. '**Yap**': make, '**abil**, **bil**' (suffix): capability, ability, can / **-abil** > **able**

above (Eng.): '**up**' (Eng.) is similar. Old forms of it: aboven, aboun, abufan, onbufan, oban, oben… "PIE root": '**upo**'. Old Turkish '**apa**, **aba**': high rank, a person in a high position, title (Orkhon). '**Ab**, **ap**': up position, up. '**Abi**': big brother; '**abla**': big sister; '**amca**, **abuca**': elder man, brother of father… / **Aba** (Akkad.): patron deity of the city of Akkad; a most important god of the Akkadian pantheon. / **Upsala** (a city in Sweden): up, holy, supreme; Turkish 'up': high (Kazım Mirşan, Özgür Barış Etli)

abrasion (Eng.): **eprime**. Old Turkish '**opra**' (Nişanyan). 'Ab-raze'? **Ab** < ab, ap; raze (Turkish '**or**' root: raze, to cut off from bottom)

abscess (Eng.): in Turkish apse **…** It is stated that it has French roots, of course without hesitation, but this is of Latin origin '**pus**'… Its real root in Turkish is '**baş**'. Abscess is called '**baş**' in old and folkloric Turkish. **Baş > pus > abscess**

absorb (Eng.); **absorbeo**, **sorbeo** (Latin): suck, swallow, absorb, (exploit) … **Soğur-ma**'; **sag**, **sağ** (suck); **sor** (suck, soak); **süm**; **sömür** (absorb) … (DLT - 1073) / Sanskrit **zosita**, **zosaka**, **zosin**

abuelo, **abuela** (Spanish): grandfather, grandmother / **abi**, **abla**, **baba** (big brother, big sister, father; **aba**, **apa**: elder, a person in high position / Arabic '**abu**': father

abundance, **abundant** (Eng.): **bol**, **bol-luk**. **Mengü**, **bengi**: endless, eternal. Sanskrit '**bahulya**, **bahulata**, **bahulatva**' < **bol** (many, poly) / **Abundant** (adj.): "in great quantity" ~ Türkic abadan (adj.) "plentiful, crowded, numerous, populous". Ultimately fr. the stem bedü:- (v.), bedük (adj.) "big, great", Cf. oğla:n bedü:di: "clan grew big", see clan. Cf. English "be abundant" ~ Türkic

“abadan, bol” “be (become) plentiful, crowded, populous”. The Türkic form is echoed in the A.-Sax. **blaed** “prosperity, riches, success”, Cf. blaeddaeg “day of prosperity”, see day, blaedgifa “giver of prosperity”, see give. Cognates: OFr. (12th c.) abonder, (14 c.) abundant “**plenty**”, Lat. abundans, abundare, abundo “plenty”; Pers. abad, abadi “populous, flourishing”. The A.-Sax. anlaut bl- (blaed) corresponds to the Türkic b- (bedü:-) (Norm Kisamov).

abysm (Eng.): endles. **Abamu**: endless (Kisamov, Clauson)

acacia (Eng.): **akasya**. **Ağaç**, **akağaç** / **Ağaç**: tree; **aga**, **agachha** (Sanskrit.), **asagu** (acacia) (Akkad.) / ‘**Egesh**’ (Sumer.): tree (Kurmaev)

access (Eng.): **açış** (opening) Kisamov / “PIE root”: '**ked**' (to go, yield). **Ked** < **git**, **git-mek** (to go) / Sanskrit. '**accha**': not shaded, not dark, clear, transparent, '**açık**'.

accident (Eng.): **kaza**, **aksi**, **aksilik** (Turkish Arabic) / '**Ağ**' (Turkish): opposition, **ağ-dık**: reverse, crooked. **Yağaz** (Turkish): reverse. **Ağaz** > **aksi** > **accident** (A. Atabek) (Arabic ‘**aksi**’ has also Turkic root.) /

accordance, **according** (Eng.): Alleged “PIE root” '**cord**' (heart). Turkish ‘yürek, cörök’ / Also, Old Turkish '**göre**, **köre**': acording to / Old Turkish ‘**kirtü**, **gerçek**’: real, true … ‘**kirtü**, **gerçek**’ > ‘cordance’

accumulate (Eng.): **küme**, **kamu**, **cumu**, **kömek**, **kımı** > **com** (prefix), **cumulus** etc. ‘**Co**-, **com**-, **coop**-, **con**-’ Latin , English prefixes has been originated from Old Turkish ‘**kam**, **kop**’ roots. **Kamu**, **kamug**, **kömek**, **kımı**, **kop**, **kopça**, cem, cemaat, cami, cumhuriyet, cumhur, cümle etc. are related to ‘**com**-, **commun**’ etc. See “**Com**-”, “**Commun**” items / **Kamaru** (Akkad.): accumulate / **Gümül** (tied stacks of crops, Mehmet İbiş)) >< **küme** > **cumulus**

accuse (Eng.): **suç**, **suçlama** (crime, accusation) / accuse: ad-cause / **Cause** < **köze** (ask, wish, the igniter of something – Altaic - Radloff)

ace (Eng.): (little, less), **az** / **Ace** < **az**

ace (Eng.): best, first class, skilful, lord etc. / (n., v.): “dazzlingly skilful in some activity” ~ Türkic **us**, **usïč**, **üz** (n., adj.) “ace, skilful, experienced”(Kisamov) /

ache (Eng.): **acı**. "Old English æce, from Proto-Germanic *akiz." (OED) / **Açı**: **acı**, aching of a wound, **ekşime** (acidity, souring) (DLT) / **Achos** (Greek): **acı** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Ax**, **aça**, **açi**, **açik**, **açu**: pain, **ache** (Radloff) / Sanskrit ‘**akam**, **adhih**’: pain, sorrow, grief / **Aeger**, **aegrum** (Etrusk – Latin) < **ağrı**, ache, ill / ache: **GGAAC** (N. American) (**acı**, **ağrı**) (ache, pain) / Mayan, N American **ACHE HOLA**: ache, related to ache, **acı** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg).

achzen (German): moan, whine, **acı** (ache, pain), **ah** (Turkish moaning sound), **ağla**, **ıgla** (Old Turkish - cry, moan)

acid (Eng.); **acesco**, **acescere**, **acidus** etc. (Latin): **acı**, **ekşi**, asit, acid, sour, hot, bitter… / Ekşi: **acide** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / Acer, acidus, **ekşi**, ocris, acus, acı connection… sour, bitter, sharp, pointed, stinging etc. (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Uç**: apex, peak, end, end part

acker (German); **acre** (Eng.); **ager**, **agro** (Latin): '**Karık**': field, acker. '**Kara**': land, ground. ‘**Kır**': field, country side / ‘**Ackermann**’ (German surname): acker-agro man. **Ek**: to plant; **ekin**: planting, grain … Ekerman (?) / **Akar** (Turkish – Arabic): property; income producing house, field / Old Turkish '**agış-agar**': property (A. Atabek) / **KARASU** (N. American): field, agricultural field / Türkic **üyür** (**ügür**): seed, millet (Kisamov) / **Agrahara** (Sanskrit.): arable land = furrow, land, prairie, place / ‘**Akarai**’ (Etruscan): common field, field; **terra, agraria** (It.); **terre, agraire** (Fr.) / **Terra, terre** < **torpak, toprak** / **Karsatr, karsatn** (Hittite): field; **kuera, kura** (Hittite) = **kır**, land, country side / ‘**Agar**’ (Sumerian): meadow, country (Kurmaev) / **Giri** (Sanskrit): mountain, moor / **Yer** > earth, ground, terra / “Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** ‘uppermost part of a thing: horn, head, skull, crown of the skull, summit, peak” (Allan Bomhard); “Sumerian. ‘**kur**’: mountain.” (Bomhard) / **Ager** (Sumer.): sow, **ekin** (B. Gerey) / İcelandic **siki, skurdur** < **karık, kanal** (furrow, channel) / See “**Agriculture**” item … comes from this root.

acoustic (Eng. - Latin), **ichos** (Greek): sound … "… from Latinized form of Greek **akoustikos**" … "PIE root": "**kous**- 'to hear', which is perhaps from root ***(s)keu**" (OED) / **Akis** (Turkish – Arabic ?): **echo** < **yankı** (yan-**kı** - echo) / Old Turkish '**ku**': sound; '**kulak**': ear / Old Turkish '**işit**': hear / **Kleu** "**IE**": hear; **clueo** (Latin): hearing the name, be famous; **kluas** (Gal. - Celtic): ear / **Hlosen**: hearing (Old German): ku, kulak (İ.H. Danişmend) / İcelandic sound: **hljóð** < **ku, kulak** … One of the commonalities that **Atatürk** saw and wrote about in the 1930s.

acquaintance (Eng.): Ac-quaintance, **know**. '**Kan**, **kan-mak**, **kanık-kanıksa**': to know, acquaintance, to be deceived, to believe … Turksih Arabic 'kani, ikna' are also related to this root. / See "**Know**" item

acro, **akro** (Latin - Greek): **uç** (end, border, corner, apex etc.); **yukarı**, **ukarı** (up, above) / **Uç**, **yuk** > **acro** / N. American, Mayan **UITZ**: apex of the mountain, top of the building, mountain, forest … **Uç** > **UITZ** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … Mayan **UUC** < **uç**, edge, troop

Acropolis (Greek, Eng.): akro – polis < (**y**)**ukarı balıg** (A. Atabek) / **Balıg** (Old Turkish - Orkhon): city. **Balıg** > **polis** (word ending –k > -s sound changing rule – A. Atabek) / agru – balıg ('**agru**': high, up, above - **ukarı** > **acro**)

across (Eng.): **karşı**, karşıdan karşıya. **Uçura**, **uçuraş**, **uçra** (Tatar, Kirghiz, Crim.): karşı, across (Radloff, 1-1727-1731) / **Karşı** > **across**

act, **action**, **active** (Eng.); **actus**, **agere** (Latin): '**ak**' old Turkish root means moving, action, flowing, going on… **Aktı**: work, hand work (Radloff). **Akın**: moving from one point to some where, raid, attack. **Aktar**, **axtar**: to transfer, changing… '**Aqlat**': move forward, repel, remove… (Orkhon). '**Akıt**': drain, sent… (DLT-1073) / **Act**: **agga**, **aggati**, **ak** (Sanskrit. - move, act) / **ak**, **aktı** > **act**

actual (Eng.): '**aktı**' (Kirghiz.): real, true, actual (Radloff, 1-119) / **Aktı** > **actual**

acute, **acutus** (Latin – Eng.), **acuicy** (Eng.): Sharp, quick… It may be associated with '**agere**: act'. And also it may be related to Turkish '**ak**': movement; '**uç**': apex, peak… / Their "PIE root" is "**ak**"… Some examples: acid, **acne**, **acro**… < **acı**, **ekşi**, **uç** (bitter, sour, apex)

ad- (**a-e**); **ac**, **as** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes indicating orientation. Türkic '**a-e**' suffixes are same in Turkish: alt, alta; yer, yere (to, toward, towards to bottom, toward the ground)

adage (Eng.): proverb. "brief, familiar proverb," 1540s, French adage (16c.), from Latin **adagium** "adage, proverb," apparently a collateral form of adagio, from ad "to" (see ad-) + *agi-, root of **aio** "I say," (OED) / Turkish '**atasözü**': proverb; **ata** (Latin 'ata', ancestor); **aio** < **ay**, **aydır** (**say** = **söyle**) / Ataay > ata-aydır > **adage** (Sibel Küçükoğlu)

Adam: **adam** ('man' in Turkish) / 'Adam' most probably has Arabic root. But "Only the Türkic languages use adam in non-religious context" (Kisamov). Turkish'**adam**': man, fellow … Greek '**atomo**': person, man … Most probably it is related to Turkish '**ad**' (name).

add, **addition** (Eng.); **addieren** (German); **addo** (Latin): **kat**, **katmak**, **ek**, ekle-mek. **Kada**: add, suffix, insert… / In Old Turkish '**At**-mak' also means 'add' (A. Atabek). / Qat-maq: (Uyghur.): gather, add up; gad-mak: (Turkmen): add up, heap up (Ü. Mutlu)

ades, **ados**: "PIE root", grass / Old Turkish '**ot**': grass (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny)

Adolf: a German name. Like '**Albert**', "from Old High German **adal** 'noble family,' from Proto-Germanic ***athala**-" (OED). '**Adal**' also is a Turkish name. It means loyal, trustable, noble etc. Its root are '**ad**' (name) and '**ata**' father,

ancestor. / In ancient Turks, the name could be taken after doing an important job or performing a heroic act.

Aegean (Eng. – Greek): sea and region name. Old Turk. "**Ak-ana, Ağ-ana**" (Mother of the water, she is spirit and protector of waters in Turkic mythology.)

Aegeon: the moon in Greek mythology. Turkish '**ay**': moon. **Aygın, Aygan**: Turkish adverb and name about the moon. Like the moon, coming from the moon.

Aegir (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): ruler of the sea. **Ak**, **akar**: flow, water … "**Ak-ana, Ağ-ana**" (Mother of the water, she is spirit and protector of waters in Turkic mythology.)

aestas, **aes** (Latin): summer, **yaz** / **Keşu** (Sumer) / **Kişşu** (Akkad): **kış** (winter) / Mayan, N. American **YAXKIN**: **yaz**, summer (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

after (Eng.): **ötrü** (Old Turkish, it means 'after' - Doğan Aksan) / "Old English æfter, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch achter" (OED). Sanskrit. '**uttara**' >< **ötrü**

ag: "PIE root", "to drive, draw out or forth, move" (OED). Some of words that are claimed to originate from this root: **act; action; active; actor; actual**; actuary; actuate; agency; agenda; **agent; agile**; **agitation**; agony; ambagious; ambassador; ambiguous; anagogical; antagonize; apagoge; **assay**; axiom; cache; castigate; **coagulate**; cogent; cogitation; counteract; demagogue; embassy; essay; **exact**; exacta; **examine**; exigency; exiguous; fumigation; **glucagon**; hypnagogic; **interact**; intransigent; litigate; litigation; mitigate; navigate; **pedagogue**; plutogogue; prodigal; protagonist; **purge**; **react**; redact; retroactive; squat; strategy; synagogue; **transact**; transaction; variegate ... / '**Ak**': a root of 'moving – acting' in Turkish. **Ak**: flow, stream, run out, course etc. **Akın**: rush, raid, influx etc. **Aktar**: transfer, hand on, transpose etc. **Akıncı**: raider. **Ağ**, **ağ-mak**: soar to the sky, ascent… / **ag** > **act** < **ak** > **aktar**…

again (Eng.), **gegen** (German): **gene**, **yine**, **yengi**. "Late Old English agan, from earlier ongean, **gegn** 'against, toward,' from Germanic root *gagina, Old

Norse **gegn** 'straight, direct;' Danish igen 'against;' Old Frisian **jen**, Old High German gegin, German gegen 'against, toward" (OED) / **Yengi** (Old Turkish): new, young; '**yen**': win / **Ana**, **ksana** (Greek): yine, gene (B. Keresteciyan) / Again: **tura**, **turram**, **sanis** (Akkad.) / **Yine**, **gene**; **tur** (turn round, tour), **dön** > **turn**, **tour** > **tura** (Akkad.) / Yığın (stack, heap) > again (Kisamov) (?)

agapi (Greek): darling, beloved. '**Aga**': loved one, beloved / **Agga** (Sumer.) >< Aga (ağa) (S. Meydan) / '**Ki-aga**' (Sumer.) (beloved) (P. Kaya)

agaze (adj. - Eng.): **gözle** (watch), **göz** (eye)

age (Eng.): **ogur** (a specific time – Old Turkish); **öğün**, its root is Old Turkish 'ödün', 'öd': time (Nişanyan)

ager, **agri**, **agro** (Latin): yer, akar, kara, karık, kır etc. English **agriculture** came from these. / '**Karık**': field, acker. '**Kara**': land, ground. '**Kır**, **kıra**': field, country side (Radloff). **Yer**: earth, ground, terra. **Akar** (Turkish – Arabic): property; income producing house, field / Old Turkish '**agış-agar**': property (A. Atabek) / **KARASU** (N. American): field, agricultural field / **Agrahara** (Sanskrit.): agricultural land < karık, kara, kır, yer / '**Akarai**' (Etrusk): public land, agriculturel land; **terra**, **agraria** (It.), **terre**, **agraire** (Fr.) / **Terra**, **terre** < **torpak**, **toprak** / **karsatr**, **karsatn** (Hittite): land parcel; **kuera**, **kura** (Hittite): countryside < **kır** / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak' " (Allan Bomhard); "Sumerian '**kur**': mountain." (Bomhard) / '**Agar**' (Sumer.): **kır** (meadow, country) (Kurmaev) / **Giri** (Sanskrit): mountain, countryside

aggrieve, **grieve** (Eng.): **ağrı** (pain, ache) / **Ağrı** > **aggrieve**

agh: The "PIE" root is supposedly a unit of time of day. Words that are claimed to have come from it: adays; Bundestag; **daily; daisy; dawn; day**; holiday; Reichstag; today … There seems to be no connection... But this root coincides with the Turkish '**agar**' (dawn). The other examples are directly related to the

Turkish '**tan**' (dawn) and '**doğ**' (sun rise), as I have stated in the relevant items. **Doğ** > **day**, **tan** > **dawn**

agile (Eng.): **acul**, **acele**, **acil** (Turkish Arabic ?) (quick, urgent, emergent) / '**Ak**' Turkish root of movement / Turkish '**is**': quick, urgent (A. Atabek) / '**Aç**' (Old Turkish): open, unlock, turn up, turn on, cut etc. / **Öjet**, **öcük**: agitated, excited (Radloff, 1-1307, 1-1287) / Turkish 'yıldam', Etruscan 'avil, cel, celi' (Copeland) < **ivedi** (urgent, **hasty** – **hızlı**)

agitate, **agitation** (Eng.); **agitatus**, **agitare** (Latin): **öjet**, **öcük** (angry, excited) (Radloff, 1-1307, 1-1287)

aglo (Celtic): **ağrı**, ache, pain / **Ağla** (cry)

Agnes (name): It's "PIE root" is '**yag**' (to worship, reverence). Old and New Turkish '**yakar**': pray, worship … **Yag** < **yakar**

agriculture (Eng.): agri-culture. **Agri** < **karık**, akar etc. Turkisk 'karık': field, agricultural field, waterway / **Agriculture** " … from PIE root *agro- 'field') + **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land, act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture" (OED). **Till** <> **dil**, **dil-mek** (cut, slice) / For **cultura** "PIE root": '**kwel**' (move, pick up and to turn, stay etc.) as in for example '**colony**'. Old Turkish '**kal**': stay, '**kaldır**': to pick up, lift, elevate, (plow the soil) etc. / '**colony**' < '**kal**', kalma, kaldır > **cultur**

agro: "PIE root", "field;" probably a derivative of root ***ag**- "to drive, draw out or forth, move." Supposedly: "It forms all or part of: acorn; **acre**; agrarian; **agriculture**; agriology; agro-; agronomy; onager; peregrinate; peregrination; peregrine; pilgrim; stavesacre… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **ajras** "plain, open country," Greek **agros** "field," Latin **ager** (genitive agri) "a field," Gothic akrs, Old English æcer "field." (OED) / Turkish **kır**: country, open fields; **karık**: field; **akar** (Turkish Arabic): real estate; **agış**, **agar**: asset (A. Atabek) / **Agar** (Sumer.) <> **kır**

(land, country) / **Yer**: **earth**, ground, **terra** (**torpak**, toprak) … See also "**Acer**" item.

agror (Latin): pain, **ağrı** (B. Keresteciyan)

aha (Eng.): an exclamation. Turkish '**aha**': here it is … Mayan **AHAN, AHAAN**: the exclamation made by someone who catches someone red-handed (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

ahnlich (German): **aynılık** / **Aynı** (Turkish - Arabic): same; '**yangza**': same (Altaic., Tel. - Radloff, 3-71)

ahoa, **aho** (Basq.): mouth, **ağız** (H. Tarcan); Sumerian **ig** < **ağız** (M. İ. Çığ) / Native American **CHİ**, **ZAA**, **AX'E**, **XAAS** (ağız, aç, açıklık, çene – mouth, open, opening, chin) / **os** (Latin), **aso** (Celtic)

aichmiros, **oxys**, **kopteros** (Greek): sharp … Turkish '**uç**' (apex, point, cusp), **uç** > **aich**, **oxys**; Turkish '**keskin**': sharp, keskin > **oxys** … / Turkish '**kop**': mountain, hill

Aidos: Ancient Greek goddess of shame. **Aidos** < **uyad, utan** (shame) (Uzunbacak Adem)

aiguille (Fr.): **iğne**, needle (B. Keresteciyan)

aim (Eng.): purpose, target. Old Turkish '**amaç**' / Aim: **emel** (Turkish Arabic) > aim < **amaç**, **um**, **umaç** (aim, hope, expectation)

aim: "PIE root", "to copy." "It forms all or part of: emulate; emulation; emulous; **image**; **imaginary; imagination**; imaginative; imagine; imago; imitable; **imitate**; imitative; imitator; inimitable... It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Latin **imago** "**image**," aemulus "emulous," imitari "to copy, portray, imitate;" Hittite **himma**- "imitation, substitute." (OED) / **İm** (Old Turkish): sign, trace, stamp, omen; **imge** (Current Turkish): image; imla: spelling, orthography / **im**, **imge** > **image** / Additionally:

Old Turkish '**amran**', New Turkish '**imren**': envy, emulate … **Emulate** < imren

aio (Latin): say < **söyle**. Eyle, eyle-mek, **ay**, **aydır** (say, tell, dico) **... Say, aio** < **söyle** / Eyt-mek, eymek, aymak > **aio** (İ.H. Danişmend)

air (Eng.); **aer**, **aura**, **aether** (Latin): **1-** '**Air**' as inhaled gas. The root is '**awer**'. '**Hava**' > **awer**. **Hava** (Turkish – Arabic): air / Old Turkish '**kivak**' : air (Adnan Atabek) / **Hava** (Codex Cumanicus - 1303): air; **2-** '**Air**': style, appearance, **hava**; **3-** '**Air**': song, melody (**yır**, **ır**, **ırla-ma**) / **air** < **hava** (Turkish - Arabic) > **aviation** / **Haua**, **hdba**, **hawa**, **aüa** (Cuman, Tatar, Balkar, Kazakh, Uzbek): **air** (Rasanen); uyar (Chuvash) > **air**

aire, -aire (Fr.): suffix. Turkish '**yer**' (place). It denotes both the agent (maker) and the place. Vestiaire, aquarium … Latin '**-ari**'. Turkish '**er**': agent, maker, eder; '**yer**': place. In Turkish some French loan words: pudriyer, garsoniyer … The suffix '-er', as the suffix of doer, maker; usually comes after a consonant (example: Broker, stopper); whereas the '**iyer**' here always comes after '**i**' and indicates the 'place', not the doer (İlknur Arslanoğlu).

Ais (Etrusk): God; **ais** (God - Yakut) > **ais**

ais: "PIE root", to wish for, search for. Old Turkish '**iste**': wish (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Özle** (miss) > **ais**

aisk: "PIE root", shine, glow, **ışıma** / Old and New Turkish '**ışı**' > **aisk** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Işı, ışıma**: sparkle, shine, gleam …

aitía, **aítio**, **dioti** (Greek): because … Turkish '**ötrü**', '**ötürü**' > **aitio**

ajar (Eng.), **ajour** (Fr.): '**acu**', '**açığ**', **açık** (open) / " … perhaps from Scottish dialectal a **char** 'turned a little way,' earlier on char (mid-15c.) 'on the turn (of a door or gate),' from Middle English char 'a turn,' from Old English **cier** 'a turn' (see **chore**)" (OED) / Old English **cier**, **char** < **çevir** (turn, twirl). Sumerian '**char**' <> **çevir** (P. Kaya) / '**chore**' (Eng.) probably has Turkish '**çevir**' root.

ak, **aka**, **akatsbako** (Old Celtic - Basque): pure, perfect (Edo Nyland). Old Turkish '**ak**' represents purity and cleanliness; '**aka**': great, respectable person. **Aka**, **akabu** (Old Celtic – Basque): supreme, superior (Nyland)

ak: "PIE root", "be sharp, rise (out) to a point, pierce." Some of examples: **acacia**; acanthus; **acer**; acerbic; acervate; acescent; acetic; **acid**; acicular; **acne**; acrid; acridity; acrimony; **acro-**; acrobat; **acromegaly**; acronym; acrophobia; **acropolis**; acrostic; acrylic; **acuity**; acumen; acupuncture; **acute**; aglet; ague; anoxic; awn; dioxin; deoxy-; **eager**; **edge** (n.); epoxy; ester; exacerbation; hammer; hypoxia; **mediocre**; oxalic; **oxide; oxy-; oxygen**; oxymoron; pyracanth; paroxysm; selvage; vinegar… (OED) / '**Uç**': acro, peak, apex etc.; '**aç**': to open, to cut, sharpen etc. / '**Ak**' < **uç, aç**

akarno (Celtic): maple, **akçaağaç**

akin (Eng.): "related by blood" (OED). '**Kan**': blood / **genos** (Greek), **genus** (Eng.), **kan**, **kian** (Proto-Türk) relation, kinship (Ü. Mutlu) / **Kain**: kin (Radloff) / **Qadin**: **kayın**, kin, distant relative (Orkhon); Turkish **kün**: kin / For more detailed explanation see "**Kin**" item.

akouo (Greek): to hear. The root is Old Turkish '**ku**': sound, '**kulak**': ear … Aquistic < **akis**

-al (Eng. - Latin): a suffix makes noun. Spiritual, congenital, anim-al… / In Turkish this same (**-al**) suffix has same function. **Sak** (head); **sakal**, **sak-al** (beard)

al: "PIE root", (1) "to grow, nourish". Some examples: abolish; adolescent; adult; alderman; **aliment**; alimony; Alma; **alma mater**; alt 'high tone'; **alti-**; altimeter; **altitude**; **alto**; **alumnus**; auld; coalesce; **elder**; **eldest**; Eldred; enhance; exalt; haught; haughty; hautboy; hawser; oboe; **old**; proletarian; proliferation; prolific; world… / Turkish '**al**': take, get, have, receive etc. '**Ulu**': great, grant, old, huge, high etc. **Al** > **old** < **ulu**, **ulga**, **algın**, **algay** (Old Turkish) / **Alimentation** < **alım**

al: “PIE root”, (2) “beyond”. Some of the words those are claimed to originate from this root: adulteration; adultery; alias; **alibi; alien; alienate**; **alienation**; **allegory**; allele; **allergy**; allo-; allopathy; allotropy; Alsace; **alter**; altercation; **alternate**; alternative; **altruism**; eldritch; **else**; hidalgo; inter alia; **other**; **outrageous**; outre; parallax; parallel; subaltern; synallagmatic; ulterior; **ultimate; ultra**… / Old Turkish ‘**el**’: foreigner, distant person; ‘**ilgerü**’: beyond, far, far away; ‘**ileri**’: forward… / **Allergie, ultra, allel** vb. (also as medical terms) < **el, ulu** (beyond, other, high etc.)

al: “PIE root”, (3) to burn… Old Turkish ‘**yal**’: fire (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

ala (Latin): wing, army division, troop. Turkish '**alay**': regiment, crowded group. (It is claimed that it came to Turkish from Greek and Latin (TDK, Nişanyan). / However, like many Greek and Latin words, this one may have come from Turkish. Pay attention to the Old Turkish form of the word **ollar** = **onlar** ‘they, them’: it came to Latin almost exactly as it is: **illi, ollae, illae, inlae** <> **onlar, ollar** … / Also Turkish ‘**kol**’: arm, army division; ‘**el**’: hand / **Ala** (Latin) <> alay (B. Keresteciyan) /

alaba (Basque): daughter, noble woman. **Abla**: elder sister (H. Tarcan)

a-lan, a lan (Irish Celtic): many, **nalian** (many) (Yakut Turkish); **nelijen** (Kalmuk Turkish): quite, pretty (Rasanen)

alas (Eng.): an exclamation. **Alas** (Altaic. –Teleud, Leb.): shaman’s exclamation (Radloff, 1-364)

alatz (Basque): miracle. Old Turkish **alas**, **alaz** mean fire, holy spirit in the fire (in shamanic custom).

alba (Latin – Eng.): white. For example: **linea alba**, **albino**… / **Beyaz** (Turkish – Arabic), Old Turkish **bayan**, **bayad**, **badan**: white. **Elpe**: peak, summit… **Alps** (mountain) (A. Atabek). They are most likely be related to ‘white’.

Albert: a name / Proper name, from German (the French form is Aubert), from Old High German Adalbert, literally "noble-bright," from Old High German

adal "noble family," from Proto-Germanic ***athala**- (see atheling) + second element from ProtoGermanic *berhta- "bright" (from PIE root *bhereg- "to shine; bright, white"). (OED) Turkish '**ata**': father, ancestor … / **Adal** < adal (also is a Turkish name. It means loyal, trustable, noble etc.), ad: name; athala < ata (ancestor, fathers); bhereg, bright: parlak … all have Turkic roots. / In ancient Turks, the name could be taken after doing an important job or performing a heroic act. / **Alper** > Albert (Ç. Garaşarlı – another hypothesis for the same name.)

alder (Eng.), **alnus** (Latin): "Alder: tree related to the birch, Old English alor, Old Norse ölr, Danish elle, Swedish al, Dutch els, German erle, Latin alnus, from root ***el- 'red**, **brown**,' used in forming animal and tree names" (OED). / So… **elk** < **elik** > geyik. Because '**al**': red, crimson; '**ala**': colorful, red-brown / **Alisa** (Celtic): **alder** (alağaç – red tree)

algebra (Eng. –Arabic): the root is Arabic Turkish 'cebir' (synthesis, mathematic, force, power, violence). Old Turkish '**çap**': hit, cut; '**çapul**': robbery

algorithm (Eng.): This is a typical example of the West borrowing words from the East and, in doing so, seriously distorting them and explaining them in a false manner**:** 1690s, "Arabic system of computation," from French algorithme, refashioned (under mistaken connection with Greek arithmos "number") from Old French algorisme "the Arabic numeral system" (13c.), from Medieval Latin algorismus, **a mangled transliteration of Arabic al-Khwarizmi** "native of Khwarazm" (modern Khiva in **Uzbekistan**), surname of the mathematician whose works introduced sophisticated mathematics to the West (see algebra). The earlier form in Middle English was algorism (early 13c.), from Old French. The meaning broadened to any method of computation; from mid-20c. especially with reference to computing. (OED) / This great scholar, **El-Harizmi**, who discovered the concept of "**0**" and some other things in mathematics, wrote his works in Arabic. But he knows Turkish like every Turk living in his region, because he is Turkish. It is certain that he is not Arab, but there are those who claim that he is Persian… **Ibn Sina, Biruni, Farabi**... There are others. Although they were Turks, they wrote their works in other languages, so Westerners do not know them as Turks. You may say, what does it matter,

besides, what does it matter if Westerners know it that way? It has the following significance: Western racist scholars also use these to belittle Turkish. Turkish scholars who accept every word of the Westerner as science also read the same tone. That is why it becomes even more difficult to tell some truths.

alien, **alibi**, **alienation**… (Eng. - their root is '**al**'); **alienatio**, **alienus**, **alieno**, **alienigena** (Latin): " 'from alius 'another, other, different' (see alias (adv.). Alias (Latin) : mid- 15c., 'otherwise called,' from Latin alias (adv.) 'at another time, from PIE ***al**-, Sanskrit anya 'other, different,' Avestan anya-, Armenian ail, Greek allos 'another,' elles 'otherwise, else,' Modern English **else**.' " (OED). / Old Turkish '**el**': beyond, distant, distant person, alien (Orkhon, DLT); **äl**, **el**, **älik**: wild; '**el**': region, province, tribe; '**elkin**': guest (DLT – 1073) / So English '**alter**' has the same root. / **El** (Akkad.): beyond / **Alyos**, **aralyos**, **all**, **arali**, **aile**, **eile**, **allo** (Celtic): **other**, başka, **öteki**, **el** / **Jata**, **itara**, **atha** (Sanskrit.): **other**, **öte**, **öteki** / **Arti** (Laz): **öte**

aliment, **alimentary** (Eng.): nourishment. '**Alım**': take, take in, receive, have, drink, swallow etc. (Kisamov)

all (Eng.); **alles**, **allerlei** (German); **ola**, **oli** (Greek): her, hepsi, her çeşit. **Aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei** (Radloff, 1-388); **kolbo** (Altaic, Teleud, Leb.): connect (Radloff, 2-603) / Also **alqu**, **alku** (Old Turkish, Altaic) > all (Clauson – Kisamov) / **Ol**, **ol**-mak (one of its meanings): complete, be completed (**all**) (DLT – 1073 – Kaşgari) / Turkish Arabic **küll**, **kull** (all) < **all**

alla (Greek): other / Old and New Turkish '**el**': beyond, far, foreign

allergia (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" **al** (beyond). **Al** < **el** (distant, foreign)

allot (Eng.): Probably related to Türkic '**al**' (take, get) root according to N. Kisamov. Turkish '**el**' (hand) >< **al** > **allot** connection must be considered. But… Turkish **üleş**, **üleştir**: share, divide to share … **Üleştir** > **allot** … fits better.

ally (Eng.): "from a differentiated stem of aliier (from Latin alligare '**bind** to, tie to,' from ad 'to' (see ad-) + ligare 'to bind, bind one thing to another, tie'

(from **PIE root** ***leig**- 'to tie, bind')" (OED). Just it is old Turkish, new Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **iliş**, **ulaş**, **ilik**' etc. : to bind, to connect, bound etc. So… ligare, ligamentum etc. See "**Ligare**", "**Ligamentum**" items … **ligare, ligamentum** < **ile, ula, ilik**

alms (Eng.): charity, help. Turkish **al, alım, almak** (take) (Kisamov) / '**Alms**' is most likely related to Turkish '**al**' (take, get, receive)

alogo (Greek): horse. Turkish '**ulak**': messenger on horseback; 'alaşa': horse

alone (Eng.); **einzig**, **allein** (German): **yalnız**. **Aynak**: alone, idle; **aylak**: **yalnız**, alone (Radloff) / **Yalang**: **yalın**, **yalnız**, alone, naked, simple, bare (Radloff) / **Lone**, **alone** < **yalnız** (first letter **Y** > **L** sound change rule) (A. Atabek)

Alpes, **Alpin**: mountain name; **Alpheus**: river name. It's said that they had "unknown" origin and their root may be 'albus' (white). / '**Alp**' (Old Turkish): valiant, hero / **Alba** > **alpes** <> **beyaz** (bayad) (Arabic 'abid' - white) > **ab** > Turkish **elpe** (apex) > **albus** (cloud)… Semantics connection of apex, white, cloud etc. / See "**Alba**" item / **Altai** (**Altay**) is a mountain name… '**tai**': dağ, mountain … '**Al**': red or white or '**ulu**' (huge) (**altus**) ?

alter (Eng.), **andern** (German): Alleged root is "**al**". Turkish '**el**': other, beyond, foreigner / 'Al-ter': el-doğru (See "**Through**" item) / Turkish '**alt**': (under, lower) is also related to this.

altitude (Eng.); **altus**, **altum** (Latin): Highness, high… Alleged PIE root is '**al**' (to grow, nourish) (?) / See "**Al**" "PIE root" item / Old Turkish '**ulu**, **uluğ**': huge, old, great, sublime etc. / **Uluğ** > **altus** (Latin) (word ending -g > -t sound change rule) (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**alt**': under, below / **Altai** (**Altay**) is a mountain name… '**tai**': dağ, mountain … '**Al**': red or white or '**ulu**' (huge) (**altus**) ? Turkish name '**Altan**': a title of king (?) / Sumer. **gal, gılu, gula**: gross (**ulu, kalın**) … Türkçe '**kalık**': highness (Gerey)

am (Eng.): I am < men-**im**. **ben** > **men** > **am**. At the and of a sentence or a word Turkish '**m**, **ım**, **um**, **am**…' represents first person singular. I am a writer: Ben bir yazar-**ım**, or **only "yazar-ım" / mi**, **me** (Celtic): **ben**, **men**, **im**; **ma** (Laz.); **asmi**, **aham** (Sanskrit)

ama (Basque): mother / **ana** (H. Tarcan) / **ama** (Old Celtic - Bask): nun, **ana** (mother) (Nyland) / Also Old Turkic '**oma**': mother

ambush (Eng.): **pusu** / 'am-bush', Turkish 'bük': bush. / '**bük**' > **bush** / Akkad. '**usuptu**, **susuptu**' > **pusu**, **ambush** / Note the logical connection between **'bush'** and **ambush.**

amen (Latin, Greek, Eng. Hebrew …): amin (Arabic Turkish) / **Emin** (Turkish Arabic): safe, trustable (Kisamov) / '**em**, **emin**' (Altaic Turkish): remedy (Clauson) / '**Eminç**' (tranquility, serenity) > emin (safe) (A. Atabek)

amme (German): foster mother. '**Ämig**' (Orkhon – Old Turkish): suck, mamma / **Amma** (IE, Latin, Germanic) < **meme**, **emme** (breast, suck) and **ana** (mother) (İ.H. Danişmend), (M.İ. Çığ)

amor… **amabilis**, **amabilitas**, **amatio**, **amator**, **amicus**, **amici, amor**, **amo**, **amare, amigo** (Latin); **ambitious**, **amity**, **amiable**, **Amy**, **amateur** etc. (Eng.): they are all about "love" / **amrak** (Old Turkish): lover, love; **amrak** köğnül (Old Turkish): loving hearth / Turkish '**am**': female genitale, about maternity / **amme** (German), **amma**, **UMUE** (Native American) etc. : mother. See "**Mammal**" item / **umdu**: desire, wish; **umza**: desire, wish, request (Altaic - Radloff) / **amaç**, **umaç** > **aim**, expectaion / **um**, **umma**: hope, wish … **um**, **umma, ummak, imren, amrak, amran** > **amor**

ample (Eng.), **amplus** (Latin): Even though Western etymologists try to make things up here and there, the root is clear: Turkish '**bol**' > **poly** > **amplus**

amputation (Eng.): Am-**putation** < **budama** (pruning) (A. Atabek)

amuse (Eng.): One of its meanings is “absorb”. And it comes from the Turkish word "**emüz**" meaning "to suck". (Clauson -Kisamov)

amusment (Eng.): **muse**, **music**… '**Mıs**', '**komıs**' in Eurasian Turkish dialects “amusment, music, entertainment” (Altai, Teleud, Saka, Uyghur…) (Radloff, 2-668, 670)

amvyls (Greek): dull (for knife), blunt … **amvlys** (am-vlys) – **bileysiz** … Turkish ‘biley’: sharpen

an, **anc**, **ananc** (Etrusk): her, his, its; Turkish **onun** (its) / ‘**Ane**’ (Sumer.): **onu** (Kurmaev)

ana- (Eng. – Latin – prefix): "upward, up in place or time," "back, backward, against," "again, anew," from Greek ana (prep.) "up, on, upon; up to, toward; throughout; back, backwards; again, anew," from an extended form of PIE root *__an__- "on, upon, above". For example: **anatomy**, **anabolic**, **Anatolia**… Emerging from… Turkish '**ana**': mother, general, whole, basic, complete… '**Ön**': front, first, anterior, preliminary… Old Turkish ‘**öng**’: aspect, front … Turkish ‘**en**’: widht, extent … Turkish ‘**en**’: A word that shows that the adjectives it precedes are superlative.

analysis (Eng. – Greek, Latin): Ana-lysis … **Ana**: up, on, upon; up to, toward; throughout; back, backwards; again, anew … But its main meaning is from inside, general. Turkish ‘**ana**’: mother, main, general, emerging from… **Lysis** = **leu** = **loose**, solving… Turkish **lös** > loose, **sal** > loose, solving (**L** rule – see “**Lock**” item)

anapnoi, pnoi (Greek): **nefes** (Arabic Turkish) > a-**nap**noi

anarchy (Eng.): an-**archy** / Alleged root of ‘**archy**’ is ‘**Archon**’ (One of Ancient Greek leader). That's a pretty superficial, weak claim. The Old Turkish root we recommend fits perfectly: ‘**erk**’ (power, authority, power to rule).

Anatolia (**Anadolu**): " … ancient name of Asia Minor, from Medieval Latin Anatolia, from Greek anatole ‘the **east**,’ originally ‘**sunrise**’ (**which of course happens in the east**), literally ‘a rising above (the horizon),’ from **anatellein** ‘to rise,’ from ana ‘up’ (see **ana**-) **+ tellein** ‘to accomplish, perform’” (OED). '**Ana**':

'up' ? '**tellein**', '**tole**' < **dol** (fill); **east** < **ışıma**, **ışıtma** (lighten); '**tole**' < **doğ** (sun rise); **ana**: mother, general, main, basic; '**ana yurt**': mother earth, mother land. It is not possible to explain it fully. However, all the meanings of all the parts overlap with Turkish. Almost all concepts such as 'east, dawn, sunrise' in Western languages are compatible with Turkish.

anatomy (Eng. – Latin – Greek): ana-tomy … ana-temnein … Ana: prefix … It overlaps with Turkish '**ana**': main, general … Old Turk '**tom, tem**': cut … **Temren**: arrowhead, spearhead … See the "**Tem**" "PIE root" item… / **Ana**: up, on, upon; up to, toward; throughout; back, backwards; again, anew … But its main meaning is from inside, general. Turkish '**ana**': mother, main, general, emerging from…

and (Eng.), **und** (German), **et** (Fr.): ve, **de**, ile. For very short words, etymology is always problematic. But... '**Anta**' (Old Turkish): until; '**-den, -dan**': then; '**de**': also, besides... / **Until** < **anta** (Norm Kisamov) / "PIE root of 'and' ": **en**; Turkish suffix '**-en**, **-an**, **ilen**' (bununla, bununlan): with, belong to it… '**Ulan-ma**': connection

anda, **eno** (Celtic): there, over there, beyond… , **anda** (Old Turkish) (there, until) / **Adas**, **atra**, **ittha** (Sanskrit.): ora, orada, öte, ötede (there < ora, anda, onda)

angel, evangelist … (Latin, Eng.): "one of a class of spiritual beings, attendants and **messengers** of God," a c. 1300 fusion of Old English **engel** (with hard -g-) and Old French **angele**. Both are from Late Latin angelus, from Greek angelos, literally "**messenger**, envoy, one that **announces**," in the New Testament "divine messenger," which is possibly related to angaros "mounted courier," both from an **unknown Oriental word** (Watkins compares Sanskrit ajira- "swift;" Klein suggests Semitic sources). OED / Old Turkish '**ün**', '**ünne**': call, sound, **announce** < **ünne** … This is exact root. And … Old Turkish '**gel**, **gelen**': come, incoming …

angina (Eng.): pharyngitis / ingin (Turkish vernecular: common cold) (A. Atabek)

angler (Eng.): fisherman. According to Norm Kisamov the '**Anglo**' of '**Anglo-Saxon**' came from this root. Old Turkish '**an**, **en**, **engle**': wild games… foods obtained by hunting and fishing… Old Turkish '**an**': animal, wild animal; **ançı**, **angçı**: hunter; '**ağ**, **ag**: net, web, fishing net / **Angçı** > **hunter**; **an**, **ang** > **animal**

angst, **angh** (Eng.); **eng** (German): narrowness, shortness, tightness, boredom, straits, **anxiety** (Eng.). '**Keng**' (Old Turkish), '**geniş**': wide. **Mung**, **bung** (Uyghur, Altai, Scythian, Koib, Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar.): tightness, choking, distress, anxiety, boredom (Radloff)

animal; **anima**, **animo**, **animus** (Eng. - Latin): "Mind, spirit, Jung's term for the inner part of the personality, or the female component of a masculine personality. from fem. of Latin **animus** 'the rational soul; life; the mental powers, intelligence' (see animus)" (OED). Also, for example, the concept of **reanimation** in medicine. Old Turkish '**an**': mind, power of mind. **An**, **ang** (Old Turkish): animal. **-an**, **-en**: (suffix): doer, maker / In Turkish, many animal names, especially wild ones, end with '**-an**': aslan (lion), kaplan (leopard), sırtlan, hayvan (animal), çiyan, yılan, solucan, pelikan, doğan, ceylan, ceren, koyun, maymun, sülün, karakaçan, gergedan, orangutan, ayuan (ayı), pelikan, sazan, papağan, saksağan, ağaçkakan, varan, kulan … Kuzgun, balina … / **aneval**, **anmandae**, **anifail**, **ainmhi** (Celtic): **hayvan**, **an**, **animal** / **NUUN**, **COGHE**, **CAAX** (male animal), **NUNN**… **koç** (ram, coach) / **İİN** (N. American – mind) >< **an** (mind)

Anna (Greek, Latin, Eng. …): name, **Hannah** … from 'grace' (?). May be, but real root Turkish, Hittite, N. American '**ana**': mother

annal, **annual** (Latin – Eng.): Old Turkish '**an**': mind, know, remember; '**an**': time; '**anı**': memory / **an** 'yearl' (Manchu, Tungus, Mong.). **An**: 'time' (old Turkish). **An** 'year' (Latin - Fr.). Tunguz Turkish **anani**: 'year' (Evenki). The Turks must have brought this word to Latin. Tungus people did not come here. (A. Atabek). / In Zen Buddhism (Japanese branch of Buddhism) '**man**': yıl, year (Sewortyan)

announce (Eng.): So called root is '**neu**' (shout). The real root is Turkish '**ün**': sound, calling; **ün-lemek**, **ünne-mek**: shoting, calling / Sumerian '**ınım**': word, saying … **ün, ünneme** (Gerey)

annuire (It.), **unnan** (Anglo-Saxon): **onamak**, **onaylamak** (to approve), Japan **un** (B. Keresteciyan)

ante (Eng. - Latin): **ön**, **önde**, önceki, öndeki. "from root ***ant**- 'front, forehead" (OED) / "Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ**- (~ *xəŋ-): Extended form: (n.) *xaŋ-tº-a 'the most prominent or foremost (person or thing), front, front part' (…) Etruscan **hantin** 'in front of' " (Bomhard) "Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** ('front, front side' >) 'right (side)' " (Allan Bomhard) / Hittite '**qanti**': forehead / **ONENİE**: front (Native American) / **Hanti**, **hantezzi** (Hittite): **önde** (Kisamov) / **Önde** > **hanti** > **ante**

antjo, **ant** (Celtic): **end**. Turkish '**en**': most. "**En son**": latest. Turkish '**ön**': front, first. '**Anda**': **yon**, **yonder**, there

antropos (Greek – Latin): human, man. **Anthropology** (Eng.) … and some words derived from it… There does not seem to be any overlap with Turkish. However, the external source gives the clue itself with its explanation. The "PIE" root is '**ner**': "Proto-Indo-European root meaning "man," also "vigorous, vital, strong." In other words, male, masculine power (OED). Turkish '**er**' > **ner** … It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **nar**-, Armenian **ayr**, Welsh **ner** "a man;" Greek **aner** (genitive andros) "a man, a male" (as opposed to a woman, a youth, or a god) (OED) … < Turkish. **er** (male) … Circassian '**Nart**' mythology (?)

anus, **anilis**, **anilitas** (Latin): old woman. Turkish '**ana**': mother, old woman

anxiety (Eng.); **angst** (German); **anxiatatem**, **angustus** (Latin): **bung**, **mung** (Altaic. - Radloff); **bunal-ma** (anxiete, angst, boring, depression)

any (Eng.): her, herhangi, hiçbir, her **ne** … **Ne, neng** (thing, object, subject) (Kisamov)

ap, **apt** (Eng.); **appropriate**, **applicable**, **apply**, **apparatus** (Eng.): **Yöp** (Altaic, Tel. Leb. Küar. Kar.): **apt**, **applicable** (Radloff, 3-454,455). '**Apar**': do, make, take, manage… **Yap**: do, make, **apply** / One of the commonalities that **Atatürk** saw and wrote about in the 1930s.

apa (Etrusc.): father, ancestor; **apa** < **ata**, **baba** (father) / **aba**: respected, great person, old person; **aba** > **apa**

apart (Eng.): a-part… '**Parça**, **barça**' (Old Turkish - part) > **part** / See "**Part**" item

apex (Latin - Eng.): **uç**, **ucca** (Old Turkish – end, apex). **Ab**, **aba**, **apa** (Old Turkish): high position, important person … Old Turkish '**elpe**': apex (**Alps**) / Also Turkish 'abart, ab-art': (exaggerate) is related to this. Turkish **ab, aba, apa; ape** (Kurdish – uncle) > **up, upper, apex**

apocalypse (Latin – Eng.): **obağ** > afet (Turkish Arabic - catastrophe) > **apocalypse** (A. Atabek)

Apollon (Greek, Eng.): In mythology, he is the god of music, arts, the sun, fire and poetry, and the prophetic and knowing god. Turkish "**aba, apa, ab**" is a person in a higher position. An elder person, a father, an uncle, a chief, a respected person. In N. American Quechua language "**APU**" has the same meaning. Also Turkish '**bil**' (know), '**bilici**' (seer, oracle). May be Apa-bil (?)

appear (Eng.): **belir-mek**. " … from Latin apparere 'to appear, come in sight, make an appearance,' from ad 'to' (see ad-) + **parere** 'to come forth, be visible'. Of persons, 'present oneself,' late 14c. Meaning 'seem, have a certain appearance" (OED). Old Turkish '**barla**, **barla-ma:** peyda olmak, appear (DLT-1073). **Parla**: flame, blaze, appear. On the other hand Old Turkish **bar** (Orkhon) > **var**: exist, present, there is, **appear**… / **Apu** (Akkad.): appear, to become visible, belir-me, apaçık… / '**Apaçık**, **ap-açık**': obvious; '**ap**': meaning strengthening prefix; **ap** > **ob**, ob-vious, **ap**-pear

appetite (Eng.): **Şabıt** (Kirghiz) / **appetite** < **tat** (**taste**)

apple (İng): **elma / ** According to OED its Old Germanic form is '**ap(a)laz**' (red) **<** **alma, elma, alaz … Alma, elma**: red one; **'alaz'**: fire, flame

apply (Eng.): **Yöp** (Altaic, Tel. Leb. Küar. Kar.): **apt**, **applicable** (Radloff, 3-454, 455). '**Apar**': do, make, take, manage… **Yap**: do, make, **apply**

aqua (Eng. - Latin): **su**. **Ügü** (Radloff): water. **Ak**, **ak-mak** (Old and New Turkish in every Turkish dialects): flow, water flow. '**Akış**': water (Radloff) / **Ak-mak** > Aqua (İ. H. Danişmend) (Osman Karatay); Old Turkish '**ögüz**': river / **Akw**, **ekw**, **aku**, **eku**, **egw**, **ekuzi** (Hittite): to drink, drink / **egw** < **iç** > **aku** > **ak** / **UK**, **UKS**, **AS** (Native American): drink, **ak**, **iç** (drink) / **YAKARUSU**, **AKARA**, **AKARİ**, **KOKSOAK**, **KALAKAN**… Some Native American river names (Tahsin Mayatepek) are related to '**ak**, **akış**' root / **İ** – **AKANG** (N. American): flowing water … Mayan **ACANAK**: making little lake, swampy … **Akanak** / **HAVASU** (near California a Native American tribe, a lake, and a region) means blue-green water … Turkish '**hava**': air; '**su**': water / **A-kar** (Sumer.): flood (B. Gerey)

aquarius (Eng. - Latin): **kova**, **kova burcu**, bucket. **Kova**: bucket; **akış**: water; '**ak**': flow. Therewithal '**ak**' means white, water color and water clarity in Turkish. / The sacred figure of 'White Mother – **Ak Ana**' in Turkish mythology is the fairy of waters (Sibel Küçükoğlu) / '**Ah**' (Sumer.) < **ak** (white) (Kurmaev) / N. American **AAK**, **SAK**: white = **ak** (white, flow)

ar: "PIE root", "to fit together". Some of words those are claimed to originate from this root: adorn; alarm; aristo-; **aristocracy**; **arm** 'upper limb of the body', **arm** 'weapon'; armada; armadillo; armament; armature; armilla; armistice; armoire; armor; armory; **army**; **art** 'skill as a result of learning or practice'; **arthralgia; arthritis; arthro**-; arthropod; arthroscopy; article; articulate; artifact; artifice; artisan; artist; coordination; disarm; gendarme; harmony; inert; inertia; inordinate; ordain; **order**; ordinal; **ordinance**; **ordinary**; **ordinate**; ordnance; ornament; primordial; subordinate... / '**Ark**, **arık**': waterway, water channel. '**Ör**, **örme**': knitting, weaving, walling. '**Yarak**': arm, weapon, tool. '**Ordu**': army. '**Arkuy**': fortification, bulwark, canal. '**Urtur**' (Old Turkish),

art (Turkmen): sculpt, script. **Art** <> **urtur**, **architecture** <> **ark**, **arık**, **arkuy** / As can be seen, the Turkish examples I gave, especially the root '**ör**', overlap with the concepts of conformity, organization, and togetherness.

ara (German), **era** (Eng.): devir, dönem, çağ, **ara** / **Era** < **ara** < **ara** (time, time period)

arabata (Basq.): car, **araba** (Haluk Tarcan)

arachnoidea (arachnoidea encephali .. spinalis – as medical terms); **arachne** (Greek); **araneus** (Latin): spider, **örümcek** (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa) / Chuvash **ohra, ura**: foot (Strahlenberg)

arare (Latin): to plow, **yar**, yar-mak (M. C. Paşa) / Turkish '**yar**, **arık**, **karık**, **ark**, **hark**' (plough, agricultural field, water canal etc.)

aratz (Basq.): pure. **Arığ**, **arı**: pure, clean (Old Turkish – DLT, 1073)

arch, **archery** (Eng.): bow / Alleged "PIE root" is '**arkwo**' < **kıvrık** (curved) / Also '**bow**' < '**büg, büküк**'

arch, **architecture** (Eng.); **architectus**, **arhitectura** (Latin): Old Turkish '**ark**', '**arık**': water canal (DLT) / '**Arkuy**': trench, fortification, castle, pit, stream (Orkhon) (Muharrem Ergin) / **Art** (Eng.) < **urtur** (sculpt, carve, script – Old Turkish, Orkhon) / Sumerian **sur**, **sir**, **su**, **ur** … (M.İ. Çığ) / '**art**' < **art** (Türkmen) (carve, sculpt) (Ünal Mutlu, Yavuz Seyhan) / **Arahtu** (The main water canal in Babylon.) (Uzunbacak Adem)

archaic (Eng.): The real root is Turkish '**arka**': back, past, past times. Alleged etymology: "from Greek **arkhaikos** 'old-fashioned', from **arkhaios** 'ancient, old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive', from **arkh** 'beginning, origin', verbal noun of arkhein 'to be the first', hence 'to begin' and 'to rule' (see **archon**)" (OED). What is **Archon**? He is one of leaders of Athens and he had power, authority, "**archy-cracy**". So Turkish '**erk**': power, authority, **archon.** "Arch: also **archi-**, word-forming element meaning 'chief, principal; extreme, ultra; early, primitive,' from Latinized form of Greek **arkh-**, arkhi- 'first, chief,

primeval,' combining form of arkhos 'a chief, leader, commander." … Ridiculous stories that are extended to hide the Turkish root... '**Arka**' greatness, height, glory (Radloff, 1-285). '**Arka**': past generations (Radloff, 1-286) / **Archaic**: (adj.) "antique, antiquated" ~ Türkic ürke, ürde (adv.) "once, of old" (Kisamov) / **arki**, **arkat**, **arka** (Akkad.) < **arka**

archetype (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Yes, Jung's archetypes. **Arche** – **type** … Turkish '**arka**': back, behind, past, past generation... **Arka** > **arche**, **archaic**... **Tapga**, **tamga**: stamp, mark, marker, stigma, etc. **Tapga**, **tamga** > **stamp**, **type** (blank 'S' rule at the beginning).

archy (Greek – Latin – Eng.): for example '**anarchy**', oligarchy, monarchy, hierarchy … / **an - archy** / Alleged root of '**archy**' is '**Archon**' (One of Ancient Greek leader). That's a pretty superficial, weak claim. The Old Turkish root we recommend fits perfectly: '**erk**' (power, authority, power to rule). Also See "**Archaic**" item

ardent, **ardour**, **ardor** (Eng.): **arzu**. '**Arzu**' is said to be Persian. But '**ar, ard**' here came from Turkish '**ört**': burn, fire. Like in '**arson**' / Also Turkish **irik** (wish) > arzu > **eros** > irade (A. Atabek) (-k > -s,z sound change rule)

arduous (Eng.): **hard**, sert, zor, Turkish hartı. Turkish 'art' means high mountain passage. **Ard**, **hard** < sert < **hartı**, **kert** (hard)

are (Eng.): Turkish '**dır**'. They are writers: onlar yazar-**dır-lar** (Kisamov) / **dır**, **lar** (the Turkish suffix indicating plural -indicating plural subject- in verbs) > **are** / Turkish '**yor**': present continuous tense suffix of verbs in Turkish … They are comimg = geli-yor-lar … **Yor** > **are**

area (Eng. - Latin): Turkish '**ara**': place between two things, distans. '**Yer**, **ir**': earth, ground, terra (Orkhon) / **Yer** > **area** (İ. H. Danişmend)

argia (Greek): fest, festal, holiday / **Ergil** (Tuva Turkish): festal (A. Atabek)

argue, **argument** (Eng. - German): **yargu**, **yargı** (argument – Nişanyan), tartışma (argument) **hır**, **hır gür** (anger, fierce, brawl) / … "from Latin argumentum 'a logical argument; evidence, ground, support, proof,' from arguere 'make clear, make known, prove'. Sense passed through 'subject of contention' (1590s) to 'a quarrel'" (OED). / **Argument** < jargu, yargı (argument) (Ü. Mutlu) / Another opinion: Arku, arqula > **argue**. **Argue**: Türkic arqu-, arqula-, arɣula- (v.) "discord, disagreement, strife". Ultimately fr. a polysemantic verb **ar**- "separate, part" for a piece that bridges two parts, a:ra (n.) "middle, center", its deverbal noun derivative arqu: "ravine (valley)", and finally its denoun verbal derivative arqula- "sow discord", lit. "cause ravine" between two sides. (Kisamov)

aria (Eng.): "from Italian aria, literally 'air'. **Air** (Eng.): 'melody, tune, connected rhythmic succession of distinct musical sounds, 1580s, nativized from Italian aria" (OED). '**Ir**, **yır**, **ırla-mak**, **yırla-mak**': sing, song (DLT-1073) / Oratorio < **ır** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Ariya** (Hittite): oracle, to study an oracle, ask an oracle. Ira, ıra-ma: sing, shaman sing, bard sing / **IRA** (Native American): sing >< **ır**, **yır** / **Arrane** (Celtic): **ır**, **ırla-ma** / **Viru** (Sanskrit) <> ırla, yırla

arid (Eng.): dry soils. Old Turkish '**arık**': field, agricultural field, dry, weak. '**ärig**' hard thing, dry, arid (Orkhon) / Sumerian '**aria**' (Necdet Sümer); '**arid**' (Ü. Mutlu) connection / **Dürr**, **trocken** (German), Old German '**dreug**' < '**karg**', '**kurak**', '**kuru**' (Turkish arid, dry) / German '**armut**' > poor < **arık** / **arık** > **arid** (-k > -d word ending sound change rule) (A. Atabek) / **ARİ** (Quechua, N. American) = **arık** (Karimullin)

aritmo (Greek): to count / **art**, **artma**, **artırma**, **artı**, **artık**, **artuk** … (increase, put on, plus, surplus …)

ark (Eng.): ship, Noah's ship, Old Turkish **barka** (boat). See "**Barge**" item

arkwo: "PIE root", curved, Latin '**arcus**' (bow), **arch** (bow) / **arkwo** < **kıvrık** (curved)

arm (Eng.): Turkic '**karı**, **karu**': arm. **Karış**: hand, touch with palm, caress. '**Karulu**': strong, powerful… **Kraft** (German): power / **Har-**, **har(k)** (Hittite): to hold, to have, to keep. "Proto-Nostratic root ***gar**- (~ *gər-) (vb.) 'to seize, to grasp, to take hold of' " "Proto-Altaic ***gara**, *har-a 'hand, arm': Proto-Mongolian ***gar** 'hand, arm' " (A. Bomhard) / **caress** < karış > karı > **har**, **hark** (Hittite) > **uru** (Akkad.) / '**Kar**' (Sumerian) > **karı** (arm) (P. Kaya)

arm, **army**, **armor**, **armature** … (Eng.); **arma**, **armatura**, **armatus**, **armiger** … (Latin): " from PIE *armo-, suffixed form of root ***ar**- 'to fit, join'" (OED). Old Turkish '**yarağ**, **yaraq**': arm, armor (Orkhon). Yarmakan (armağan): gift given in feast, arm. Yarık, yarıklan-mak: armor, be armored (DLT-1073) / Yat yaragh: **Armures et Armes** (B. Keresteciyan) / **jagara**, **qarw** (Sanskrit) > jaraq, arm / **Erin** (Hittite): army, infantry, **ordu** (army) <> **er** (male, man, soldier) / **Karas** (Hittite): army, troops. **Karakol**: small headquarters of army, police or gendarmerie; patrol. **Karakol**, **karagul** (Turkish, Mongol.) > **karas** / **Karasu** (Akkad.), **harranu** (Akkad): ordu / '**Eren**' (Sumer.) (troops) (P. Kaya) < erler > ordu > army, **her** (Icelandic)

arma (Greek): chariot, Turkish '**araba**' > **arma**

armut (German): poor, poverty. The root is '**ar** < **ar**'. **Arig**, **arık**: weak, barren, dry…

aro (Celtic): agriculture, **tarım**. Arık, ark, karık: agriculturel field, water canal

arrive (Eng.), **reach** (Eng.), **erreichen** (German): **er**, **er-mek**, **eriş-mek**. So called explanation of '**arrive**': Ad-Ar (Latin prefix) + rive: coast (OED). **Ar** < **er** connection is already obvious. '**Ar**' root – Sanskrit - : 'to bring near, to reach, obtain'. **Erebu** (Akkad): arrive, **swareo** (Celtic): er, var … Turkish '**var**': reach, arrive / Sumerian **ba-ra-e**: fortgehen, hinausgehen (**varmak**, arrive, go out) < **bar**-mak (var=bar)

arson (Eng.); **ardebit**, **ardere** (Latin): fire, burning. Old Turkish '**örte**, **örten**, **od**, **ot**, **ateş**': ignite, fire, burn … ; '**ört**': fire; '**ürt**': fire, exciting, excited (Radloff)

art (Eng.): **urtur**: sculpt, carving (Old Turkish - Orkhon). See "**Arch**" item. **Art** (Turkmen): peel, to carve, to shape (Ünal mutlu, Yavuz Seyhan) / Turkish . '**or**' root: cut, raze, reap … Sumer. **hur**: cut, reap (Gerey)

Artemis (Greek, Eng.): Greek goddess of the moon, wild animals, hunting, childbirth, etc. (identified by the Romans with their Diana); daughter of Zeus and Leto, twin sister of Apollo; her name is of unknown origin. Beekes points to arguments against the attempt to connect it with arktos "bear" (as "bear-goddess") and finds it possibly Pre-Greek. (OED) ... They say that it comes from "**arktos**" (bear). It's pure comedy. Some sources indicate that its part, "**temis**," means complete, whole. This could be: Turkish words for "**tam, tüm**": complete, whole. The Turkish and Arabic root "artemiz", "tertemiz" (pure clean) also sounds similar, but it is unlikely. An other opinion: **Artemis** < **Artıg-pis** (Many breasts) … **Artıg**: many, poly; **pis** (Hakas Turkish - breast, nipple) (Adnan Atabek)

arthro (Greek): writing, script / Old Turkish **ur**, **urtur**: writing, script

Arthur, **King Arthur**: Turkish '**art**'means increase, rise (at the same time sign of power and nobility); **arttur**: be rise / **Artur** (Turkish name - More in Azerbaijanis), **Artuk** (a Turkish commander's name, Artuk Bey (Seljuk Sultan, governer of Jerusalem) / King Arthur is said to be of Etruscan origin (Geoffrey of Monmouth) / **King Arthur** < **Kengu**, **Kengeş** (of the congress) + **Artur** / Sanskrit '**artha**, **arha**, **artagani**': wealth, money… / Arthur is a Turkish name to its fingertips. Means "giver, donor" in Turkish. Arthur is buried in a Turkic 'kurgan'. His son's name '**Amr**' (Amhar) is a Turkic name. **Amr** > **amrak** (darling, beloved) > **amor**. For those who think the 'Amhar' link as a fabrication, let's give them his other son: '**Duran**'. There are hundreds of thousands of 'Turan, Duran' in Türkiye (basic information from N. Kisamov).

artus (Latin): close, **ört** (close); narrow, narrowing (dar, darlaştırma) / **Art** > **ört** >< **dar** > **narrow**

arura, **arvum** (Latin): field, agriculture. **Arık** (Old Turkish): agricultural field, irrigation canal. **Tarı**, **tarık**, **tarla**: agriculture, agricultural field (Radloff) / **Yer**: earth, ground, soil, terra

Aryan (Eng.), **ariana** (Latin): Iranain, Aryan Race, ari. **Ari** < '**Arı**, **arığ**' (pure, clean – Old Turkish) / '**Arı**, **arık**', '**arya**' Sanskrit: **pure** (B. Keresteciyan) / '**er-ır**': ar-ya (Sanskrit: brother, noble, brave); air-ya (Zend: noble, brave); uir-vir (Latin: man, brave, noble) (İsmail Hami Danişmend) / '**ar**' Sumerian: clean, '**ari**': water canal, **ar-arı** (Türkik): pure, clean, aruna (Sanskrit) (Hasan Reşit Tankut) / So, ultimately, the root of the Indo-European, Aryan racist theory is the Turkish concept of '**arı**'.

as (Eng.): '**ise**', öyley-**se**… (Kisamov) / '**As**': '**es**-kaza': by accidant, (if an accident happens) (A. Atabek)

as (Eng.): gibi, **-sı**, **-si** (suffix). Mavim-**si**: blu-**ish**

ascend, **ascension** (Eng.); **ascendo**, **ascensus** (Latin): '**aş**' (pass over, overrun), '**as**' (hang), '**asıl**' (hang, be suspended) … '**Seki**, **sekü**': **scene**, step, terrace, high place; **sekü** (elevate) (Mong. – Nişanyan). Western sources parse "ascend" as 'a-scend' by separating it from its prefix, like many other words. 'A': direction indicator, 'scend', Latin 'scan', to rise, to climb. Thus, the word is freed from roots that overlap with Turkish. Another example of prefixed Latin and English words that are very similar to unprefixed Turkish... While the words were being formed or transferred from language to language, they either took Turkish roots and added prefixes, or they were integrated into Turkish words with their suffixes and roots. But there is no way out for these Western fabricators. / **As**: rise (**se lever**, s'lever) (Fr.); as-mak: **suspendere**; ağmak, ağası, yir: **ascension** (H. R. Tankut) / **Aşıt**: mountain passage, **eşik**: treshold (Sumerian '**gişik**' – O.N. Tuna). '**Ostium**' Latin): door / **Askand**, **sas**, **skand** (Sanskrit.); 'ascend'; Türkic 'aş-mak'. **Asman** (Sanskrit.), asuman (Pers. - Türk.): **sky**, 'asılı – high place'… / **Asman**, **aspan** (Çagatay, Kazakh, Kirghiz): sky (Rasanen) /

Asirtu (Akkad.): top, upper / Another elevation, ascension root in Turkish is '**yük**', '**yük-sek**': acro, scend / Mongolian (?) '**sekü**': elevate, raise … (Nişanyan) … But actualy the root is Turkish '**seki**', '**sek-mek**': step, terrace, bounce …

ash, **ashes** (Eng.); **ösku** (İcelandic); **asche** (German): **kül**, **köz** / **Has**, **hās**, **hāss** (Hittite): **ash** > **köz** / **İs**: soot; **köz**: cinders / **XOOST**, **XOOSHT** (Native American): burnt matter, charred wood, charred / **ash** < **is**, **köz** > **XOOST** > **has** / **xa:s** ("PIE root" – Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov) / ash: **İTS'İİS**, **XOOST** (burned material), **K'ELT** / **Ağşar**: lye, ash water (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş).

Ashkenazi: A Jewish tribe. Their name comes from the Turkish tribe '**Saka**' (Scythians). This is what they say in ancient Hebrew and Christian religious sources. The Turkish Khazar Jewish empire is another source of Ashkenazim.

asina (Latin): female ass, donkey. In Old Turkish mythology '**Asena**' was the female wolf, or one of female wolf's sons. **Asinius**: a Roman noble surname.

ask (Eng.): Turkish **iste**, sor. **Öşkör**: ask, wish, argue, petition, meeting; öşkörü, öşkörcü: magic, magician (Radloff). **Köze**: ask, wish (Radloff) is related to '**excuse**'. / Ask, wish: **iste**- irde- ilte- z-r-l Turkish triple (A. Atabek) / **uesk** (Hittite): to implore. Hurrian '**ašk**': to ask; Basque '**eske**', '**eskatu**': ask, to ask for; **Mongolian** '**acyyx, asuukh**': to ask; Sanskrit '**āśā**': hope, expectation; Avestan '**isa**': to seek, look for; Kazakh '**izdew**': to seek (Mel Copeland) / **Sakı**: look; izdew: seek; iste: to ask for; sor: ask; **köze** (Altaic, Radloff): wish, ask for; öşkör (Altaic, Radloff): demand, petition / Homeric Greek '**aiteo**': to ask, demand, **istemek** (Uzunbacak Adem)

Aspen (an American city name), **Ascension** (an island name), **Asunsion** (a capital): Most likely they are related Türkic '**as**' and '**sek**, **seki**' roots. **As**: hang, elevate, raise… All of them express highness. / **Aspan**: sky (Kirghiz); **asman**, **asuman** (Turk., Pers. Sanskrit.): sky, high place… **aş** (Turk.): go over, **as**: hang up, **aşıt** (Turk.): mountain passage, **seki**: platform.

asquint, **askance** (Eng.): **şaşkın**, **şaşkın** bakmak, **şaşı**

ass (Eng.), **esel** (German), **asinus** (Latin): **eşek**. '**Eşek**' or '**eşgek**' Old Turkish (DLT) / **Eşek**: **equus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / '**Enshe**' (Sumer.) < **eşek** (Kurmaev)

assault, **assailant**, **assail**, **assailer** (Eng.): **saldır**, **saldır-mak**. Turkish '**sal**' root: throw, leave, hit, attack…

astonish (Eng.): **ex** – **thunder** (OED). '**Thunder**': Old German 'donar-donner', '**tone**' (sound) < **tını** (sound) / '**Tan**' (first light of the morning, dawn) > **astonish** (Kisamov) / Astonish: Turkish **şaş**

astray (Eng.): **astıktır**, **astık**, **astır** (Scythian and some other Turkish dialect): astray (Radloff). **Astır** (Crimea, Kirghiz, Tatar…): lose one's way, stumble (Radloff). **Aza**, **ada**: bad soul, to lead astray (Radloff).

astute, **astutus** (Eng. - Latin): **tetik** (Kirghiz): smart, vigilant (Radloff) / asurtɣuq (adj.) clever (Norm Kisamov)

asylum (Eng.), **asyl** (German): place of refuge, sanctuary. **Üs**: basis. **Sağ**, **sağlık**: live, health. **Selam-et** (Turkish Arabic): safety, health; **sağlam**: solid, durable, healthy

at (Eng.), **e, de** (Fr.): -de, -da / **da**, **at** (Celtic) / at: **Tİ** (N. American), **de** >< **Tİ** / Greek '**sto**', '**sti**': at, -de, -da … (**S-to** < **da** … word begining null "**S**" **law** – see "**Scab**" item)

at-al: "PIE root", race, family. **Atheling** (Eng.): noble family member. '**Ata**': father, ancestor; '**ad**': name, fame; '**adal**': reputable, honorable

atavism (Eng.): **atacılık**. **Ata** (Old Turkish): father, ancestor

atavus (Latin): **ata**, **atalar**: father, fathers, ancestors (Old Turkish) / **Aita** (Old Celtic - Bask): baba, ata, dede, father, grand father (Nyland)

(B. Keresteciyan) **Ad, ad-da** (Sumer.): father, **ata; ad-ad** (Sumer.): **dede**, grandfather

ater: "PIE root", fire. '**Ateş**': fire. '**Od-ot**' (Old Turkish): fire, flame. '**Adandya**' (Celtic - kindle) < **od** > **ater** > **ateş** / **Odu**, **odvu** (Laz) < **od**, **ateş** / İndo-Germanic **atis-, atino**: owen (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem) / Sumer. **ud**: flame, light, sun … **od, ateş** … (Gerey)

atera, **ate** (Old Celtic - Basque): go out, exit (Nyland). Basq. '**ate**': out, '**atera**': door. Old Turkish '**id, it**': send, leave, walk and go (Orkhon) / **Itinerary** < id, it

Athabaskan, **Athabascan** (Eng.): a Native American tribes group. **Ata**: father, **baş**: head, **başkan**: **boss**, chief… Atabaşkan (? no comment)

atheling (Eng.): "related to Old English æele 'noble,' from Proto-Germanic ***athala**- (cognates: Old High German adal 'noble family'), from PIE ***at-al**- 'race, family" (OED). Turkish '**ata**': father, grand father, ancestor; '**adal**': named important person (**ad**: name); noble / **Adolf** (German name) also has same Turkic root. / In ancient Turks, the name could be taken after doing an important job or performing a heroic act.

Athena (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Greek goddess of wisdom, skill in the arts, righteous warfare, etc., from Latin Athena, from Greek Athēnē, name of a common Greek goddess, dating to Minoan times, depicted with a snake and protecting the palace. / She is most probably **Ata-ana** (ancestor mother) / In Turkish mythology there is similar ancestor-wolf-mother figure: **Asena** (As-ana, Ata-ana): ancestor mother …

Athens, Athina: Greek capital city. It comes from **Athena**, Turkish **ata-ana** (ancestor mother) … See "**Athena**" item.

athlete, **athletism** (Eng.): '**at**' Old Turkish motion root. '**At-mak**, **atla-mak**, **atıl-mak**' (throw, jump, attack, send …) (Kisamov) / **at**- > atlık > athlet >< id-man (sport) (A. Atabek) / **Uatku**, **uatkunu** (Hittite): jump, at, **atla** / jump: **TLET** (N. American); **atla** >< **TLET**

atrium (Eng. - Latin): room, **oda**, **odacık**. Most probable roots are: **od** (fire), **otur** (sit) (Carra de Waux – D. Perinçek) / Alleged PIE root is '**ater**' (OED): **od**, ateş, fire

atrocity (Eng.): the root is '**ater**': **ateş**, **od**, **ot** and '**okw**': see… (OED). / '**Otrul**' (Old Turkish): cut, to be cut off; Old Turkish '**at**': cut

attach (Eng.): **tak-mak**, **tuttur-mak**… "perhaps from Frankish *stakon 'a post, stake' or a similar Germanic word, from ProtoGermanic *stakon- 'a stake,' from PIE root ***steg**- 'pole, **stick**' " (OED) / **steg**, **stig** < **dik** (In Turkish to Western languages transfers there is a law: Empty (blank) 'S' at the beginning of words rule… S-tick < **dik**) / '**tach**' < **tak** (affix) / **Attacher** (Fr.): **tak-mak** (B. Keresteciyan), '**çotuk**' (tchotouq) > **stake** (B. Keresteciyan). **Attach** < tağ > takmak (K. Mirşan) / Sumer. **tag**: adorn, decorate; **tak**, **takmak** (Gerey) … **takı**: ornament

attack (Eng.), **attaque** (Fr.), **attacare** (It.): **atak** (New Turkish). But… Old Turkish the '**at**' root is movement, motion root. There are many words in Turkish from Old Turkish: atmak, atlamak, atılmak, atik, atılgan etc. Nearly all of them are related to "**attack**". / Atak > **attaque** (Fr.) (H. R. Tankut), (Ü. Mutlu)

attendre (Fr.): waiting … Old Turkish '**ting**' (stop, remain, rest) ... New Turkish "**dinlen**" (rest, pause).

attribute (Eng.): Turkish **atıf** / mid-14c., "stated sum of money or other valuable consideration paid by one ruler or country to another in acknowledgment of submission or as the price of peace or protection," from Anglo-French tribute, Old French tribut and directly from Latin tributum "tribute, a stated payment, a thing contributed or paid," noun use of neuter of tributus, past participle of tribuere "to pay, assign, grant," also "allot among the tribes or to a tribe," from tribus (see tribe). Sense of "offering, gift, token" is first recorded 1580s. (OED) / Very well, but what about Turkish '**atıf**'? Some says it has Arabic root. No, also Kipchaks has this word. It seems related to Turkish

‘at’ root (throw, send, utter, deliver, heave …). And what about Turkish ‘**adak**, **adamak**’: offer, offering, dedicate, by the name of somebody… Old Turkish ‘**it**’: send (**itinerary** < **it**)

audio, **audacious**, **audibility**, **audience**, **audit**, **audition, auditorium** etc. (Eng. - Latin): **dinle-me**, **duy-ma** (listening, hearing); **de-me** (saying, telling) / **İtle** (Chuvash): listening / “Proto-Nostratic ***d-y-¨an-a** ‘sound; hearing; organ of hearing, ear’ ” (Bomhard) / **Duy** <> toi, toydur (hear) (Radloff) / In addition according to Kisamov it came from Türkic '**ay**' (say). / **Audio** < **ödü** (hear) (Radloff) / **Tumant** (Luvian, Hitit.): ear, kulak, **duy, duy-ma** (O. Sertkaya) / Mayan **UY**: **duy**, duymak, hear (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

aug: “PIE root”, "to increase". Some examples: **auction**; **augment**; augmentative; **augur**; August; august; Augustus; author; **authoritarian; authorize**; auxiliary; auxin; eke; inaugurate; nickname; waist; wax... etc. / ‘**Ağ-mak**’ (Old Turkish): ascent, soar in the sky. ‘**Yük**, **ük**’: Old Turkish root of elevation, rise, increase… / **Augur** < **uğur** ... see “**Augur**” item

augment (Eng.); **aug**, **augmentum** (Latin): **ak**, **ag-ağ-ağ-mak** (rise, increase). **Yüg** (the root of ‘yüksek, yükselmek’ ‘high, rising’– Old Turkish); **üktü**: increase, growing; **ügün**: increase, collect (Radloff) / **Augment** < **ağ**, **yüksel** (rise, elevate)

augur (Eng. - German): **uğur**, **öger** / **Augur** is directly related to Old Turkish **uğur** '**kut**'. Old Turkish **öger** ‘prophecy’. **Uğur** ‘luck, fortune’ > **augur.** Ap + öger > **emeger** ‘magic’ (Sumer.); **yura** ‘fortune telling’ > **yorum** (comment); **kömen** ‘fortune telling, magic’ (Uyghur) > **comment**. **Körüm** ‘magic, fortune telling’ > **herm-eneutics** ‘yorum’ (A. Atabek)

aule (Greek), **ovil** (Latin), **aul** (Latin): corral, sheep fold, hall… **ağıl** (Old Turkish- Nişanyan): corral, sheep fold; **avlu**: court, court yard... / Old Turkish **aul**: hunting ground, common area, pasture, dormitory / Ağıl (Orkhon) <>

Sumerian 'agıl' > ağıl (Muazzez İlmiye Çığ); avlu - ul > **aula** (İ. H. Danişmend); **caula**, **aoul** (Latin): **ağıl** (B. Keresteciyan)

aulos, **eul**, **heul**: "PIE root", tube, hole, street … / Turkish '**oluk**': hole, little water canal (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Yol** (way, road) >< **oluk** > **eul**, **heul**

aunin, **unin** (Iberic Spain Language): married woman, lady (G. Diaz-Montexano). Ana, kadın, hanım (mother, woman, lady)

aureate (Eng.), **aureus** (Latin): **sarı**, **golden** color. "resembling gold, gold-colored,' also figuratively, 'splendid, brilliant,' from Latin aureatus 'decorated with gold,' from aureus 'golden,' from aurum 'gold,' from PIE root ***aus**- 'gold'" OED. / Sarı > **jaune** (Fr.) > **aurum** (Latin) > **sear** (Eng.): sarı > **sallow** (Eng.): solgun, solgun sarı (B. Keresteciyan) / The "**altın** (gold) – **ağır** (heavy) – **aurum** – **sarı**" connection was analysed by also Olcas Süleymanov.

aurora (Eng.): Old Turkish '**yarıq**' (light) (Kisamov)

aurum (Latin – Eng.): gold. "**Ağır** (**gravity**, heavy) – **aurum** – **sarı** (yellow)" connection (O. Süleymanov) / Greek **krisos**: gold, aurum, ağır, sarı

aus (German), **out** (Eng.): **dış**, **tış** (Old Turkish). Also Turkish '**ök-**, **ös-**, **os-**, **aks-**' function like prefixes in some words like "öksürük, öskürük, osuruk, aksırık" (cough, cough, fart, sneeze) = **exit** / (N. American) 'out': **TS'UZAA**, **TS'İ DİTTS'İ** < dış / see "**Exit**" item

aus: "PIE root", "to shine", especially of the dawn. It forms all or part of: austral; **Australia**; **Austria**; Austro-; **Aurora**; **east**; Easter; eastern; eo-; **Ostrogoth**… etc. **Işı-ma**: light especially the radiating from the dawn. **Aus** > **east** < **ışıma** <> **doğuş** (sun rise) / **aisk**: "PIE root", shine, bright / Old Turkish '**ışı**': shining, bright (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny)

auscultation (Eng. – Latin): aus-culta… Aus: out (**tış**, **dış**, **os**); **culta**: hear (**ku**) / **Os**, **as**, **ak**: ossuruk, öksürük, askırık, aksırık (farting, cough, sneeze - Examples of internal to external sending.) / **Ku**: voice, sound; **kulak**: ear / Aus-

kult: **işit** (hear), kulak / On the other hand Turkish **es, esit** (Saka- Scythians, Kirghiz), **işit**: hear

ausıkı (Basq.): **ısır, ısırık** (bite) (H. Tarcan) / ausıkı < **ısır** > **beissen** (German)

aussuchen (German), **choose** (Eng.): **seç**, **seç-mek**

aversion, **evers**, **averse** (Eng); **aversus** (Latin): Altaic '**auş**': aversion, turn (Radloff). '**Audır**': bend, bow, overturn (auf die seite) (Radloff) / Türkik '**vir-vır**' suffix, and '**oro**' root express 'turning'. Examples: De-**vir**, e-**vir**, çe-**vir**, sa-**vur**, kı-**vır**, ka-**vur**… All are related to 'turning, rolling, spinning' concept.

avian, **aviation** (Eng.): supposed "PIE root": '**awi**': bird. Latin '**avis**', Sanskrit '**vih**'; Avestan '**vish**', Old Turkish '**kuş**' (bird) >< **vish** / Hava: **air** … see '**Air**' item

avrio (Greek): tomorrow, **yarın** (**yaru**) > **avrio**

awi: "PIE root" bird. Latin '**avis**', Sanskrit '**vih**'; Avestan '**vish**', Old Turkish '**kuş**' (bird) / **KOŞ** (Maya) = **kuş** (bird) / Sumer. **gu**, **gış**: **kuş** (bird) (Gerey)

ax, **axe** (Eng); **kürzen** (German): **kıs**, **kıs-mak**

axe (Eng.), **öxi** (Icelandic): balta. **Alax**: little hoe, axe, (Radloff) (el (hand) - ax) / **agu**, **hassinu** (Akkad.): pickax, digger (Copeland).

axle (Eng.) dingil, eksen. A relatively new Turkish word 'eksen' is supposed to be of 'Greek' root. But in old Turkish there is '**ok**' in the same meaning (Kisamov). '**Ok**': till, shaft; pole to which oxen or horses are attached to a cart or plough. And again, Kisamov made a connection with the word '**iki** - two', with the meaning of combining two things. **Eksen** < **iki** < **ok** > **axle**

axon (İng.): as a medical term **axon**. It is rooted in **axle** (**axis**). And Turkish '**eksen**' appears to be new in Turkish, but Old Turkish '**ok**' ('ok'of a cart, 'ok'of a plough) has the same meaning as "**axle**" (Kisamov).

Axona: Celtic Goddes of river. Turkish '**ak**': flow (aqua), '**ana**': mother. **Akana, Ağana**: mother of waters in Turkic mythology.

baby (Eng.): **bebe**, **bebi**, **bebek**

Bacchus (Greek - Eng.): **bağcı** (vigneron, vinegrower) (M. C. Paşa)

bach (German): stream, creek. **Bük** (Old Turkish - Nişanyan): bend, meandering – curving- water's edge, swamp, shore, bay … **bush**… **Bush** < **bük** > **bach**

bacio (It.): kiss, Turkish Persian '**buse**', the main root is Turkish '**öp**, **ob**, **öpüş**' … '**öp**, **ob**, **öpüş**' > **buse** > **bacio**

back (Eng.); **rücken, zurück** (German); **arriere** (Fr.); **retro, tergum, tergus, dorsus** (Latin.): **arka, geri, terki**. '**Arka**': back, support, help … (Radloff) / '**Eğin**' > **rücken**: 'arka'. There is a rule of empty R in the beginning of some words between Turkish and "IE". (A. Atabek) / 'Back' <> **bekle**, **bekçi** (to guard, guard; pek, pekiştir (strong, reinforce, support) / **Arku** (Sumer.) (back of head) > arka; '**e-gir**' (Sumer) <> **geri** (P. Kaya) / **Agar** (Sumer.) < arka, back (Kurmaev) / Fr. **arriere** < **arka, geri … Dorsum, tergum** < **terki**

backen (German): **bake**, **piş**, **pişir-mek**, **pişi**. Bread: **ekmek**, Old Turkish '**ekbek**, **ötbek**' / See "**Bake**" item

bad (Eng.): kötü, **bet**; Greek '**pathos**': bad, ill; **better** (Eng.): more good (opposite dilemma). 'Bedük': great, gorgeous (Orkhon, DLT). In Türkiye Turkish folk saying '**bet**': good, beautiful. Turkish beter: worse. Old Turkish '**bad - bat**': unfit, bad, sickly (Radloff, Orkhon, 4-1508) / N. American 'bad': **BAEDZE** <> **bat**

baden (German): swim, **bath**; Turkish '**bat**': sink / See "**Bath**" item

badge (Eng.): It's root is **bagge**, **bagis** (Latin) … "unknown origin" OED. Turkish '**bağ**, **baj**': bond, tie … (Kisamov)

bag (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağlama**, **boğça** (bind, bond, package, bundle). '**Pokco**': bohça (Radloff) / Bag: **bolgo** (Celtic) < bogça / bag: **POOJ**, **PAWO**, **BA** (N. American) <> **bohça**, **bağ** (bundle, bag, bind)

bagauda (Celtic): warrior. **Bagatur**, **bahadır** mean warrior, war hero in Turkish. Thousands of people named "**Bahadır**" live in Türkiye. **Bahadır**: hero, warrior (Rasanen)

baggage (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağlama**, **boğça** (bind, bond, pack, bundle). '**Pokco**': bohça (Radloff) / **Baule** (It.): luggage / Turkish '**bağ**': bundle, back bundle (DLT) (O. Karatay) / Turkish '**ba-bağ**' root and **band**, **bind**, **bound** connection… (B. Keresteciyan)

bait (Eng.): **meng** > bait (-ng > -t) (A. Atabek) / **Meng** (Altaic): food, meal

baize (Eng.): **bez** (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**is**': weave, textile, baize / **Baize**: bez < bez, is, böz (Turkish triple) (A. Atabek)

bake, **bakery** (Eng.): **bişir**, **biş**, **bişi**, **baz**, **bazlama**, **piş**, **pişi**, **pide**… (bake, bakery, cook, bread, a kind of pizza, pasta) / **Pişi** > **pide** > **pizza** / **Bread**, **pizza**, **bake**, **bakery**, **pastry**, **pasta**… They say these are not of Turkish origin! YA BASTA! / **Bake**, **brot** (German): Ötpöt, ötmet (Otm.); ötnök (Kom. Crimea, Kar.); **ötpök** (Altaic, Teleud.); **ippek**, **itpek**, **etpek** (Sctyhians); **bökmö** (Kas.): bread (Radloff) / **Et-pek**: **et** (**edo**, **eat**); **pek** (**bake**) / "**Bhreu**" "PIE root" < 'börek', Yakut. 'börüek': pastry, 'baklava' (Turkish Arabic): Turkish baked sweet from (phyllo dough) / **wakatas**, **wakesr**, **wakesn**, **wagesa**, **wista** (Hittite): bread, kinds of bread. Here they are 'pek, bek, mek' roots. Pişi, bazlama > **wista**

balaclava (Eng.): from Balaklava, village in the Crimea, which is from Turkish balıklava. A hoodlike knitted cap covering the head, neck, and part of the shoulders and worn especially by soldiers and mountaineers. (Burak Demir)

bald (Eng.): **bül** (adj.) / English bald (adj.) “lacking hair” ~ Türkic **bül, bol** (adj.) “bald”. The Türkic term bül/bol is denoted specifically in respect to horses and a bald patch on the head of a horse (blaze). Significantly, Celtic ‘bal’ means the same, “white patch, blaze, especially on the head of a horse or other animal”, attesting that if not earlier, the word existed at the time of the Celtic Kurgans' departure from the Eastern Europe. (Kisamov)

Balder (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of light, peace, rebirth, and justice. His wife: **Nanna**. Turkish '**balkı**': shine, bright... **Nanna** < **ana** (mother), **nine** (grandmother)

bale (Eng.): balya, **bele** (wrap someting or wrap a baby). So called “PIE root”: “bhel” < Türkik **bol**, **bolçuk**, **polçuk**, **bel** verme… See “**Bhel**” and “**Ball**” items / Also it may be related to **bağ** – **bağlama** – **bind** - **bound** root connections. / **Bale** (v., n.): bele- (v.) … balya (Kisamov)

balena (It.): whale, **balina** / The word "**balina**" is Turkish. As in "**balık** - fish," "**ba**" or "**bu**" refers to "water" in Turkish, and there are many words starting with these syllables in Turkish. See the entry "**Whale**" < **balina** > **balena** > **wal** (German) / See also “**Water**” item

Balkan: a large geographical area, mountain name. In Turkish ‘**Balkan**’: steep and forested mountain range. **Balkı**, **balkı-mak**: shine, lightning… See “**Bhel**” “PIE root”

ball, **ballo** (Eng.); **play** (Eng.); **ballo** (Latin): dance, play. '**PiyAlA, piyele**': play, dance, 'tanzen' (Altaic - Radloff). **Bi, bila** (Kirghiz): 'tanzen', play. '**Bişi**': tanzer, dancer (Kirghiz - Radloff), '**biyi**': 'tanzen', dance, play (Radloff) / ‘Büdi –pici – bük’ Turkish triple means dance. (A. Atabek) / Russian ‘**balalaika**’ comes from this Turkish root (Burak Demir). / Turkish **bi, biy**: dance, dancer (Sewortyan)

ball, **bulb**, **bull**, **balloon** (Eng.); **bulla** (Latin); **bala** (Greek); **boltanum, bolti** (Icelandic): **polçok, bolçok** (ball, globe, lobe, tuber); **bultay**, **bultak** (swelling, tuber) (In many Turkic dialects - Radloff) / **Bulla** (**büll**): swelling in

the skin or elsewhere (medical term). / in Old and New Turkish dialects '**bol**, **bolçuk**' (wide things for someting, ball shaped thing).

ballistic, **bullet** (Eng.): the root is '**ball**' (round shape). Turkish root: '**bol**, **pol**' … See "**Ball**" item / **Pula**(**ğ**) > **bullet**, **ballistic** (-g > -t word ending sound change rule (A. Atabek)

balsam (Eng.); **balsam**, **balsamum** (Latin): '**Bal**' > **mel** (honey – Latin). Also Türkik '**ba**' root, express 'water', 'liquid'. Turkish 'bal' also express all kind of sugary, viscous liquids. For example some liquids of plants.

balteus (Latin): scabbard, belt … Turkish '**balta**', '**baldu**' (DLT): axe.
Baldu (Swedish): balta (Ö. B. Etli) / **Paltu** (Akkad.): balta, axe

Baltic, **Baltık**: a sea name. '**Ba**' means 'water' in Turkish and there are many words related to water that start with '**ba**'. Batak, balık, ban, balçık etc. See "**Bath**" item / Another opinion: Adnan Atabek associates this name with blackness. Bulg (black, dark) > **Baltık** > **Baltic** > **beltza** (Basq.) > **black** / Most likely, words starting with "**Bal**" in Old Turkish meant turbid, black water: '**bul, bulamaç, bulanık**' …

ban (Iberik Spain Language): **ben**, **men**, **I am** (G. Diaz-Montexano)

ban (Eng.): forbid, prohibit. Turkish Arabic 'man-men': **ban**. Old Turkish '**ban**': bind, be tied (Orkhon). "**Band**: Proto Germanic *bindan, from PIE root *bhendh- 'to bind" (OED) / **Bound-band-ban** connection (O. Karatay) / So called "PIE root": '**bha**'. Order, shouting… '**Bha**': shout < **bağır** (shout)

bandage (Eng.): **bağ**, **bağla-mak**, **bohça**, Old Turkish **ban**… (bind, bond, pack)

bank (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but** / Sumerian '**nanga**' (Osman Nedim Tuna) / Old Turkish 'yanğak', **yangak**: river bank (DLT) / Beach, shore: **JAAL JA'O**, **YEEK** (N. American): **yalı**, **yaka**

ban-ön-a (Celtic): queenn. **Banu** (a noble woman name) / **Venus** (?) The alleged "PIE root" of Venus is "**wen**": to desire, strive for and win. Turkish '**yen**': win, gain … Turkish '**beğen**': like, wish … It comes from Turkish '**beg**' (lord) … Banu may be related to 'beg', 'beğen' (?)

baptise, **baptism** (Eng.): vaftiz. Suya **batır-mak** (to sink, submerge in water). **But** (Uyghur): su, '**ba**': water. "from Latin baptizare, from Greek baptizein "immerse, **dip in water**": suya daldırmak, **batırmak** (OED) / 'Abdest' (ablution - Arabic Turkish) also is related to the same root.

bar (Eng.): In Türkiye Turkish, in some regional folk saying '**bar**': garden wall, fence (**parmaklık**: fence). / **Barmak**, **parmak** (finger - Codex Cumanicus (1303) – middle Turkish) (?). / Turkish '**bura**': bram, log, scaffold (Radloff), Turkish 'bere' (bridge)

barbaric, **barbarian** (Eng.): Although it is also related to the word '**barba**' (beard) … it came from Old Turkish '**böri**' (wolf, beast); **börk** (furry hat); **barak** (dense haired big dog) … **fur**, **fury**, **furious** etc.

baret (Eng.), **beret** (Eng.): bere. **Börük**, **börü**, **börk**: hats made by ancient Turks from animal skin or fur. / Börk, börig > **barrette** (Fr. – It.) (-k, -g > -t law) (A. Atabek)

bargain (Eng.): **bargaan** (Altaic. – argument) > pazarlık > **bargain** (A. Atabek)

barge (Eng.), **varka** (Greek): Barge (n.) (boat): **barq**. "Boat type" ~ Türkic barq (n.) "construction, constructed object". (Kisamov) / Hakas. '**barka**': boat. It's also in Latin. Latins didn't go the region of Hakas but we know Latin has Etrusc root. Etrusk, Latin '**arca**' < **barka**. In English it is living on as '**ark**' (Noah's ship) (A. Atabek) / **Barco** (Spanish) > **Barcelona** < **barq**

bark (Eng.): dog yell. '**Barak**': Old Turkish dog, a legendery dog (DLT) / **Barak**: very hairy dog (O. Karatay) / Sumerian **barak**: dog (S. Meydan)

barley (Eng.): **arpa** (Kisamov)

barn (Eng.): ahır, **barınak** (shelter), ambar. **Barın** (barn) (Kisamov)

baron (Eng.): baryn (high title) (Kisamov) / 'Barı, barın' (Mongol.): having a house. (Nişanyan) / Turkish **bar**, **var**, **barlık**, **varlık**: wealth

barrack (Eng.): **baraka**. Old Turkish '**borak**', '**bark**, **barq**.' / "a word of **unknown origin**. Perhaps from Celt-Iberian or Arabic. Meaning 'permanent building for housing troops" (OED). "**Unknown Origin**"? / **Barq**: (Orkhon – 8th century), **bark**: ev (DLT-1073) / Park, bark: building, house (Radloff) / **Pēr**, **parn**, **parna** (Luvian, Hittite); **bira** (Lydian): house (Copeland) / '**Barag**' (Sumerian): wooden house < baraka (P. Kaya), (B. Gerey)

barrel (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

base, **basement** (Eng.); **basis** (Latin) **üs**, **baz**, **bas**. '**Bas**': step, stand on something, stand on some place… **Basin**: collapse, pressed (Old Turkish – Orkhon) … **Basic**, **basin…** / "Base: 'Bottom, foundation, pedestal,' early 14c., from Old French bas 'depth' (12c.), from Latin basis 'foundation,' from Greek basis 'step, pedestal,' from bainein 'to go, walk, step,' from PIE root ***gw**- 'to go, to come'" (OED) / Baz (Tatar): basement (Ü. Mutlu) / **İsdu**, **durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Arabic -Turkic), **baz**, **bas**, **tös** (basis, basic, step, basis) / **Üs**, **tös:** '**die Basis**', base (In Eurasia Turkish dialects) (Radloff); **baz** (Kas. Kar.): basement, cellar (Radloff, 4-1541) / **Basic, base** < **esas** (Turkish > Arabic)

bash (Eng.): Old Turkish '**buz**': demolish, destroy… '**Bas**': press, push, attack, raid (Kisamov).

bashibazouk (Eng.): **başıbozuk**. An obvious loan word. They are not important such words like 'yogurt, pasha etc.' for our root connection thesis.

basic (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bas**, **baz**' root. See "**Base**" item.

basin (Eng.): su havzası, su **basması**… **Bas**, **baz** (basic, basement). '**Ba**, **bu**, **pu**' as Old Turkish roots take place in many words about water. Batır, bandır, balak, balçık, balık, batak, karabatak, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır … Basin: main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but** / Also see "**Base**" item

basse (Fr. – Eng.), low, low tone voice, bas, **basık** / **Basık** > **basse**

basting (Eng.): **bastırma** (folding and sewing the fabric edge in tailoring, tacking)

bat, **beat** (Eng.); **battere** (It.): **patak** … Scythian '**pata**', and in some other Turkish dialects '**bad-ar**'. Since Sumer in many tribes 'bad, bat': hit, kill (Kisamov) / **Patak** (current Turkish): beat / **Batrak**: stick, spear with a pennant tip in battle order (DLT)

bath (Eng.); **balineum**, **balneum**, **balineae**, **balneator**, **balnearius** … (Latin) **bad** (German); **badi** (Icelandic): In Turkish many of words beginning '**ba**', '**bu**' are related to 'water'. Batır, bat, batık, bandır, balak, balçık, balık, batak, bula, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkaş, balkam, baldır, balk, bal etc. **Balık** (Old Turkish) mud, slime, fish; '**balk**': mud; **batır**: sink, dip, immerse, submerge (DLT). / **Bathian** (Anglo-Saxon), **bad** (Sanskrit), **baigner** (Fr.): banyo (B. Keresteciyan) / **Balkaş**: bataklık > **sumpf** (Radloff), swamp. 'Su' in 'sumpf' < '**su**' (water). Balkam: fluid; baldır: a water plant; bu: wapor (Radloff, 4-1330) / fish: **BU'UL** (fish gall) (N. American) / N. American 'fish': **BAEY**; **BA**; **LUUX** < **balık** (fish) / '**But**' (Uyghur): water / **Here are some English words related to water that start with "Ba, bu, bo etc.":** bowl, bucket, barrel, bottle, basin, boil, bubble, bay, bank, pool, bog, beach, bight, burn, beck, bed, bath etc. < **But, ba, bu** / N. American, Mayan **BUTH**: at the bottom of the water, sunken in water (**batık**), Turkish "**bat**" root: sink (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

batir (Iberic Spain Language): honorary title, dignity. **Batur** (war hero) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

baton, **bat** (Fr. – Eng.): stick, truncheon, staff. Old Turkish '**batrak**' is a spear or pole with a pennant tip used in wars. Later, the word '**bayrak**' (flag) developed from this. This is the root of the concepts of "**matrak**" and "**matrakçı**". **Matrak**: a war game played with spears without pointed tips. / N. American 'weapon' **BA'AOOTAYON** = **batrak** (?)

battle (Eng.), **bardaga** (Icelandic): "from Late Latin battualia 'exercise of soldiers and gladiators in fighting and fencing,' from Latin battuere 'to beat, to strike'" (OED) / **Patak** (beat) > **batacchia**, **battre** (B. Keresteciyan) / '**Batur**', '**batır**', '**bahadır**' (Old Turkish): war hero. **Batıl**: courage (Radloff, 4-1513) / '**Battal Gazi**': a name of a war hero, '**battal**': supreme warrior, brave / **Battle** < patera (Hun language) (Last sound r > l change rule) (A. Atabek) / **Batrak**: is a spear or pole with a pennant tip used in wars (DLT). **Matrak**: a war game played with spears without pointed tips. The Turkish word '**bayrak** - flag' probably comes from there (the pennant at the tip of a spear). / to fight: **BA'ATE'EL** (N. American) / Greek '**pali**' (fight) may come from these, or Turkish '**pol**, **poli**' (pole, stick) urmak, pataklamak' " (OED). / Sumer. '**pad**': to destroy, parçalamak, yıkmak, poz-mak, boz-mak (B. Gerey)

bau (German) - **baum** (German): building, construction - tree, beam… Turkish '**bağ**': bind, bond; 'bay, **bağ**, '**ba**': grape plant, vineyard, garden; '**eb**', '**ev**': house

baule (It.): luggage / **Bale** (Eng.): balya, **bele** (wrap someting or wrap a baby) / Turkish '**bağ**': bundle, back bundle (DLT) (O. Karatay) / Turkish '**ba-bağ**' root and **band**, **bind**, **bound** connection… (B. Keresteciyan)

bawl (Eng.): Turkish '**bağır**': shout, yell, speak aloud

bay (Eng.): **cove**, **koy**. **Bay**: **bük** / main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

bayou (Eng.): swamp. Turkish '**bataklık**'. '**Ba**, **bu**, **but**': water; '**bal**': black water, muddy water.

bazaar (Eng.): **pazar** (Codex Cumanicus – 1303). Turkish '**baz**': peace, bazaar / Kumuk language '**uçar**': bazaar, Local Dialects Compilation Dictionary '**tazar**': bazaar, prove their Turkish origin (A. Atabek) / **Bäzar** (Turkmen, Tatar): bazaar (Rasanen) / **pazari** (Greek) < **pazar** > **bazaar**

be, **become** (Eng.): **bol**, **bol-mak** (become, to be) (İ. H. Danişmend) / Old Turkish '**pol-bol-mak**': be, become, to be / Sanskrit. **bhu**, **bhuta**: bol, become / Pol-bol: become (in many of Eurasian Turkish dialects) (Radloff) / Altaic ***büi**- 'olmak, be, become' (Bomhard) / Sümer. '**bar**'< **var** (be, exist) (B. Gerey)

beaker (Eng.): "open large-mouthed vessel," mid-14c., from Old Norse **bikarr** or Middle Dutch **beker** "goblet," probably (with Old Saxon bikeri, Old High German behhari, German **Becher**) from Medieval Latin bicarium, which is probably a diminutive of Greek bikos "earthenware jug, wine jar, vase with handles," also a unit of measure, **a word of uncertain origin**. (OED) **Racist ignoramuses** who don't know Turkish, or don't want to know it, of course say "**uncertain origin**." However, this Turkish word means "**bakır** - copper." Turkish '**bakraç**': open large-mouthed vessel.

beach (Eng.): The place where the river bend. Pük, **bük**: The place where the river and the sea bend (Radloff). Examples from Türkiye: Palamut**bükü**, Türk**bükü**. '**Bük**' means 'bush' as well. English '**bay**': **bük** > **bush, beach** / The main root is Old Turkish "**bu, but**" > **water**

bear (Eng.): carry, give, endure etc. / '**Ver**, **ber**' Old Turkish root: give, carry, deliver, bear, birth etc. (Kisamov) / "PIE root": "**Bher**" / **Para**, **par** (Hurrian, Hittite): to take away, to carry, to bring, bear / '**Be-r**' (Sumerian) < **ver** (deliver) (Kurmaev)

bear (Eng.); **bar, barin** (German); **björn, bera** (Icelandic): ayı, **aba** (DLT). Old Turkish (Orkhon): '**börı**': primarily 'wolf'; but generally beast, bear / " … from PIE ***bher**- 'bright, brown'". (OED) (?). / Sanskrit. '**bhr**': wild animal, beast. Böri > **bear**, **beast** > Börteçene (The legendary wolf that saved the Turkish race) / '**Burru**' (Sumerian) > **börı** (wolf, beast) (Kurmaev) / **Böri** =

ursa (Latin) (?) Mong. '**arzai**' (show teeth) (Nişanyan – according to him 'arslan – lion was originated from this. (?) / Sumer '**aza, azu**': **ayı, adhığ** (B. Gerey)

beard (Eng.), **barba** (Latin.), **bart** (German): Turkish '**barak**' (very hairy) (A. Atabek) / **Bürü**: cover, hide (Yavuz Serhan) / **Börk**: pelt, furry animal skin

beauty, **bella** (Eng. – Latin, It.): Alleged "PIE root" is '**deu**' = **do** < et, ed, Old Turkish **tan**, Chuvash **tu** (do, make)… **Beauty**, **bella** < **beğen** (like, wish) / Old Turkish **belür**: appear; Old Turkish **belgü**: sign, omen, Turkish **belli**: clear, certain … / See "**Deu**" item … Old Turkish "**bol**": do, be, become / **Bılla**: big sister, beatiful (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş) … **Bele**: adorn

bebe (Fr.), **pupus** (Latin): **bebek** (B. Keresteciyan)

because (Eng.): **çünkü, için, ki** / Latin **quia,** Fr**. parce qui** / Altaic '**köze**': (**cause**) … **because**

beck (Eng.): creek, **bük** … The main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

bed (Eng.): The main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but** / Turkish equivalent is '**yatak**' (both sleeping bed and stream bed). Origin same, logic same…

beer (Eng.): Turkish, Old Turkish alcoholic or non alcoholic beverages names: **bor**, **bura**, **boza**; **begni** (wine) (Kisamov)

beetle (Eng.): böcek (bug). Turkish '**bit**' (louse) (Kisamov)

before, **fore** (Eng.): **purun**: eher, früher (before, early) (Radloff). / '**Pro-pre**' < '**bir**' (one, **first**) / **Purunçı** (Uyghur): **front**, before, **first** / Old Turkish '**burun**': front, forward, nose (Nişanyan). **Pronus** (Latin): protrude, **burun**.
Purun (Scythian): nose; purna: first, go ahead; boroncı: früher, fore (Radloff) /

Sanskrit. **pra**, **prak**, **pura** (bir, birinci); **anti** (**önde**). English '**once**' < **ö**ndeki, birinci etc.

beg (Eng.): "**Beg**: '(modern Turk. bey), **a Turkish title of unknown origin appearing on the oldest monument of the Turkish language**, the 8th-C. Orkhon inscriptions, meaning 'nobility' and opposed to bodun.'" (Oxford Dictionary) / **Beg**: lord; **bagış**: give, donate, grant, gift; **mag**: Old Turkish magician, shaman, shaman lord; **büyük**: big, **bügü**: magic… **Beg** > **mag** > **bügü** > **büyük** > **big** > **magician** > **beg** … (Bey ve Büyücü) (O. Karatay) / "**Beg**: bağ-ar- 'wish, petition' > **beg** (A. Atabek) / **Begeo** (Celtic): to ask (bağış)

Begum (Eng.): Indian noble woman… No !.. Not Persian (Persian is already half- Turkish language), not Indian. The name **Begum** is a name belonging to the Turkish dynasties in India. It comes from '**Bey**, **beg**' (lord). It means woman **beg**, woman sultan. **Begüm**: noble woman (Cagatay, Tatar., Old Turkish) (Irek Bikkinin). For example: **Haydar Begüm** (Queen of Haydarabad), **Ercüment Banu Begüm** (Queen of Delhi), both belong to Turkish dynasty in India.

bei (German): near, **beri** (near)

beil (German.): **balta** (ax) / Turkish '**bile**': sharpen / Old Turkish '**balta**', '**baldu**' (DLT) / **Baldu** (Swedish): balta (Ö. B. Etli) / **Paltu** (Akkad.): balta / '**Bal**' Sumer. (Gerey) < **baldu, balta** / Mayan **BAAT**: **balta** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

beissen, **bissigen** (German): bite, **ısır, ısır-mak**. **Be-issen** … **Essen** (German): eat, food < **aş** (food, meal) / (Sioux – N. American) **KAPSUN** < **kap** (bite)

belas (Greek): trouble, **bela**

beleg (German): **belge**, document, receipt. '**Bälgü**': sign, insignia (Orkhon). **Berge**, **belge** > berat (Arabic Turkish): **beleg** (German)

Belenus: Celtic God of healing. They say its meaning come from 'bright, shine'. Turkish '**balkı**': shine, bright; '**bil**': know; '**bilge**': wise / **Bilgemeş** > **Gilgamesh** (Sumer)

believe (Eng.): inan, **bil**, **bil-mek**. Be-lieve (?) **In the etymology of Western languages, prefixed explanations are sometimes correct. But when it comes to Turkish roots, most of the explanations are fake. The examples we gave from Sumer, Hittite and Akkadian refute these lies. / Mal, mala** (Hittite): to think, to suppose. **Bil**: to know, to suppose. "Proto-Nostratic root *bil- (~ *bel-): (vb.) ***bil**- 'to see, to know' " … " Proto-Altaic ***ila** 'evident, visible' (…) Shira-Yughur **hele** 'known, evident, obvious'. Proto-Turkic ***iler**- 'to be dimly visible' " (Allan Bomhard) / **İler tutar yanı yok** (Turkish idiom – there is no point to it). **İler**: visible, little visible / '**Bel-a**' (Sumer.) < **bil** (to know) (Kurmaev) / **BI** (Sumer.): kundtun, to inform, **bil-dirmek, bilik** (Gerey)

bell (Eng.): "hollow metallic instrument which rings when struck," Old English belle, which has cognates in Middle Dutch belle, Middle Low German belle but is not found elsewhere in Germanic (except as a borrowing); perhaps from an imitative PIE root ***bhel**- "to sound, roar" (compare Old English bellan "to roar," and see bellow). / See below … But… it may have taken its name from its curvy (waist-like, belly) shape. Turkish '**bel**': waist, curvy

bellow, **bell** (Eng.): **böğür-mek**, **bağır-mak**. "Apparently from Old English **bylgan** 'to bellow,' from PIE root ***bhel**'" (OED). This explanation is anatomically related to the waist and flank areas of animals or of humans. Turkish '**bel**': waist; **böğür**: flank, bellow. / **Bellow** (v.): belä- (v.) (sheep voice), **mele, melemek** (Kisamov)

belly (Eng.): Turkish '**bel**': waist, loin, middle part of a body / "bholgh-, from root *bhelgh- 'to swell,' an extension of ***bhel**- 'to blow, swell'. Meaning shifted to 'abdomen of a human or animal'" (OED). Also in Turkish '**bel**, **bel vermek**': to swell, bend in one direction. / **Bolgos**, **boly**, **kroth**, **bola**, **bolg** (Celtic) < **bel** / IndoEuropean (***Kerp**-/)***Krep**- 'abdomen, body' ~ Dravidian *karʌ 'fetus, womb' ~ Altaic ***k'arbi**- 'abdomen, belly fat'. (Bomhard) / **Karbi** > **korba** (Laz.) > **karın** > **kroth** (Celtic) / Arabic **batn**; Fr. **ventre**; Latin. **venter, abdomen, uterum** … are all related to each other.

belt (Eng.), **belti** (Icelandic): it was originated from Turkish '**bel**' (waist). Old Turkish '**bel**': belt (Ç. Garaşarlı) (Bikkinin) / '**Belt**' is originated from Turkish 'bel' (waist) / Kirghiz '**beldik**' > **belt** / "from Proto-Germanic *baltjaz (source also of Old High German balz, Old Norse balti, Swedish bälte), an early Germanic borrowing from Latin balteus 'girdle, sword belt,' said by Varro to be an **Etruscan word**'" (OED). / **Puta**: belt; **belbeG**, **belbAy**: belt (Radloff) / bellik > **belt** (-k > -t sound change rule - A. Atabek)

beneficial, **benefic**, **bonus**, **benign** … (Eng.); **beni**, **beno**, **bono** (Etrusk); **bene**, **beneficarius**, **beneficium** … (Latin): alleged "PIE roots": "**Dhe**-", "**deu**-" and many word examples are given for these roots including even '**bella**'. These explanations are confused, inconsistent and unconvincing. Meanwhile the alleged "PIE root" is "**deu**": "to do, perform; show favor, revere." **Deu** = **ed**, et, Chuvash **tu**, Old Turkish tan (do, perform) / Also different options can be thought and discussed: Turkish '**beğen**' > bien (Fr.) (like). '**Beğen**' comes from '**beg**' (lord). / **Beğen** > **mögen** (German) / **Beni** (Etrusk) (good) < **beğen** (like) (?)

benign (Eng.): good. The root is Latin '**bene**'. **Beneficial, bonus** etc. The real root is Turkish '**beg**' (**bey** - lord). **Begen, beğen**, **bağış** are originated from this. / Eng. **beg** (**bağış**); Fr. '**bien**" (**beğen**); **bene** etc.

bennako (Celtic): **benek** (spot, speck)

bent (Eng): **Bünek** (curved) > **bent** (-k > -t – A. Atabek)

berg (German – Eng.): mountain, hill, peak … Ice**berg** ... Turkish '**bek**, **pek**, **berk**': strong, tough, resistant… , '**berk**': fortified place. Allan Bomhard mentions about a Proto-Nostratic, **Urallic** '**berg**' root that means 'highness'. / **Park** (Hittite): to grow, elevate, peak, mountain / **Bergamo** (an Italian city), **Bergama** (A Turkish town with its ancient name)

bergamot (Eng.): bergamut / type of citrus tree, also its fruit (similar to bitter orange), and the essence prepared from the oil of the rind of the fruit (formerly much used in perfumery), 1690s, from French bergamote (17c.), from Italian bergamotta, named for **Bergamo**, town in northern Italy. The name is Roman

Bergamum, **from a Celtic or Ligurian berg** "mountain," cognate with the identical Germanic word… Earlier (1610s) it was the name for a kind of pear deemed especially luscious; in this sense the word is ultimately a Romanic folk-etymologization of Turkish **beg-armudi** "prince's pear" or "prince of pears," influenced in form by the place-name (probably not directly from the town name, because it is on the opposite end of the peninsula from where the pear grows). Also used of garden plants of the mint order with a smell like that of oil of bergamot (1843) (OED). No comment ! / Most probably it's "**Berg-armut**" (mountain pear) See "**Berg**" item

Bering: A geografical name, strait. **Bar**- 'pass' (Yakut) > **bridge**; bere (bridge); per (strait); **bering** (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**var**': come, reach

berry (Eng.): **böğürtlen** (a kind of berry, a forest fruit). **Erimu** (Akkad.): berry. **Erik:** general name of fruits in Old Turkish) / Böğürtlen, mare (folkloric spoken language) > **berry** (A. Atabek) … It is related to Turkish '**ver**' root (give, yield, fertility).

best (Eng): Old Turkish '**basık**' > **best** (word ending -k > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)

betiar, **bitiar** (Iberic Spain Language): about inscriptions (G. Diaz-Montexano). Old Turksih '**betig**, **bitig**': writing, inscription

better (Eng.): '**Bedük**': great, gorgeous (Orkhon, DLT). In Türkiye Turkish folk saying '**bet**': good, beautiful, many. **Bediz**: adorn (Orkhon). Turkish beter: worse. '**Bad- bat**': unfit, bad, sickly (Radloff, Orkhon, 4-1508) / See "**Bad**" item

beugen, beugen (German); **beygja** (Icelandic): **bük**, **bükül**, bend, **bow** (Radloff) / **beygja** < **bük** > **biegen, beugen**

bha: "PIE root", "to speak, tell, say" (especially loud, the word of a higher authority and constitutes a serious sanction) (**bağır-mak**). Some examples: abandon; **anthem**; antiphon; **aphasia**; **aphonia**; aphonic; apophasis; apophatic; **ban**; **banal**; **bandit**; **banish**; banlieue; banns; **blame**; blaspheme; **blasphemy**;

cacophony; confess; contraband; dysphemism; euphemism; euphony; **fable**; fabulous; **fado**; fairy; **fame; famous**; **fatal**; **fate**; fateful; fay; gramophone; ineffable; infamous; infant; infantile; infantry; megaphone; microphone; monophonic; nefarious; phone; phoneme; phonetic; **phonic**; -phemia; polyphony; **preface**; profess; profession; professional; **professor**; prophecy; **prophet**; prophetic; symphony; **telephone**; xylophone... etc. / '**Bağır**, **bağır-ma**': to shout, yell; '**böğür**': bellow. **Ban** (forbid) < **ban** (bind) > **men** (forbid) (Turkish – Arabic)

bhag: "PIE root", "to share out, apportion; to get a share." It forms all or part of: aphagia; Bhagavad-Gita; baksheesh; **esophagus**; nebbish; pagoda; -phage; phago-; -**phagous**; porgy; **sarcophagus**… / **Pay**: share, portion; **bağış**: donation, grant

bhau: "PIE root", "to strike." It forms all or part of: abut; baste; battledore; **beat**; **beetl**e; botony; boutonniere; **butt** (thick end); **butt** (strike with the head); **buttocks**; **button**; buttress; confute; halibut; **rebut**; refute; sackbut; turbot... / **Patak**: beat; **battle**: patak; **batur**: fighter, hero; **battal**: war hero; **matrak**: spear stick, bat. **Matrak** > **bat** > battle < patak, bat

bheg: "PIE root", **bake**, **bakery**, **brot** (German). **Bişir-mek**, **biş**: cook; **bişi**, **pişi**: a kind of bakery. **Bişi** > **pizza** > **pide** > **bazlama**. Ötpöt, ötmet (Ottoman); ötnök (Kom. Crimean, Kar.); **ötpök** (Altai, Tel.); **ippek**, **itpek**, **etpek** (Scythian); **bökmö** (Kas.): bread (Radloff) / **ekmek** (Anatolian Turkish): bread. Notice those '**pek-bek-mek**' roots. / **wakatas**, **wakesr**, **wakesn**, **wagesa**, **wista** (Hittite): bread, kinds of bread < bek, mek

bheidh: "PIE root", "to trust, confide, persuade." Some examples: **abide; abode**; affiance; bide; bona fide; confederate; confidant; confide; **confidence**; **confident**; defiance; defy; diffidence; **diffident**; **faith**; fealty; **federal**; federate; federation; fiancee; fideism; fidelity; fiducial; fiduciary; infidel… / '**Bağ**, **bağıntı**, **bağlılık**, **bağıt**': bond, relation, devotion, loyalty, covenant.

bhel: "PIE root", "to blow, swell." Some examples: **bale**; baleen; **ball**; **balloon**; ballot; bawd; bold; bole; boll; bollocks; bollix; boulder; boulevard; bowl; **bulk**; **bull**; bullock; bulwark; **follicle**; **folly**; **fool**; foosball; full; pall-mall; **phallus**… /

Phallus < **bel**. Büllük: penis. **Polçok**, **bolçok** (Altaic): globe, ball, lump; **bultay**, **bultak**: swelling, globe. '**Bel** vermek': swell; swell –or bend- to one side. **Bol**: wide, ample, enlarged

bhel: "PIE root", "to shine, flash, burn." Beluga; Beltane; **black**; blancmange; **blanch**; blank; blanket; **blaze**; bleach; bleak; blemish; blench; blende; blend; blind; blindfold; **blond**; **blue**; **blush**; conflagration; deflagration; effulgence; effulgent; **flagrant**; flambe; **flambeau**; flamboyant; **flame**; flamingo; flammable; Flavian; Flavius; fulgent; **fulminate**; inflame; **phlegm**; **phlegmatic**; phlox; refulgent; riboflavin... / **Balkı-ma**: to shine, flash, lightning (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / **Phlegma**: **balgam** (Kisamov) (balgam – Kutadgu Bilig 1069)

bhendh: "PIE root", "to bind, bond". Examples: band; **bandanna**; **bend**; **bind**; bindle; **bond**; bund; **bundle**; cummerbund; ribbon; woodbine… **Bağla-mak**: to bind; **bağ**, **ban** (Old Turkish): **bond, bind** < **ban, bağ**

bher : "PIE root", "to carry, to bear children." Examples: Aberdeen; amphora; anaphora; **barrow**; **bear; bearing**; Berenice; bier; **birth**; bring; burden; Christopher; chromatophore; circumference; **confer; conference**; **difference**; **differentiate**; efferent; esophagus; **euphoria**; ferret; **fertile**; furtive; indifferent; infer; **Lucifer**; metaphor; odoriferous; offer; opprobrium; overbear; paraphernalia; **periphery**; pestiferous; pheromone; phosphorus; **prefer**; proffer; **proliferation**; pyrophoric; **refer**; reference; semaphore; somniferous; splendiferous; suffer; **transfer**… / **Ver**, **ber**: give, yield, bring, deliver, bear, pass, supply etc. **Fertile** < **verimli**, **refer** < **verme** / Altaic ***bari-** 'to take into the hands' (Bomhard) / '**Be-r**' (Sumerian) < **ver** (deliver) (Kurmaev) / **Differ**, **different** (dis-fer) (root: **ver**, ber, bher): **farklı**. Fark, faraka, furkan (Arabic Turkish): differ, difference / Boreas < **bora** (gust, gale,storm) (PIE root: **bher**) / Altaic ***bari-** 'to take into the hands' (Bomhard)

bher, **bhereg**: "PIE root", "to shine, bright, brown, white." **Parla-ma**. **Bright** > **parla**, **parlak** > **fire** > **bher** < **bur** (burn, fire) / Berth, Albert, Bertha, Egbert, Robert, Robin, Gilbert, Herbert, Hubert … come from this root according to OED.

bher: “PIE root”, storm, gust, **bora**. Proto-Altaic root: ‘**bora**’ (storm) (Bomhard). N. American **WAYRA** < **bora** … See “**Boreas**” item

bherg: “PIE root”, "Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘high’, with derivatives referring to hills and hill-forts" (OED). Samples: **berg** (German – mountain); barrow; belfry; borough; **bourgeoisie**; **burg**; burgess; burgher; burglar; faubourg; **iceberg**… / '**Berk**': fortified place, fortified position, strong. **Pek**: strong, resistant / ***Berg** (Proto-Nostratic, Uralic): high, highness (Bomhard) / **Park** (Hittite): to grow, elevate, peak, mountain

bhergh: “PIE root”, "to hide, protect." Samples: bargain, borrow, **bury**, **harbor**, hauberk, scabbard, burial... **Bhergh** > **bury**, **burial** < **bürü-mek**. Turkish '**bürü**': cover, hide

bheug: “PIE root”, “to bend”. **Bük-mek**: to bend, bend, twist... **Bheug** < **büg**, **bük** > **bucklig** < **bükông** (Altaic - Radloff) > **bogen**, **beugen** (German) > **buckle** > **bow** (Eng.)

bheuh: “PIE root”, “to grow”. **Büyü-mek**: to grow / **bheuh** < **büyü** (Svitych, Bomhard) / Bheuh *buHi ‘to grow up, to arise’: Indo-European *bheuH- ‘to grow up; to become, to be’ ~ Uralic *pu¦e ‘tree’ ~ Altaic ***büi**- ‘to be’ (Bomhard)

bhl-endh: “PIE root”, “to mix, turbid” (Bomhard, Svitych) / **Bhl-endh** < **beleme**, **bulama** > **bulga** > **bulamaç** / Bhl-endh *bulʌ ‘precipitation; mud’: Hamito-Semitic *b(w)l ‘to moisten, to dampen; to mix’ ~ Indo-European *bhl-endh- ‘turbid; to mix’ ~ Altaic ***bulʌ** ‘mud; to stir up, to mix’ / **Balçık**: mud; **bula**: smear; **bulanık** > **blurry**, **blurred** / **beleme**, **bulama**: mix, **malax**, smear

bhorh: “PIE roots”, “hole, pierce.” **Bura**, **bur**, **burgu**, **boru**: **bore**, pierce, hole, pipe. Samples: Boris; burin; **foramen**; foraminous; interfere; interference; **perforate**; perforation… / **Bur** (bore), **boru** (pipe) > **bore**

bhreg: “PIE root”. Turkish ‘**kır**’ (break, crack, fracture, hurt …) “Proto-Indo-European root meaning ‘to **break**.’ It forms all or part of: anfractuous; Brabant;

bracken; brake "stopping device for a wheel;" brake "kind of fern;" brash; breach; **break**; breccia; breeches; brioche; chamfer; defray; diffraction; **fractal**; fraction; fractious; **fracture**; **fragile**; fragility; **fragment**; frail; frangible; infraction; infringe; irrefragable; irrefrangible; naufragous; ossifrage; **refract**; refraction; refrain; refrangible; sassafras; saxifrage; suffragan; suffrage… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **(giri)-bhraj** "breaking-forth (out of the mountains);" Latin frangere "to break (something) in pieces, shatter, fracture;" Lithuanian braškėti "crash, crack;" Old Irish **braigim** "break wind;" Gothic brikan, Old English brecan… " / Break < **kır**, **kırık** (break, dig, scrape, broken) / **Break** = **bırak** (pause, stop, **break**) (?) / **Bırak** > **free / crack** < **kırık**; **hurt** < **kır**, **kert**; **crush** > **kır**; **bruise** > **bere** / '**Bhreg**' < **parçala**

bhreu: "PIE root", "to boil, bubble, effervesce, **burn**" with derivatives referring to cooking and brewing. Some of samples: barm; barmy; braise; brawn; brawny; braze; brazier; **Brazil**; **bread**; **breed**; **brew**; broth; **effervescent**; **ferment**; **fervor**… / '**Börek**' (Anatolian Turkish), '**buroek**' (Yakut): pastry. **Bur**: fire, cook. Bur, pir > piş > bul Turkish trilogy (A. Atabek)

Bible, **biblia** (Eng.): Turkish **bitig**, **bilig** (script, text, writing) (Ü. Mutlu) / **Bible** (rolled paper): **bap** (book section - Arabic) / bağ, ban > **bound** (roll) / **Petka** (Sumerian): written document (bitig, bitke) (P. Kaya) / N. American, Mayan **BIBIL**: rolled paper, book (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

biegen (German): to bend, curve. Turkish **bük**, **bük-mek**, **eğ-mek**. **Pük**, **bük** (biegen); pükte: herrabbeugen, krummbeugen; pükçük: **buckelig**, **bucklig**; bükrek (Radloff)

bien (Fr.): good. Turkish '**bigen, begen**': like; 'beğenilen': desirable. 'Beğenme' comes from Old Turkish '**beg-bey**' (lord) root. / **Bien** (Codex Cumanicus, 1303): beğen, like / See "**Bene**" item

big (Eng.): big, important, sublime, many … Its root is Old Turkish '**beg, bey**' (lord) > '**büyük**' > **big**. "**Big**: 'powerful, strong,' of **obscure origin**, possibly from a Scandinavian source, Norwegian dialectal **bugge** 'great man'" (OED).

Another ignorant statement from Western etymologia that does not know Turkish and does not take Turkish into consideration. / **Magnum** (Latin), **megalo** (Greek), **mikil** (Icelandic.) / **Mangga** (Altaic. - Starostin, Bomhard): big, strong … **Makta**: praise, exaltation (Radloff) / Big, bugge < **beg-bey**'

bight (Eng.): bay, **bük** … The main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

bikkano, **beagan** (Celtic): bir iki, birkaç (one, few) (?)

bild (German): picture, shape, image / Turkish '**bildey**': shape, image (Radloff)

bill (Eng.), **billet** (Fr.): '**Belgü**' (sign, assign); '**bel**' (certain, sign). **Bilig**: knowledge, information; **biti**: writing (Orkhon) / Biti-bitig: billet (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)

bill (Eng.): **balta**, ax (Kisamov) / N. American 'ax': **BAAT** >< **balta** / Turkish '**bile**': sharpen

billig (German): right, true, fair, just, sane … Old Turkish '**bil**', **bil-mek** (to know); bilgi (knowledge); **bilge** (wise, sage)

bin (German): **ben**, olmak, **bol-mak**, am, I am / **Bin** < **ben**

bind, **bound** (Eng.); **binde** (German); **binda** (Icelandic): **bağ**, **bağla**, **ban**. Bandage, bag, pack < bağ, bohça, ban… / ***baHʌ** 'to tie to': Kartvelian ***ḫ-** (Laz.) 'to tie to, to hang' ~ Altaic ***bā-** 'to tie to' (Bomhard) / **Mahla** (Hittite): grapevine, branch (**bağ**, **bağla**). Turkish '**bağ**': grape tree / **Foklo** (Celtic): **bağla**, bind

bio, **biology** (Eng.); **bios** (Greek): Old Turkish '**bit, bit-mek**': sprout, grow, appearance of vitality; '**bol-mak**': be, become (O. Süleymanov) / **gwei**: the root of **vita** (Latin), **vital. Bit**, **bit-mek**, **bitki** (sprout, plant, herb) / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** / ***ḥaju** 'to live; life force':

Hamito-Semitic *ḫjw ‘to live’ ~ Indo-European ***heu̯**- ‘life force’ ~ Altaic ***öjü**- ‘alive, life’ (Bomhard) / **heiu** (**heil** - German) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** (life) / **Vasati** (Sanskrit): **yaşa** / **Gwei** > **göver** (revival)

bird (Eng.): kuş; **burgit**, **bürkid** (eagle) / **CH’İİCH** (N. American): bird, **kuş** / **KOSH** (a kind of bird – N. American) / Sanskrit ‘**vih**’; Avestan ‘**vish**’, Old Turkish ‘**kuş**’ / **Börtle**: birth, hatch from egg. **Börtü**: bug (Y. Serhan) / **KOŞ, KOX** (Maya) = **kuş** (bird) … Mayan. **COCHICH**: **kuş gagası** (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

birth (Eng.): **Börtle-mek** (sproud, birth … Koyunlar börtledi: The sheep gave birth). However its root is allegedly "**bear**". Old Turkish root ‘**ver**, **ber**’: give, yield, serve, pass, deliver, generate, birth etc. / **Börtle**: birth, hatch from egg. **Börtü**: bug (Y. Serhan)

bit (Eng.): little piece. Turkish ‘**bit**’: louse / Take a look at this, then think about it… **Button**, **bud** < **bud**, budak (bud, button, branch) / Butiq: budak, branch, little branch (Kisamov) / **Budgay, buğday**: wheat, grain, corn

black (Eng.): According to Kisamov it came from Old Turkish '**bele**': smear, smear mud, be dirty. **Bula**: malax, besmear. Bula > malax. Turkish ‘**bal**’: muddy, dark water / Alleged PIE root: '**bhel**': **balkı**, **balkı-mak** … / **Mlek(u)** (Hittite): dirty, to make dirty, pollute. **Black** < bele, bula > **mleku** / **Mel**, **melena** (black – Greek, Latin); see “**Mel**”, “**Mel-e**” items

blade (Eng.), **blatt** (German), **blad** (Icelandic): **bleda**, **balta**, **baltu** (ax, axe); **bile** (sharpen). All of them Old Turkish (DLT)

blatt (Eng.), **fyllo** (Greek): leaf. Palağ > **blatt** (-g > -t rule – A. Atabek)

blaze (Eng.): alev, **alaz**, yalabız, **yalaz** … '**Bhel**' is its alleged “PIE root”: **balkı** (shine, bright)

blend (Eng.): '**bula**', bulandır (smear, mix, stir) / "PIE root": '**Bhl-endh**': to mix, turbid, 'bula, **bulandır**' (Svitych, Bomhard) / Old Turkish '**bulga**': mix / bulga > **meld**, **blend** (–g > -d rule - A. Atabek)

blessure (Fr.): yara, wound, injury / balıg (**injury, yara**) > blessure (–g > s rule - A. Atabek)

blind (Eng.), **blend** (German): It has an Altaic '**bal^**' 'bald?' (blind) root (?) (A. Bomhard)

blond (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" is '**bhel**' (to shine). Turkish '**balkı**': shining

blood (Eng.): **bülü**(**ng**) (Mong.) > blood (end of word –ng > -d changing rule – A. Atabek) / **Sang** (Fr.) … Turkish **sansar** (marten - ?) See "**Sanguien**" item.

blow (Eng.); **pligma**, **fyso, fysima** (Greek): **üfle** / **Flo, efflo** (Latin.) / **Blasen** (German), **souffler** (Fr.), **yan-fukh** (Arabic) = **üfle** (Turkish)

blur (Eng.): **bulanık**. So called "PIE root": '**blear**' … "watery, rheumy, perhaps related to blur. Compare Middle High German blerre 'having blurred vision" (OED). '**Buğulu**': misted over, not clear. **Bulga**, **pulgak**, **pulgan**: mix, blurred, blur (Radloff) / '**Bu**': as a Old Turkish root, 'water', about water. Bula, bulaştır, bulanık etc.

board (Eng.): committee, concil. In Turkish dialects 'barana, mereke' > **party**, **board** (A. Atabek)

board (Eng.): wood. Turkish '**batga**' (Kisamov) / **Bordana** 'timber'. Marang-oz (carpenter). Marang, barag 'wood' > **marangoz**. **Barag** > **board** (-k > -d) (A. Atabek)

boarius, **bovarius** (Latin): '**boğa**' (bull), 'bozağu' (calf), '**bozağula-mak**' (cow giving birth) (Orkhon). Bogra: bull (DLT). Buka: bull (Orkhon). **Bull**, **buffalo** (Eng.): boğa, buka / Boğa: taureau (Fr.), bull (Eng.), **bock** (German) (B. Keresteciyan). Boğa: **Bos** (Latin), **boeuf** (Fr.), **bucca** (It.) ibex (İ. H.

Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov) / **Bou**, **bousso** (Celtic): cow, cattle < **boğa**, **buzağı** > **bovis** (Latin) / **Wawa** (Hittite): **boğa**

boat (Eng.); **bat, batur** (Icelandic); **boot** (German): Old Turkish '**bat**' (Kisamov) / Sanskrit '**beda**', '**bohitta**' / **Bat** (Yakut) > **boat** (A. Atabek) / This is real Turkish, because in Turkish '**ba-bu**' means water, and there are many words beginning '**ba-bu**' those about water. One of them is '**bat**': sink, dip

bode (Eng.): omen, sign … **bode** (v.) "**augur**" ~ Türkic bodi "insight, achievement of perfect wisdom". Ultimately fr. a Türkic root büt-, büt, püt-, püt (v., n.) conveying mystical notions "believe, deity", "pray, prayer", "revere, idol, icon, cross", "refer, truth, fact, verity". The Türkic word belongs to a class of grammatically most archaic, distinguished by homonymic noun-verb pair and neutrality to transitivity. It was a primer of a word, not a tongue yet, in Skt. bodhi "enlightenment, awakening". Time has erased in Eng. linguistic traces of the past religions supplanted by the later doctrines, leaving behind only monuments of the old cultures. The term bodi is a **Buddhist** religious term of Türkic extraction, with vast spectrum of Indian derivatives: **Buddha**, bodimant "throne of enlightenment", bodisatva (bodhisattva) "enlightened (bodhi) being (sattva)", etc. Few of them rolled into a Türkic syncretic lexicon. The first **Buddha** brought a Buddhist enlightenment to India. He was a Türkic Saka extract, a Scythian "prince" Shakyamuni (6th c. BC), of the Saka (**Saxon**) Kurgan tradition. The Türkic bodi underlies the entire Buddhist lexicon. **Cognates:** A.-Sax. Buddhistic bodi- derivatives: bod "command(ment), message, precept, preaching", boda "messenger, herald, prophet, apostle, angel", bodere "teacher", bodian "foretell, announce, proclaim, tell, preach", bodiend "proclaimer, teacher, preacher", bodlic "command(ment), decree, ordinance", bodscipe "message, command", bodong "message, recital, preaching, interpretation", bodungdaeg "Annunciation Day"; secondary internalizations: OSax. (gi)bod, ONorse boð, Gmn. (ge)bot; Balto-Sl. (Lith.) budeti "awake", (OCS) bludet "be alert, follow"; Skt. bodhati "awake, watchful, observe", buddhah "awakened, enlightened", bud "Buddha" (and "planet Mercury"), Av. bütaj "name of one of the demons"; Pers. but- "idol, fetish" (also "beloved, sweetheart"), pwt- "Buddha"; Kor. mitta, mide, midin

(**믿다**) “believe, trust”. (Kisamov) / **Bit**, **büt**, **bütün**: end, finish, whole, all, entire / **Bedük**: big, huge, sublime

bodega (Eng.): butïq, little shop / butiq: budak, branch, little branch (Kisamov)

body (Eng.): **beden** (Turkish Arabic); '**bod**', '**bodh**' (Old Turkish) (Osman Nedim Tuna, Rasanen): body; **boy**: body; **poi**, **pot**, **bot**: body (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**bandha**', '**budhna**' / **Bod** > beden > **body**

bog (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

bog (Eng.): swam, **batak, bataklık** / ‘**bog**’ is related to old Turkish ‘**ba**, **bu**’ (water) root. ‘**But**’ (Uyghur): water; **buğu**: mist, vapor; **bat**: sink etc. See “**Bath**” item / **Büvet, büğet**: little barrage lake, natural pool

bog down (Eng.): **boğul**, **boğul-mak** (drown) (Kisamov) / Well, already ‘**bog**’ is related to old Turkish ‘**ba**, **bu**’ (water) root. Sample ‘**batak**’: swamp, bog

bogen (German): arc, bow. **Bük**, **bükük**, bükül (bend, bow, curve)

bogus (Eng.): fake / Bögüš (adj.): “phony, sham” ~ Türkic **bögüš** (n.) “understanding, comprehension, misunderstanding, miscomprehension”. IE etymology rated “origin is unknown”. Quasi-scientifically, it is explained as a “folk speech”. A nominal suffix -s/-š expresses negation (OTD 661, 663), i.e. “misunderstanding, miscomprehension”; it is “rare” (in eastern languages, thus a guest from the western languages). (Norm Kisamov)

boia (Latin): neck tie, collar. Turkish '**bağ**': bond, '**boyun**': neck

boil (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bula**' (Kisamov) / In Türk Language **piş- pir-bula** z-r-l triple means ‘cook, bake’. (A. Atabek) / **Palwa** (Hittite): blister, boil / The main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

bold (Eng.): brave, dangerous, bold, combative, distinct, upright, written in bold. The “PIE” root is shown as ‘**bhol-to**’. We ask ourselves if it might have a

relation to Turksi '**balta**: axe', but it is stated that its real root is '**bhel**' (swelling) … In other words, Old Turkish '**bol, pol**' round thing, expansion, swelling… / See the item "**Bhel**"

bolt (Eng.): crossbar / Pozığ - börüğ - malık > bolt (z-r-l + -k > -t rules): nail (A. Atabek)

bolus (Latin - Eng.): big pile, big dose (as a medical term); Turkish **bol** (many, much, **poly**, wide) / **Bol** > **bolus**

bond (Eng.): **bağ**, **ban**, bağla etc. **Bun**: joint, tie (Radloff)

bone (Eng.): **kemik**. Greek **osto, kokkalo, kokalo** / Old Turkish **söyük, sök, aşık, kemik, kıkırdak … Sök, aşık** > **ossis** (Latin.) / **Kemik, kıkırdak** > **knochen** (German) / Laz. **os** = **os, ossis** (Latin)

book (Eng.): Bitig, bidi, biti, **biçi**, **biçik**, bit, balbal… Turkish words related to writing, inscription in Altai and old Eurasian Turkish dialects (Radloff). OED says that the root is '**beech**'. 'Biçi' - '**beech**' similarity is interesting. / 'Bitik – bicik – buk' (Türk trilogy) > book (A. Atabek) / **Petka** (Sumerian): written document (bitig, bitke) (P. Kaya)

boost (Eng.): **bastır-mak** (press, push) (?) "1815, literal and figurative, American English, of **unknown origin**. Related: Boosted; boosting. As a noun by 1825" (OED). Unknown origin!? Here is Turkish '**bastır-mak**': pressuring for something to happen, for something to be achieved.

boot (Eng.), **bote** (Greek): long heel shoes. Turkish '**but**': foot, leg (Kisamov)

booze (Eng.): a beverage, an alcoholic beverage. **Boza**: a Turkish fermented drink

border (Eng.): Turkish '**bung**' (border) > **beengung** (German), (**eng** - narrowness) (German) (Radloff) / **Rha**, **irha**, **erha** (Hittite): border, side, **boundary**. **Ara**: border, boundery

bore (Eng.), **bohrer** (German): Old Turkish 'borguy': blown pipe; 'pipe'; 'borı': ring put on the arrowhead (DLT) / Boru: **pore** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / 'Boru', 'bura': pipe, bore, drill (Radloff). 'Burgu': **bohrer** (German) drill, bore (Radloff) / " 'to bore': Hamito-Semitic *b(w)r 'to bore, to dig; opening' ~ , Kartvelian [*br(u)- 'to turn'] ~ Indo-European ***bher**- 'to bore, to dig, to prick' ~ Uralic *pura 'instrument for boring; to bore, to hollow, to dig' ~… Altaic ***bura**- 'to turn, to bore' " (Bomhard). / Burmak: to twist, to bore / **bur**, **boru**, **burgu** > **bore** > **bohrer** (German) <> **bur** (Sumerian) (P. Kaya)

boreas (Eng. - Latin): … **Hyperborea legend** … **bor**, **boran**, **bora** : storm, gust, cold wind, swirling storm (**bur** – twist) (Old Turkish - Orkhon). Poyraz has same root. According to Nişanyan '**bora**' is Turkish, 'poyraz' is Greek !.. / Bora: Boreas (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend) / Boreas: Indo-European ***bher**- 'storm; to seethe' ~ Uralic ***purʌ**- 'whirl (of snow)', *purkʌ 'blizzard' ~ Altaic ***burʌ/*bora** 'storm, blizzard' (Bomhard) … Greek '**vrechi**, **vrochi, brokhi**' (rain) < **boran** / N. American **WAYRA** < **bora**

borrow (Eng.): **borç** (Kisamov). Borç: dept, loan (Codex Cumanicus 1303). Its root may be Turkish 'ver-ber' (give, deliver, grant, offer etc.).

böse (German): evil, bad. **Boz**, **bozuk**: demolish, break, break down, ruin, hit, bad / **Puzuk**, **buzuk**: bad, ruined, breaken, demolish … **Puzul**, **buzul**: **boz**, **bozuk** (Radloff)

bosh (Eng.): empty words, bunk, Turkish **boş** (empty, unnecessary) talking (OED)

boss (Eng.): 'overseer' (?) Turkish: '**baş**': head, chief, leader. / "from Dutch **baas** 'a master,' Middle Dutch **baes**, of **obscure origin**" (OED) / **Baş**, **başbuğ**: leader (Radloff)

botanic (Eng.), **votano** (Greek): **bitki** (plant). Greek **botanikos** < **bitki** / Old Turkish **bit**, **bit-mek**, **biten**, **büt-**, **büt-mek**: existance, sproud, plant, herb (DLT). **Ot**: herb, grass (Orkhon) / **Bitmek-butmak**: **bouton** (Fr.) (B.

Keresteciyan) / Russian **pitat** (grow), **bidai** (buğday-grain), **budai** (buğday). Latin **vita** (life), **bios** (life), **be** (Eng.) become – bol-mak (O. Süleymanov) / **Phyto** (Greek): 'bitki' / English '**bud**': budak; 'butık' plant stem, 'buğday', '**budğay**': wheat, grain herb, corn / **BET** (Maya, N. American) = **bit**, **bit-mek**

botch (Eng.): undo, break, disrupt / **Bud**- (v.) / "destroy, ruin", botcher (n.) ~ Türkic budun, buzun, yodun "obliterated, destroyed". (Kisamov) / Turkish '**boz**': break, disrupt, ruin.. / '**Biç**': reap, cut

bottle (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

bottom (Eng.): **dip** … **Bat-mak**, **batım**: English '**dip**' / **bit**, **büt**: complete, end / From Turkish **ba, bu, but** **(water)** root

bouillion (Fr. - Eng.): Old Turkish '**bula**' (boil, cook) (Kisamov)

bourgeois (Eng.), **bourgeoisie** (Fr.): burjuvazi, urban. See "**Burg**" item. Turkish '**ur**, **or**, **burç**, **berk**': city, tower, castle

bouquet (Fr. – Eng): buket. The root is Turkish 'bağ, bağla': bind; 'bük': bend, curve

boutique (Fr. - Eng.): butïq (branch, limb, offshoot) (Kisamov) / '**Budak**': branch, limb, offshoot

bovis (Latin): **öküz**, **boğa; vqs** (Hebrew) / **Vqs** < **öküz** >< **boğa** > **bovis**

bow (Eng.); **bogen, beugen** (German); **boga, bogi** (Icelandic): **yay**, büküm, kavis.; **bük**, **eğ** (bend). "Old English **boga** 'bend, bow, arch', of Germanic origin; related to Dutch boog and German **Bogen**, also to bow." (Oxforf D.) / "**Bheug**" "PIE root" < **bük** (curve, bend) / "Indo-German" beam, cord; Avestan **jya**: **yay** (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem) … '**Yay**' is a Turkish rooted word, because it means '**yay**'-mak (enlarge, expand) (Uzunbacak Adem) / Celtic **wag**, Celtic **yew** (a tree from which bows are made)

bowels (Eng.): Old Turkish **böven** (Kisamov) (EDTL 2B 205) / '**Ba**' Sumerians (P. Kaya) / Boğum, boğumlu; bükük, bükülü > **bow**, **bowels** / Mayan **BUL, BULUC**: choked, squeezed, **boğul**muş, boğulacak (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

bowl (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

box (Eng.): Turkish **bog**, **bağ**, **bohça** (package, bond) (Kisamov) / Box < **pazak** 'box' (A. Atabek)

boxer (Eng.): Mongolian '**böx**' "fighter, muscleman, athlete" EDTL 2B p. 212 (Kisamov)

boy, **bov** (Eng.): oğlan, oğul, **ovul**... Turkish **boydak** (Kirghiz): young unmarried man (Radloff) / **Boy**: a division of a clan / Icelandic "folk" **þjóð** < **budun** (folk, clan)

brae (Eng.): **bayır** (slope)

braid (Eng.): '**Bur**, **burma**' (curl, twist) (Kisamov)

brain (Eng.): **beyin**, Old Turkish **meyi**, **meni, meng, me**. "Old English brægen 'brain,' from Proto-Germanic *bragnam (source also of Middle Low German bregen, Old Frisian and Dutch brein), from PIE root ***mregh-m(n)o-** 'skull, brain' (source also of Greek brekhmos 'front part of the skull, top of the head')" (OED) / Brain > beyin (Ü. Mutlu) / Greek '**myelos**' (**beyin**) > **myelin** (medical, anatomical term, neuron sheat) / **Me**: Altaic beyin (Radloff) / **Myelo** < **beyin** > **brain**

branca (Latin): shackles, fetters, pranga. Old Turkish '**bukağı**'. **Buqa**: bull, **buqarsi**: fetters (Orkhon – 732) / Pranga > Italien branca (B. Keresteciyan) (Ü. Mutlu)

break (Eng.): **kır**, kırmak, kırılma, **parçala** / '**Break**' - '**kır**' - **crack**' – **fracture** – **hurt** … similarities … / German **kratzen** > **kır** Radloff) / Sanskrit

karni, **khur**; Hebrew **kharit**: **kır**, **yar**, slit, slot, break / **karatu**, **karaşu** (Akkad): break / **Pararu** (Akkad): break, **kır**, ayır, **parçala** / **Prsulae**, **prsae**, **parsi/pars**, **parsiie/a**, **parsiianna** (Hittite): scatter, **break**, **parçala** (break into pieces) / / Break < **kır**, **kırık** (break, dig, scrape, broken) / Break = **bırak** (pause, stop, **break**) (?) / **Bırak** > **free** / **crack** < **kırık**; **hurt** < **kır**, **kert**; **crush** > **kır**; **bruise** > **bere** / Kırmak: briser, casser (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / 'Ura' (Turkish) > break < kırmak (Ü. Mutlu)

breast (Eng.): meme, **bağır** / barın > bar > breast (A. Atabek) / **Buzi, barba, bobra, borba** (Laz) > breast / **brusu**, **kikos**, **bronn**, **bron**, **cich**, **cioch**, **keeagh**, **brunnio** (Celtic) > breast / meme, göğüs, kögüs, bağır, böğür (all are related to breast, chest) / **buzi** > bosom / **barba, borba** (Laz.) > **bronn**, **brunnio** (Celtic) > breast / **kikos**, **keeagh** (Celtic) < **kögüs** / **cage** > **keeagh** < göğüs / **GUSHKA** (Tlingit, N. American) > **kuca** (Sanskrit.) < **kucak** (hug, bosom) > **kögüs** > **kikos** (Celtic) > **hug** / **BAA**, **İMİ**, **İM** (suck - Sioux) / Turkish meme (breast), **em** (suck), **bağır** (bosom) / **BIR** (Sumer.): böbrek (kidney) (B. Gerey)

bride (Eng.): **firik** (fresh, young, bride) > bride (-k > -d rule – A. Atabek)

bridge (Eng.): [card game] (perhaps as early as 1843), an alteration of biritch, but the source and meaning of that are obscure. "Probably of Levantine origin, since some form of the game appears to have been long known in the Near East" [OED]. One guess is that it represents Turkish ***bir-üç** "one-three," because one hand is exposed and three are concealed. The game also was known early as Russian whist (attested in English from 1839). (OED)

bridge (Eng.), **brücke** (German): **birleştir**: unite / **Birik** (Ottoman, Kirghiz, Kom.): **bark**, **bauwerk**, construction work; **biriş**: unite (Radloff) / Alleged "PIE root": '**bhru**' (log, beam). '**Bura**': bram, log, scaffold (Radloff) / **Bar**- 'to pass' (Yakut) > bridge; bere (bridge); per (strait); **bering**, **Bering** (passage) (A. Atabek) / **Briua** (Celtic) < bere, bura > bridge / **Pranta**, **prian** (Hittite) < **bere** (**bridge**)

bright, **brilliant** (Eng.); **brillant** (German): **parla**, parılda, **parlak**, **pırıltı** … Sanskrit **bhrajas**, **bhrajathu**, **prabarvat**; **brillar** (Spanish), Vulgar Latin

‘berillare’ / **Barige** > **bright** > firuz (Pers.): light. Ürüng: bright, illuminated. Bakır: lighted up (A. Atabek) / **Parkıra**: bright (Radloff) / “Bright: Proto-Nostratic root *bar- ‘to shine, to be bright, to sparkle, to flash’ ” (Bomhard) / **Berk** (Celtic) < **parla** (shine) / **Ara, ar, par, pırıg** (Sumer.): glanzen, **parla** (Gerey)

bring (Eng.): getir, **ver** / **warra**, **uarissa**, **uariss**, **wari**, **warai** (Hittite): help, aid / **Ber**, **ver** > **warra**, **wari** > bring, give, getir, **ver** (vering), bırak

bronchi (Eng.), **bronxos** (Greek): Turkish **poreng** > bronxos (Greek): **boru** (pipe), bronş (Adnan Atabek)

broth (Eng.): gravy, soup; Turkish '**bur**, **bul**’: cook, bake, boil, burn (Kisamov)

brother (Eng.); **bruder** (German); **frere, fraternite**: **birader**. Turkish ‘birader’ is known as a Persian origin word. But here is another opinion: "Birader: Chuvash ‘paldır’ means sister. Paldır became ‘bilader’, probably *pardır became ‘birader’." (A. Atabek) / ‘Bradar’ (Codex Cumanicus - 1303): brother / ‘**Brother**’ is called Persian, Indo-European, but in Sumerian there is ‘**uru**’: bruther, brother. Its root is also Sumerian. ‘**ur**’ is male, Turk... **Ur, er** < **er** (male). It seems to be based on the concepts of Turkish ‘**uruk**’ (lineage).

brown (Eng.); **braun** (German); **brun, brunt** (Icelandic): '**bory**, **bori**': grey, brown (Old Altaic) (Kisamov) / Altaic ***bor'a** ‘brown’ Brown ***bor'a** ‘brown, grey-brown’: Indo-European ***bher-, *bhe-bhru-, *bhreu**- (A. Bomhard) / It comes from the colour of Turkish ‘**börı**’: wolf, beast / Sumer. **gunnu** = Turkish **konur** (Brown) (B. Gerey) … Gön, kön (unprocessed leather) may also be relevant.

bruise (Eng.): Old Turkish **bere**, **bert** (injury, bruise) (DLT)

brutal (Eng.): comes from Old Turkish '**böri**, **börı**': wolf, beast

Brutus: He was the first English king to give his name to Britain. From **Geoffrey of Monmouth**... "Historia Regum Britanniae, completed c. 1138,

contains the first narrative account of **Arthur's** life. This work is an imaginative and fanciful account of British kings from the legendary **Trojan exile Brutus** to the 7th-century Welsh king **Cadwallader**" (Wikipedia). According to Monmouth, English Kings are descendants of **Troy** (and Etruscan) lineage. *Geoffrey of Monmouth, Historia of the Kings of Britain, Tr: Aoron Thompson, Rev: J. A. Giles, in Parantheses Publication, Cambridge Ontario, 1999.* This is another form of confession of these Turkic roots English people. One of Brutus' sons is named '**Kamber**'. This is a Turkic name, and the name of the **Cambria** region originates from him. Another individual from the royal lineage is named '**Gurgustius**,' which is also a common Turkish name, '**Korkut**'. Brutus comes from the lineage of the Trojan hero '**Aeneas**'. This also aligns with Turkic '**Eney**' (Ç. Garaşarlı), and again Turkic Arabic names '**Enis**', '**Enes**'. "**Druids**" name has also Türkik root. According to Western sources, it means permanence and solidity, derived from the tree. **Durable**, **tree**... Turkish '**Dur**': to be permanent, stable. **Durable** < **durabilir**; **tree** < **terek**…

bubble (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

buck (Eng.): a kind of deer. Turkish '**buğu**' (male deer) (A. Atabek) / **Buck**: male of deer and some other animals (ram) … Turkish '**boğa**': bull …

bucket (Eng.): Türkic but (n.) "vat, container", bucket" (OTD 129) (Kisamov) /

Main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

buckle (Eng.): **bük**, **bükül**. **Beugen**, **biegen**, **gebogen** (German) > bük, bükülmüş (bend, curved, bow). Pökö, pökön, bur (Altaic 'bük-mek' - Radloff) / **Bukle**: cur, **büklümlü**, **boucle** (Fr.)

bucklig (German): humpback. Türkik '**büköng**' (Radloff). '**Bük**': bow, bend

bud (Eng.): **bit**, **bit-mek**: sprout, exist; '**budak**': branch / "Bud: Late 14c., budde, **origin unknown**, perhaps from Old French boter 'push forward, thrust,' itself a Germanic word (compare Dutch bot 'bud,' Old Saxon budil 'bag, purse,' " (OED) / Old Turkish **budgay**: buğday (wheat); **budhuş**: open, split (DLT).

/ Buda-mak: **puto** (Latin) (prune) (B. Keresteciyan) / Botok, budak (Radloff) > Sanskrit: **bheda**

Buddha (Sanskrit - Eng.): Buda. Bur-xan (Uyghur), burhäm (Middle Turkish), Purxan (Çagatay, Kazakh), Burqan (Mong.) etc : Buddha, God, holy spirit, idol (Rasanen) / Its Turkish root '**büt**, **bit**': complete, whole, become whole, culminate, sprout, emerge. **Gautama Buddha** < **Kutlu Buda** … **Shakyamuni Buda** < **Saka (Saxon)** (from Saxon lineage Budha)

bug (Eng.); **bokr, bok** (Icelandic): **böcek**, **böcü** (bug) … **Bög**: spider (Mehmet İbiş) / **Bu** (Fr.) tarantula, spider < böcek (B. Keresteciyan); **bug** < böcek (O. Karatay) / **Vg** (Hebrew): **bug** > böcü > böcek / Sumer. **zıbın**: bug, insect. Turkish (insect, fly) **çıbın, cibin** >< **zıbın** (Gerey) / Mayan **BUCH**: moth … **böcek** (bug) (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

Bulgarian, **Bulgar**: they have Turkish origin (Bikkinin). / "… perhaps literally 'the men from the Bolg,' the River Volga, upon whose banks they lived until 6c. But the people's name for themselves in Old Bulgarian was Blugarinu. In other sources [such as Room], the name is said to be ultimately from Turkic **bulga** '**mixed**,' in reference to the nature of this people of **Turko-Finnish extraction** but Slavic language'" (OED)

bulge (Eng.): Turkish '**bel**' (swell), bel vermek … (swell, protrude) / **Palhi**, **palhasti-**, **palhātar**, **palhessar**, **palzahae**, **plha**, **plhes** (Hittite): wide, to strecht out, to expand, become wide, to be widespread. **Bol**, **bollaşma**, **polçuk** (Altaic): wide, large, **ball** shape

bulk (Eng.): Turkish '**balkan**': high, mountain, mountain range; balaman, **balaban**: big, huge; bollaşma: widen

bull (Eng.), **bulle** (German): **boğa**. Puga: bull (Radloff) / See "**Ball**", "**Bhel**" items

bullet (Eng.): its root is related to '**ball**'. Turkish root: 'bol, **pol**' (round shape) / **pula(ğ)** > bullet, **ballistic** (-g > -t rule – A. Atabek)

bulletin (Eng.): Old Turkish '**belet**', '**belge**': inscription, writing / **Belge** > bulletta (It.) (word ending –g > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)

bundle, **bunch** (Eng.): **ban**, **bağ**, **bağla** (tie, bind, wrap etc.) / Icelandic (wrap) **vefja** < **bağla**

bunk (Eng.): **bön**, **bön-lük** (silly). Turkish '**bun**, **bung**': stupidty, dullness (Kisamov)

burg, **borough** (Eng.); **bourgeoisie** (Fr. - Eng.): **örökkö**: site, settlement; **or**, **ur**, **uruk**: settlement, camp, campus (Radloff). **KorGan** (Kirghiz, Tar. AT.): festung, burg, castle; **korGon**: **kurgan**, castle; **urın**: residential place, city; **örgö**: palace, dorm, country; **urın**: place, city; **uram**: road, street; **oram**: settlement (Radloff). **Ort** (German): **yurt**, village. '**Burg**, **borough**' mean settlement inside the castle. '**Burç**': castle, tower, castle wall, steep and rocky hill … / **Or** > fortification, citadella (Fr.) , burg (German): **or** (B. Keresteciyan). Burg (Swedish): **burç** (Ö. B. Etli). '**Ur**': city (D. Perinçek) / Alleged "PIE root": '**bhergh**' (high place, castle). German, English '**berg**'; Sanskrit '**pur**, **puri**' < **berk** / See also "**Berg**" item

burglar (Eng.): Old Turkish '**urı**, **ugrı**': robber. 'Burg-burglar' and '**uruk-ugru**' similarities are interesting. 'City' – 'Robber' duplications / **Ogru** (thief); **uğru**, **uru**: thief, **robber**; **urla**: steal (Radloff)

Buri (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): first god and father of **Borr**. Turkish '**bir**': one, first, unit / **Bir, birinci** > **pro, first**

burn (Eng.): creek … The main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

burn (Eng.), **brennen** (German), **bruler** (Fr.), **brenna** (Icelandic): Turkish '**bur**': fire, burn, cook (Kisamov) / **Bur**: **parla** (blaze) / Turkish local folk saying '**börtleme**': burn / **Berwao**, **kwekw** (Celtic) < **bur**, **kaynat** > **cook** / **war**, **urāni** (Hittite): burn < **bur** / '**pishten**' (Akkad.): burnt, **pişkin** (Kurmaev) /

Greek '**kalo**' < kala, kalat (fire – Altaic, Teleud, Kirghiz) / Icelandic **loga** < yak (Y > L rule)

bursa (Latin – Eng.): intra-articular sac. Medical anatomical term / bursa < burış (Turkic) / Börk - börs (leather hat, bag) > bursa (-k > -s) (Adnan Atabek)

burst (Eng.): fırla-mak, patla-mak: **flirt** (Eng.), **fragor** (Latin), Sanskrit **phrut**. Fırlat: F > B changing. **Puncture** (Eng.), **punctum** (Latin): explosion, pırtlama

bury, **burial** (Eng.): Turkish bür, bürü-mek, bürün-mek: cover, close (Kisamov) / Bury: *büri 'to cover': Kartvelian ***bur-** 'to cover, to darken' ~ Dravidian *pūr̲- 'to cover, to bury' ~ Altaic ***büri-** 'to cover' (Allan Bomhard) / **Hariya** (Hittite): to bury. **Hariya** < kurgan … Basque '**ehortzi**' > ört, bürü / **Hariya** < kurgan / also see"PIE root": "**Bhergh**" item / Turkish Kurdish Persian '**poşi', 'puşi**': cloth, covering, head covering = Mayan, N. American **PIX**: cloth, covering (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

buse (Fr.): büz, large pipe. Büz > boru > mil … word ending z-r-l triple, proves that its origin is Türkik. (A. Atabek)

bush (Eng.): bük. Old Turkish 'bük': trees, woodland (Orkhon) / Bük: bush (Eng.), **bois** (Fr.), **busch** (German) (B. Keresteciyan) (H. R. Tankut) / Sanskrit: '**chupa**' > **shrub** <> çalı, çırpı

bust (Eng.): baskın (raid, sudden attack) (Kisamov)

busy, **business** (Eng.): may be related to Turkish '**iş**' (work, doing, issue). Old English 'bisig' root: meticulous, tense, busy. The '**b**' at the beginning can be '**be**' (Eng.) < bol-mak, olmak.… Busu (Teleud, Lebed ….): carefully, meticulously (Rasanen) / **busy** < iş > **issue**, **mission** (?) / See "**Mission**" item

butch (Eng.): bıçak (knife). Old Turkish '**biç**': reap, cut

butcher (Eng.): Old Turkish '**biç**' root: reap, cut / '**Buçuk**': half (cut) / Mayan **BIIC**: to process wood by thinning it, to carve, to squeeze the throat in order to suffocate somebody. (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) / **BIIC** = **boğ** (choke)

butt (Eng.): dip, dipçik / '**Bit**, **bitim**', 'tüb, dip' (end) (Kisamov) / '**Butt**' spelled backwards: 'tüb, dip' (?)

butt, **buttock** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**but**' (food, leg, hip). Sanskrit: **bhasad**

button (Eng.): See "**Bud"** item. '**Bud-ak**' (bud, branch) is its Turkish root

buy (Eng.): Turkish '**bai**', **bay** (rich, generous, having purchasing power); **bayıt**: be rich; **baylık**: richness (Radloff) "Old English **bycgan** 'get by paying for, acquire the possession of in exchange for something of like value; redeem, ransom; procure; get done,' from Proto-Germanic ***bugjan** (source also of Old Saxon buggjan, Old Norse **byggja**, Gothic bugjan), which is of **unknown origin** and not found outside Germanic" (OED) (?)

by (Eng): **von** (German) … Turkish '**böyle**', '**öyle**': this way, by this way, such, like this, by … N. American, Maya: **BA, BAY, BEY**: **böyle, böylece** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) / **Von** < **bunla, bununla** (by this)

caballus (Latin): horse, Turkish **kevel** > **caballus**

cabbage (Eng.): Turkish '**kabak**': courgette, pumpkin (Kisamov) / **Kebze** 'vegetable' > **cabbage** (A. Atabek) / Kebze is already vegetable… Kabzımal: vegetable seller

cabin (Eng.): It is about Turkish '**kap**' root. **Kapalı**: indoor. **Kap**: capture, **kapa**: close, **kapla**: cover etc.

cachinnatio, **cachinno** (Latin): kahkaha, kişneme (laugh, whinny).

caecus (Latin): blind, kör. **KaraGu**: (Uyghur): blind. Karak (Turkish): look, gaze. **Sukır**, **sokır**: blind (Radloff)

caelum, **coelum** (Latin): sky, **gök** (?) (M. C. Paşa) / **Kalık** (Uyghur): sky (Radloff) / '**Kaku**' (Sumer.) <> **gök** (Kurmaev) / **KÖK** (Quechua, N. American) = **gök** (Karimullin) … **Kalık** > **caelum**

caes, **caessum**, **caedo** (Latin): to cut, to kill. **Kes**, kat (cut), kill, katl (Arabic), katlet-mek (Turkish – Arabic). Turkish '**kes**-mek' / Kesmek: caedere, caessio, caessum (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). **Keazo** (Greek.): kesmek (Ü. Mutlu). Caesar, Kaiser, **gazi** (ghazi, veteran) connection (Ü. Mutlu)

Caesar: "The name is of **uncertain origin**; Pliny derives it from **caesaries** "head of hair," because the future dictator was born with a full one…" (OED) Caesar is known to be Trojan – Etrusk origin. When Caesar was born, he was with full 'hair': '**caesaries**'. Its name comes from the word 'hair': **caes** (caes < **saç** – Turkish). Another myth is that Caesar was given birth by cutting his mother's womb. The term cesarean section surgery (caes <> **kes** – cut) comes from there. The imperial names **kaiser** (German) and **char** (Rus.) also derive their origin from here (OED). Here, let me quote from Çingiz Garaşarlı's book "**Trojans and Etruscans Were Turks**": "The work titled '**The History of the Kings of Britain**', written in Latin by the ancient English historian **Geoffrey of Monmouth** in **1136**, sheds better historical light on the issue of the Trojan settlement in Britain. It is clearly stated in this work that the Trojans migrated to Italy and Britain after the Trojan War. According to what is told in the work, after **Brut**, a descendant of the Trojan hero **Eney** (Eneas), came to Britain with his tribe in the 12th century BC, his nation and country were called Britons and Britain after him. It is also said that Brut's son named **Kamber** led the Britons living in Wales, and after his death, the Welsh called themselves **Kambri** after him (**Cambria**). The personal name Kamber, one of the oldest Turkish personal names, is of the same origin as the word Kambar and is derived from the personal name **Kamböri** in the **Kazakh** Turkish heroic story. There are great similarities between the personal name **Gurguit** of the Briton dynasty and the personal names **Korkut**, Kurkut, Korkıt of the ancient Turks. Geoffrey of Monmouth also wrote in his work that the old name of London was **Troi Novo**. What Roman Emperor Gay Yuli **Caesar** said about the British is also interesting. Caesar said that the ancestors of the Britons and the Romans were

the same, that both nations were descendants of the Trojan Brut and that they were the descendants of the Trojan Eney."

caesaries (Latin): hair, hairy, **saç**, saçlı

cage (Eng.): **kafes** (Turkic – Arabic), Türk '**kap**': (close, cover) root. 'Rib cage': **chest**. Turkish 'chest': **kögüs**, göğüs > cage. **KoGus** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tob. Schor.): **göğüs**, **chest** (Radloff) / **Kikos**, **cich**, **cioch**, **keeagh** (Celtic): göğüs, kögüs / **Kuca** (Sanskrit.) <> kucak, kögüs > **hug** / Sumer. **gab, gaba**: **kaburga**, göğüs **kafes**i, **cage** (Gerey) / Icelandic **brjósti, kista** (**göğüs, kögüs**) … **böğür, bağır** / Chuvash **kokru**: göğüs (Strahlenberg) … **Kokru** > **cage**

caigo (Spanish): fall, **kay-mak** (slip) (S. Küçükoğlu) / **caer**, **caigo** < **kay**, **kaydım**

caique (Eng.): **kayık**. **Caique** (Fr.): kayık (B. Keresteciyan) / "Early 17th century: from French caïque, from Italian caicco, **from Turkish kayık**." (Oxford D.)

cairn (Eng.): Turkish '**kayrak**, **kayır**' (Kisamov)

cake (Eng.): kek. It has been established a connection with Turkish '**kavur**, **kavurga**, **kavut**' (roast, some roasted food); kak (dried fruit). (Kisamov)

calabash (Eng.): "dried, hollowed **gourd** used as a drinking cup," 1650s, callebass, from Spanish calabaza, possibly from Arabic qar'a yabisa "dry gourd," from Persian kharabuz, used of various large melons; or from a pre-Roman Iberian *calapaccia. As "the fruit of the calabash tree" (from which the cups were made) from 1590s. / No matter how they describe it, no matter where they attribute the root, it is clearly the Turkish word "**kabak**". **Kabak**: gourd, pumpkin

calamo (Latin): **kalem**, pen, pencil. '**Kamış**' (almost in every dialects of Turkish): reed, cane, pen and 'kalem' is orginated from this. (Radloff)

calcify, **calcium** (Eng.); **kalk** (German): Old Turkic '**kalıng**' (Altai., Tel.), **kalın**, **kalınlaşma**: thick, dense, getting dense, thickening (?)

Caledonia: ancient Roman name for part of northern Britain, taken from the name of its former inhabitants, which is of **unknown origin**, presumably Celtic. Since 18c. it has been applied poetically to Scotland or the Scottish Highlands. Related: Caledonian. (OED) / Latin **-cola** "inhabitant" (OED) / Old Turkish '**kal**': stay, remain; '**kalan**, **kalanlar**': inhabitants … / Most probably also **Calabria** has the same Turkish root, as in "**colony**". Turkish "**kal**": stay, reside, keep, duration etc. Turkish '**kale**': castle. / **Calaboose**: "prison, a common jail or lock-up," 1792, Western and Southwestern American English, from Louisiana French calabouse, from Spanish calabozo "dungeon," probably from **Vulgar Latin *calafodium, from pre-Roman cala "protected place,** den" + Latin fodere "to dig." (OED).

calibre, caliber, calibrate (Fr. - Eng.): "inside diameter of a gun barrel," 1580s, from French **calibre** (by mid-16c., perhaps late 15c.), often said to be ultimately from Arabic qalib "a mold for casting." Barnhart remarks that Spanish **calibre**, Italian **calibro** "appear too late to act as intermediate forms" between the Arabic word and the French. (OED) / The root of this word is Turkish-Arabic "**kalıp**" (mold, formwork, pattern, cast). Its root is probably Turkish "**kal**" (remain, keep, stay, stand, reside, duration). **Kalıp** (**kaskatı kalıp** - remaining rigid), for example.

call (Eng.), **kalla** (Icelandic): **çağır**, çağır-mak. Old Turkish '**käl**': gel, gelmek (**come**) (Orkhon). **Gel**, '**käl**'; küle: shout, call; '**kola**': shout, aloud, call (Radloff, 2-585) / Turkish '**kulak**' (ear): '**ku**-**uk**' (**ku**: sound, hear; **uk**: echo) (**Atatürk**) / **Qol**, **qool**, **liqero** (Hebrew): voice, sound, **call**, kelam / **Galeo** > call < gel… '**Gaul**, **Gallic**' name comes from this root (OED), (Kisamov) / **Kalis**, **klis**, **kalleş**, **halzai** (Hittite): to call, **küle**, **kola**, **gel** (Altaic): loud voice, call / Akkadian '**sasu**': seslen, call / **SAA**, **XOOX** (N. American): call; **TZİE**, **TSATSİ** (N. Am.): call. **GUK** (N. Am.): ear, kulak / call: **SAA**, **XOOX**, **AAWA** (seslen, çağır, avaz) / **call** < **gel** (come); **kola**, **küle** (call) / '**Claim**' also has same root… Latin '**gallus**' (cock) may means caller, make **kola** (?)

calleo, **callus**, **callum** (Latin – Eng.): nasır, "to be hard, to be thick skinned": **kalın**, **kalın-laşma**

callow (Eng.): bald, no feather; Turkish '**kel**' (bald)… "PIE root" '**gal**': bald … **Kel** > **gal** > **callow** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

calm (Eng.): Exactly Turkish **kal**, **kal-ım**, **kal-mak**… / **Qalu**, **kalu** (Akkad.): to stay, stop, remain… / **Kalank**, **klank**, **kuwaliu** (Hittite): soothe. Tocharian 'käly' to stand, Akkadian 'kalû' to stay calm, silent (Copeland) / **KAHAL** (Native American): **kal**, stay, stand, stop / **KAHAL** < **kal** > **calm**

calorie (Eng.), **caleo** (Latin): '**kala**' (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz) (burn, fire); **kalat**: (Altai, Tel) (burn); **cılı**: (Kirghiz, Kas.) warm, hot / "PIE root": **kele / Kalu**, **kala** (Akkad.): fire, heat / fire: **GHEL** (Native American), **K'İİLKAB**: warm / fire: **K'AAK**, **YAAC**, **GHEL**, **TAA** <> **yak** (fire, ignite); **kala**; **od** (fire) / **tan**, **aed** (Celtic) / warm: **CHOKOH**, **K'İİLKAB** >< **sıcak**, **kala** (Altaic. – warm) > **cheh** (Celtic)

calving (Eng.): **kulanla-ma** (horse, donkey calving)

Cambria: Another name for Wales, region name. It is claimed that **Britain** was named after the son of **Brut**, an Etruscan of Trojan origin, '**Kamber**'. See the item "Caesar"

camillus (Etrusk, Latin): cleric; **kam**, şaman, shaman

campane (Eng.), **glocke** (German): **gong. kongray, kongra**: bell, gong … **Kongru**: shaman drum (Radloff)

can (Eng.): jug. **Kanata, kendük** (Kaşgarlı - DLT) (Kisamov)

can (Eng.): ability. In Turkish '**-ken**' is a suffix that makes noun from verb. Samples: Et-**ken**, çalış-**kan**, üret-**ken**, değiş-**ken**... doer, maker, can do … / N. Amerikan, Mayan **CAN**: generally snake, wisdom, knowledge, power, speech, talent, knowing, learning, being able to do, rule, principle, example etc. I think it is related to the Turkish "**-ken**" suffix and the English "**can**" – being

able to do). Its Mayan form "**CANAAN**" – able to do, doing – strengthens this possibility (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg).)

candle (Eng.): **kandil** (Turkish > Arabic) / It turns out that the 'kandil' called Arabic also exists in Native American languages: **KAA**, **K'AAN**, **KON** (light) / N. American **KİN** < **küneş (güneş -** sun) > **kandil** / **KİN** < **kün** > **kündil** > **kandil** / Chuvash **kandik: window** (Strahlenberg)

cannabis (Eng.): **kendir**, **kenevir** (Altai. and in many of Turkish dialects) (Radloff)

cant (Eng.): hypocracy, slope, humbug … Qantar (turn inside out, turn over, avert) (Sevortyan 1997 cilt. 5-1 s. 261 - Kisamov)

canto (Eng.); **cano**, **cantamen**, **canto**, **cantus** (Latin): song. Cassell's NLD: "Incanto / incantation (Eng.): magic, enchantment, saying incantations, enchantment ceremony, enchantment…" (?) Actors, birds, sirens, witches sing these songs (!). 'Kandır-ma', 'kan-mak': to deceive, fall for (?)

canton (Eng. – Fr.); **canto** (Latin): region. Turkish '**kent**' (city); Turkish '**kenar**, **kıdı**, **kıyı**' (side, coast). / Turkish '**kengiş**': wide; '**keng**': widen, expand (Kisamov)

cap (Eng.), **cappa** (Latin, It.): **kepenek** (shepherd's coat) / "late Old English **cæppe** "hood, head-covering, cape," a general Germanic borrowing (compare Old Frisian and Middle Dutch **kappe**, Old High German **chappa**) from Late Latin **cappa** "a cape, hooded cloak" (source of Spanish capa, Old North French cape, French chape), a word of **uncertain origin**…" (OED) / Already Old Turkish '**kap**' root means cover.

cap, **cape** (Eng.): **kapak**, **kapamak**, **kap**. **Qab**: capture, grasp, hold, unite, cover (Orkhon). **Kap**: cup, bowl, sac, sack, bag, capture, bite … (DLT) / **Cab**: vase (Fr.), **capis** (Latin) > kap (B. Keresteciyan) (Ü.Mutlu) / **Cape**, **capi** (Etrusk): cover, cape / **Kappu** (Akkad.): cap, eyelid; **h(g-k)uppu**, **quppatu**, **qappatu** (Akkad.): container, basket

capable (Eng.): The root is '**kap**'. Old Turkish '**kap**' root produce many words in Turkish. As a verb '**kap**': cover, close, contain, capture, hold, grasp, catch, bite … Kabil, kabiliyet … (Turkish > Arabic): able, ability / **Kapabilir** > **capable**, kabil > **capable**

capacity (Eng.): "PIE root": '**kap**' < **kap**. See above, or "**Kap**" and "**Cup**" items. **Kapsa** (Tar. Tob. Tel. Scythian, .): hold, contain, cover, unite, surround … (Radloff) / **Kabil, kabiliyet** (Turkish Arabic): **ability**

capio (Latin): hold, capture. **Kap-mak**. "PIE root": "**kap**" < '**kap**' Old Turkish root

capire (Latin): catch, understand, to got. **Qap**: catch (Orkhon). '**Kap-mak**': to understand, to learn / **Kap-mak**: **capere**, **captare** (Latin); **capter**, **capturer**, **captif** (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend)

capped (Eng.): **kapaklı**, **kapatılmış**.

capsule (Eng.): kapsül, **kabuk**. The root is Old Turkish '**kap**'.

captain (Eng.), **capitano** (It.): **kapudan** (Ottoman head ship commander – Rasanen) (?) / It came from '**kaput**' (head) >< **kafa** (head) / See "**Caput**" item

captionem (Latin): tuzak, trap, **kapan**

captive (Eng.): **kapılmış**. **Captio**, **captatio**, **captator** (Latin): **kap-mak** (Old Turkish) / Kapmak: capio, capto (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ç. Garaşarlı); Kap-mak: **capere**, **captare** (Latin); **capter**, **capturer**, **captif** (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Kap**: catch, hold, grasp

capture (Eng.): **kap-mak**. Nearly all western words begining with '**Cap**' are exactly orginated from Old Turkish '**kap**' root. Also '**have**' is related to same root. / Kapmak: capio, capto (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Epp**, **app**, **şabātu** (Hittite): seize, to take / Proto-Nostratic root *gab- 'to grasp, to seize'" (Bomhard); "Proto-Nostratic root *k-h-ap-h-: 'to take, seize, or grasp with the

hand; to press or squeeze with the hand' " (Bomhard) / **KAPAN** (Native American): cellar, supply depot / **Şabatu** (Akkad.): to take, seize… / **çoban** > **shepherd / Capture** (v., n.): hapset (Turkish > Arabic root), kabız (Turkish > Arabic root- hold), **kap** (grasp, hold, catch) (Kisamov) / Sumer. **gab**: surround (Gerey) < **kapa** (close, surround)

capulus (Latin): **kapak**, kaput (M. C. Paşa) / hilt, coffin, box, cupboard … kabza (hilt) / **capulus** < **sap** (hilt, handle)

caput (Latin), **kopf** (German), **chef** (Fr.), **kefalis** (Greek), **cephal** (Eng.) … : **kafa** (Turkish – Arabic !?): head. This word real, genuine Turkish, because: **Kap**, **kapak**: vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a trio in Turkish) / **töbö**, **mama**, **kafa**: head (A. Atabek) / **Cephalo:** Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** 'bowl, cup, jar, container; skull'. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **Ka**, **kam**, **kapala**, **masta** (Sanskrit.): **kafa**, **baş** > **masta**

caput (Latin): **kap**, **kapak**, kaporta … **Kapak**, **kapaki** (Greek), **cap** (Eng.) > kaput, **capote** (Fr.), **kapsel** (German) < **kap**, **kapak** / **CAPO** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) : **kapı** (door)

car, **carrier** (Eng.): **araba**. **Keriban**: caravan; **kang**: car; **kanglı**: two wheeler car (Radloff). **Kağnı**: Türkiye Turkish ox car. **Char**, **carrus**, **carruca** (Latin): car / Turkish '**karutsa**': car, horse car (M. C. Paşa) / '**Chariot**': war car. "PIE root" is '**kers**' < **koş** (run), **kır**: escape, run away, kut: run. Küra: run (Kisamov) / **Acarati** (Hittite.): **car**, araba

caracal (Eng.): an animal name. In Turkish '**karakulak**' (black-ear)

caragana (Eng.): a plant name. In Turkish '**karakına**' (Kisamov) (black-henna)

carbon (Latin - Eng.), **carbo** (Latin): Turkish '**kor**': coal, ember. Turkish '**kavruk**': burned. '**Kömür**': coal "… from Latin carbonem (nominative carbo) 'a coal, glowing coal; charcoal,' from PIE root ***ker**' 'heat, fire, to burn' (source also of Latin **cremare** 'to burn;' Sanskrit kudayati 'singes;'

Lithuanian kuriu 'to heat,' hot, oven" (OED) / Kor: charbone (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan), kömür: charbon (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan). / **Gumaru** (Akkad): köz, kömür, ember (Uzunbacak Adem – Nişanyan)

cardia (Eng.), **kardia** (Greek - German), **cor** (Latin): **yürek**, heart. **Cörök**: heart (Radloff). Yürek, ürek, cörök > **cor**, **cardia** / **Kir**, **kardi-**, **kard** (Hittite): heart < cörök, yürek / '**Ur**' (Sumer.): ürek, yürek, **heart** (P. Kaya)

cardiology (Eng.): heart: **yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök** (Radloff) / **Kir**, **kardi-**, **kard** (Hittite): heart < cörök, yürek / '**Ur**' (Sumer.): ürek, yürek, **heart** (P. Kaya)

care (Eng.): Turkish **küreme** (curettage), **çare** (remedy - Turkish – Persian ?) > **cure** (remedy) / **caress** < **karış**, **karışla** (touching with palm) / **Koru**: save, protect / Turkish '**kayra**, **kayır**' : goodness, grace, charity, help

career (Eng.): run, run speedy. Old Turkish **küra**: run (Kisamov) / Koş, kır, kut: run. See "**Kers**" item

caress (Eng.): Old Turkish **karı** (hand, arm); **karış-la**: touching with palm / Turkish 'caress': **ovala** > **hyväillä** (Finnish)

caries (Latin): **çürüme**, rotten, decay / **Çürü** > **caries** (Uzunbacak Adem)

carnage (Eng.), **carnosus** (Latin): body, dead body, flesh. **Carnal** (Eng.): about lust. " … from French, from Italian carnaggio, from medieval Latin carnaticum, from Latin caro, carn- 'flesh'." (Oxford D.) / Old and new Turkish '**karın**': abdomen, middle of a body, inside of the body. / Sumerian '**agarın**, **garın**': abdomen, uterus, karın (M. İ. Çığ) / **Incarnation** (Eng.): the soul finding body, flesh, embodiment / **Haru** (**hernia**) (Etrusk): abdomen, karın / **Karat** (Hittite): body, inner body, entrails, interior / "Proto-Nostratic ***k'-w-ar-b-a** 'the inside, the middle, interior, inward part' " (Bomhard)

carnival, **carny** (Eng.): It comes from Latin '**caro**': flesh. Turkish '**karın**': abdomen, inside of a body… flesh (?) / Turkish '**kermes**': cooparative feast; **kermes** > **carnival** (Kisamov) / See "**Carnage**" item

carol (Eng.): **şarkı** (song); **ır**, **ırla** (sing, sing a song)

Carpatians: a mountain name. Some say that it is Türkic origin. They say Turkish 'Karpat' means "overflowing from its bed". It also may be related to Turkish '**kar**' (snow).

carpenter (Eng.): marangoz, **kerpici**. **Kerp**-mek: to carv, cut. Kerki, kerkit: hatchet, axe, adze; **kerpiç**: adobe … **Küre**: to carve / According to **Gordon Childe**, in ancient times, all craftsmen were identified with the same name: **Carpenter** "**What Happened in History**". The construction of boats, cars and buildings was called by a single name in Indo-European languages: 'Carpentry'. One of the oldest jobs and professions in history is related to Turkish. / According to the OED, 'carpenter' is related to the construction of a car and its root is again '**kers**': 'to run'. No problem! "**Kers**", and "**Car**" have also Türkik origin. See those items.

carpus (Eng.): wrist, wrist bone. **Karı** (Old Turkish - arm, hand)

carry (Eng.): Proposed "PIE root": '**kers**' again (to run) (?) Turkish '**kır**': run … **Kır** > **kers** > **carry** … See "**Kers**" item. Also consider Turkish '**karma**': hold, grasp, carry (Radloff) (?); Old Turkish '**karı**': arm, arm power / Also it must be related to '**car**' < Turkish 'araba, **karutsa**, kang' …

carte (Fr.): map, harita … Harita > **carte** … The root is Turkish "**kagıt, kağıt**" (paper) … See "**Chart**" item … **Map**: Turkish Arabic "bap" rolled paper, book section, Turkish "**bitig**" (writen paper, book) …

cartilage (Eng.): Turkish '**kıtırdak**, kıkırdak'; Latin **cartilago**; German **knorpel**

carve, **carver** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kurçak**' (stone monument, statue). Turkish '**kerp**, **küre**': to carve, curretage … Old Turkish '**kürgek**': **kürek** (spade, shovel - DLT)

casa (Latin): **house**. Some say that it is originated from Latin (caes-kes-cut). According to Nişanyan '**kasaba**' (town) (Turkish Arabic) comes from Latin

'**castrum**': (a place the entrance to and the exit from are cut (Latin **caes** – Türk kes). But… / **Kos** (Kuman, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Çagatay …): dorm, tent, cottage … **House** < **kos** > **casa**… This is the much more direct Turkish root connection. / Italian, English '**casino**' comes from this root.

cascade (Eng.): waterfall / Turkish "**kat kat**": laminated, in layers, laminar… Turkish verb '**kat**': add, mix … It can also mean "pour."

case (Eng.): box, pot, container, kitchen utensil… Turkish "**kase**": pot. **Kase** is not Persian rooted, it is real Turkik… **Kese** (pouch) (Kisamov). Has the '**kese**' Persian origin? No. It was originated from Turkish '**kes**' (cut). '**Kap**' (pot) also is an old Turkik root / See "**Kap**" item … **Cash**, **cashier** etc. / **Köza** (Tartar, Middle Turkish): kase, case, jg etc…

case (Eng.): state of affairs, event … Alleged "PIE root": '**kad**' (fall). For example 'accident' has this root. **Accident** (Eng.) < **kaza**, **aksilik** (Turkish Arabic). As a matter of fact: " 'ağ' express 'opposition' in Türk Language. Ağ-dık (ağlık) means 'opposite, crooked'. **Yağaz**: opposite. Arabic '**aks**' was originated from 'yağaz, ağaz' (A. Atabek) / **Case**: **kıssa** (short story, case); **kıssa** (Kutadgu Bilig, 1069); '**kısa**': short

case (Eng.): watch, **gözetle**, **gözle** … Turkish '**gez**': look (göz, gez, arpacık – (aim at the target – göz gezdir – look, browse through)

casein (Eng.): **kesik**, **kazıntı**, **keş** (Substances resulting from boiling milk). See "**Cheese**" item ... These Turkish words above are the exact roots of the words '**casein**' and '**cheese**' in conceptual, cultural and historical senses. These also come from the Turkish root "**kes**" (cut). Curdling of milk.

Caspian: a sea and region name / Caspian: of or pertaining to the great inland sea of central Asia, 1580s, from Latin Caspius, from Greek Kaspios, named for native people who lived on its shores (but who were said to be originally from the Caucasus), Latin Caspii, from a native self-designation, perhaps literally "white." Middle English had Caspy, Capsi. (OED) / **Western explanations are complete bullshit.** The Turkish version of this name is **Hazar**. **Hazar** =

Gezer (wanderer, nomad) = **Göçer** (wanderer, nomad) = **Cossack** (Turkish nomad people. They make **göç**, they do **gez** – migrate, travel, wander-. They lived in this exact geography and the region was named after them.) / Also Greek, English '**costa**, **coast**' < '**kaş**' (Turkish coast)

casque (Fr.): Turkish '**kasak**' > casque, **casca** (Fr. – Spanish): kasket (A. Atabek)

cassica (Celtic): **kısrak** (mare)

cast (Eng.): as the 'vomit' meaning, **kus - kus-mak** (vomit) (Kisamov) / **XEEJ**, **XEEH** (N. American): **kus**, vomit / Greek '**xerno**' < kus / **Gasu** (Akkad): kus, kusmak (Uzunbacak Adem) … Gaseyan (Turkish – Arabic): **kus**

castanea (Latin): **kestane**. (M. C. Paşa) die **Kastanie** (German) / Kas - har - kıl : thorn (z-r-l triple proves that the root is Turkish); kestane > kastanea (Greek): thorny (A. Atabek)

castle (Eng.), **schloss** (German), **kastala** (Icelandic): **kale**. So called "PIE root": '**kes**'. Kes, kesik: cut. A sheltered place the entrance to and the exit from are cut (Latin **caes** – Türk kes). See "**Kes**" item / **Kışla**, **kışlak** (garrison, winter dormitory) > **castle** (Kisamov) / Hasdal: a garrison name in İstanbul / **S-chloss** < **kale** ('**S**' law) / In Mayan language **KAL**: place that surround by walls … **TİKAL** (Tİ-KAL = in – walls) … **Kale** > **KAL**

castrate, **castration** (Eng.); **castratus** (Latin): **Kes** (cut) / "from PIE root ***kes**- 'to cut'" (OED) / **Axta**, **akta**, **ahta**... (Lebet, Kazakh, Turkmen, Tatar, Çağatar, Uyghur); axta (Mongol.): **kastriert** (German) (Rasanen)

casualty, **casual** (Eng.): **Kaza**, **aksilik** (Kutadgu Bilig, 1069) / " 'ağ' express 'opposition' in Türk Language. Ağ-dık (ağlık) means 'opposite, crooked'. **Yağaz**: opposite. Arabic '**aks**' was originated from 'yağaz, ağaz' (A. Atabek)"

cat (Eng.), **cattus** (Latin), **katze** (German), **kitta** (Arabic), **gata** (Greek): **kedi**. Old Turkish '**çetük**' (DLT) / Kedi: Cattus (Latin) (V. Hatiboğlu). Kedi > **chat** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Katto** (Celtic): kedi, **köttur** (Icelandic)

catch (Eng.): **kap-mak**, yakalama; **escape** (Eng.) **kaç-ma**. "Catch: c. 1200, 'to take, capture,' from Anglo-French or Old North French cachier 'catch, capture' (animals)? from Latin captare 'to take, hold,' frequentative of capere 'to take, hold,' from PIE root ***kap**- 'to grasp'" (OED). '**Kap**': hold, capture, grasp, catch… " … from Anglo-Norman French and Old Northern French cachier, based on Latin captare 'try to catch', from **capere** 'take'." (Oxford D.)

category (Eng.): Turkish '**kat**': coat, add… Turkish '**göre**': according to, to, per, for …

catering (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" "**kap**" < **kap**. See "**Kap**" item. Turkish '**kotar**, **kotar-mak**': to pour from one pot to another pot, to carry out a task

Catholic (Eng.): According to Norm Kisamov, the concept of Catholicism arose from the Kipchak concept of '**katylyk** - katilik': **katılım** (participation, unification). The person who created this teaching is **Damasus I**. Kipchak clergy gave him this idea.

catu (Celtic): battle, çat, çatış, çatışma (hit, fight)

Cauasia, **Caucasian**: mountain range between the Black and Caspian seas, separating Europe and the Middle East, from Latin Caucasus, from Greek kaukasis, said by Pliny ("Natural History," book six, chap. XVII) to be from a Scythian word similar to kroy-khasis, literally "(the mountain) ice-shining, white with snow." But possibly from a Pelasgian root *kau- meaning "mountain." (OED) / In Turkish '**kop**': mountain, '**kaz**': mountain, '**kaf**': mountain (Mount **Kazbek** in Caucasia, Mount **Kaz** in West Anatolia, Mount **Gabar** in Anatolia …). In Sumer, Turkish '**kur**': mountain, '**kar**': snow, white … : **Kroy-Khasis** (Saka – Scythian Turkish) (A. Atabek). / It is pure racism to invent absurd etymologies for the names of all these so-called Indo-European regions, which were the homeland of the Scythian (**Saka**) Turks (and before other Turkish, Turkic people) in the past.

cauculus, **calculatio** (Latin): **kaya** (Old Turkish - rock, stone) / **Kaya** > **cauculus**

cauda (Latin): kuyruk, **kudruk** (tail) / **Kuyruk** - **Kudruk** > cauda (O. Karatay) / **Kudeli** (Laz.) < **kudruk** > **KOOWU** (Native American) > **cauda / 'Queu'** (Eng.) also comes from this root. Bedros Keresteciyan as well pointed out that Turkish "**kuyruk**" (tail) an Fr. '**Queue**' have same root.

cauldron (Eng.), **kessel** (German): kazan. Old and Middle Turkish 'kazan' or '**kazgan**'. Alleged "PIE root" "**kele**". See "**Kele"** item: fire, heat, hot … Altaic '**kala**': fire, heat… Sanskrit '**katahah**' < **kazan** > **cauldron** / Kazgan: kız, kızan (get hot, heat) (?)

caurus (Latin): northwest wind, **karayel** (northwest wind)

cause (Eng.): **közya** / … late 14c., "produce an effect," also "impel, compel," from Old French causer "to cause" (13c.) and directly from Medieval Latin causare, from Latin causa "a cause; a reason; interest; judicial process, lawsuit," which is of **unknown origin**. (OED) / Trkm. közya двигать (Rasanen) a cause, bewegen (Kisamov) / **Közya** (Turkmen.); **kozya** (Kazakh, Chagatai); **koska**, **kereya** (Kirghiz, Teleud, Lebet…): to move, to activate, to excite, to anger, to awaken… (Rasanen) / See also '**Case**' item … **Case** < **kaza** …

cavalry (Eng.): Turkish **keval**, **kevel** (horse - Kisamov) / "Turkish **kevel** is 'horse'. Kakaval is a kind of cheese made from mare's milk by Trak Scythian. (A. Atabek) / **Caballus** (Latin): horse, **kevel** > **caballus**

cave, **cavern**, **cavity** (Eng.); **cave**, **cavitas** (Latin); **hohl** (German): **oyuk**, **kovuk**. **Kovuk** (DLT: kowuk) / "… from Latin cava, from cavus 'hollow' (compare with cavern) **excavate**: hollow out." (Oxford D.) / **Cavea** (Latin) > kovuk (Ü. Mutlu) / cave: koGuk; koGuz (Uyghur) (Radloff) / **Kob**, **kobı**, **kobuk**, **kof**: evacuate, hollow, empty. Kobuk (Uyghur, Kom.): kof (Radloff) / Sanskrit: **karta**, **khura**, **kevata**... / **Kob**, **kof**, **kov** > **cave** > **vacuum**, **evacuate** (?) > **boş** (empty) / Native American '**KİVA**': underground rooms, caves… in

New Mexico (B. M. Afgan, Nadia Durrani) … **Kovuk** >< **KİVA** / As a result, '**kafa**' is a real Turkish word with conceptual integrity within Turkish, coming from a common root with '**kof**' (hollow) and '**kapak**' (**cap, cover**). It is not originally Greek.

caviar (Eng.): **havyar**. According to Bikkinin it's Turkish. / "… from French caviar (16c.), from Italian caviaro or Turkish khaviar, from Persian khaviyar, from khaya 'egg' (from Middle Persian khayak 'egg,' from Old Iranian *qvyaka-, from PIE ***owyo-/*oyyo**." (OED) / "PIE root" '**owyo - oyyo**' < yumurta (egg)

cedo, **cedere**, **cessi** (Latin): go, give, yield, leave … '**Git**': go. Old Turkish '**id**', **it**: send, leave (Orkhon) / Gitmek: cedo (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). Gitmek: **cedere**, go (Eng.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / 'Cedo, cedere' is pronounced as our Black Sea people say "**çedo, çedere**" < **citti**. / **Cessi** < **geç, geçmek** (pass and go) / Indo-Germanic **itao**: **gidi-yorum**, Old Irish: **ethaim**: **gideyim** (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem) / Sumerian. **gıd**: to go away, **gitmek** (go, **get-make**) (Gerey)

cedule, (**çedul** is pronounced) (Latin), **schedule** (Eng.): **çetele** (list, notch) (M. C. Paşa)

celebrity (Eng.), **celebrer** (Latin): **çelebi** (polite, respectable person) (M. C. Paşa)

celer, **cela**, **celi**, **celo**, **avil**, **velox** (Etrusc - Latin): quick, rapid; acil, acele (Arabic origin? - Turk.) / Old Turkish '**is**': rush, rapid, hurry / Old '**ev**': quick (Nişanyan) (**ivedi**) > **awil**, **velox** (Etrusk), **velox** (Latin)

cello (**çello** is pronounced) (Latin): a musical enstrument. **Çalmak**, **çalgı** (play a musical enstrument, musical enstrument)

cemetery (Eng.): Turkish '**simekle**' (bury, cemetery), **simek** (copse; forest, jungle), q.v.; n.o.a.b. Uyğ. vııı ff. Bud. (he died... the people in the house) uluğ yiğit sığıt kılı[pölügüg] **semeklegeli** [. . . Bitmezken] üč kün ertip ba[rdı. törtünč] kün... Suv. 5, 1-4 (text restored by Rad.) the meaning

suggested by Malov, op. cit. above, is ‘raised loud lamentations; three days passed and they had not yet succeeded in **burying** the corpse. On the fourth day...' in this context **semekle-** might mean ‘to carry out (to **burial**)’ or the like; (after the passage quoted under **2 to:ğ**; it was impossible to block up that outlet quickly. Seeing this he thought ‘when this outlet was broken up, a deep channel formed’) **ınčıp yüz miŋ kišiler birle simeklep terk tavrasar üč ayka tegi yeme bütürgülük iš ermez** ‘so if a hundred thousand men together hurried to scoop up (earth) (?) the work of blocking it up could not be done within three months’ do. 602, 15-18. (Kisamov)

cep de vigne (Fr.): (**Sep** is pronounced): vine stem, **sap** (M. C. Paşa)

cephalo, **cephalic** (Eng.); **kephal**, **kefalis** (Greek): **Kafa**. **Kopf** (German), **Chef** (Fr.): **kafa** (head). This word really Turkish, because: **Kap**, **kapak**: vessel, cap, lid; **kof**: hollow (they are all hollow and form a cluster in Turkish) / **Töbö**, **mama**, **kafa**: head (A. Atabek) / **Cephalo:** Proto-Nostratic ***khappa** ‘bowl, cup, jar, container; skull’. Jaw: proto-Altaic ***k'epha** (Bomhard) / **Biceps**, **triceps**… Bi-ceps (cephal – **kafa**). Also it may be related to **capulus** (Latin) < **sap** (stem, handle) / Old Turkish ‘**sak**’: head … Choctaw, N. American: **SHOKKA**

ceramic (Eng.): from Greek **keramikos**, from **keramos** "potter's earth; tile; earthen vessel, jar, wine-jar, pottery," which perhaps from a pre-Hellenic word. Watkins suggests a connection with Latin **cremare** "to burn," but Klein's sources are firmly against this. Beekes writes "No certain etymology," finds connection with kerasai "to **mix**" to be "formally unproblematic, but semantically not very convincing," and regards the proposed connection to verbs for "to burn, glow" "better from the semantic side." He concludes, "this technical term for tile-making may well be **Pre-Greek (or Anatolian)**." / Turkish **kar, karış, karıştır**: mix, blend … **Kurut**: to dry … **Kuru, güveç**: casserole, stew … **Kor**: ember, coal … **Kavur**: burn, roast

cesarean (Eng.): Caesarean section (medical term), having the birth by cutting the uterus. It originates from the Latin root "**kes**" < **kes** (Turkish – cut). It also has something to do with **Emperor Caesar**. See “**Caesar**” item / Another

interpretation emphasizes that he was born as **Caesaries** (haired). That is why his name is "Sezar" (?) meaning Turkish '**Saçlı**'. If this interpretation is correct, it also shows a Turkish root. There is no way out from Turkish roots.

cessation, **cession** (Eng.); **cessio**, **cesso** (Latin): They have come from Turkish "**kes**" (cut) root and "**kes**" PIE root. '**Cut**' and '**kes**', Emperor **Caesar** and '**cheese**' (**kesik**) … We have also discussed the relationship between these in other items. / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: cut, break; '**sınık**': broken bone / Or … '**ked**' "PIE" root … **Ked** (go) < **git**

chabuk, **chabouk** (Eng.): whip. **Çubuk** (stick, thin stick) (Bikkinin)

chaff (Eng): **çöp** (Kisamov)

chain (Eng.): **Čay**, **čayan** (Ottoman, Çagatay, Middle Turkish): eine starke Fussfessel für die Kamele (a strong chain for camels) (Rasanen) / **Kençi**: (Scythian) chain (Radloff) / **Künde**: chain (A. Atabek)

chalk (Eng.): **chol** (Chuvash) (Kisamov)

challenge (Eng.): Old Turkish '**çal**' root: hit, do, put, robbery … '**Çalış**': hit, work. '**Çalım**': feint, showy… **Çelim**, **çalım**, **cav**, **çavunt** (fame, reputation) … **Çelim** (power) < **challenge** … Çelme: trip up, çeliş: contradict, çelmek: swerve … It certainly has something to do with this Turkish root.

chalyvas (Greek): steel, **çelik**

chamber (Eng.), **camera** (Latin): root is '**çember**', '**çevir**' / "vaulted building; **arched** roof or ceiling," from Latin camera "a vault, vaulted room" (source also of Italian camera, Spanish camara, French chambre), from Greek **kamara** "vaulted chamber, anything with an arched cover," **which is of uncertain origin**. (OED) / **Çevir**, **çevür** (Old Turkish): turn, upturn, surround; '**çember**' (Turkish Persian): circle, ring; **kemer** (arch, vaulted - Turk. Pers.)

chang (Eng.): Turkish **çıngar**, **çongar** are in the same meaning. **Çınğrak**: smooth voice (DLT). **Çal**, **çalgı**: play a musical enstrument, musical enstrument. **Çengi**: dancer …

channel, **canal** (Eng.): In Türk language there are many words mean '**canal**'. Arık, yarık, curuğ, varak, karık... oram, yırım, curum, baram, karım... These are identical to 'canal' with certain sound change laws. **Garım**, **ganuk** (Sumer.): canal. Kanat '**canal**' (Uyghur), **könüs** '**canal**' (Yakut). (A. Atabek)

chapter (Eng.): **sap** (Scythian, Koib.); **çap**: hit, stab (Radloff). '**Çap-çop**' in Old Turkish hit, cut, to hoe. **Saba**, **sabı** (Tel. Altai, Crimea): part, section (Radloff)

character (Greek, Latin, Eng.): sign, symbol on something… Old Turkish '**kara**, **karalama**': writings, draw, draw shapes or text… (A. Atabek)

chariot (Eng.): Turkish '**karutsa**' (M. C. Paşa) / Old Turkish names about 'car': **kang**, **koç**, **araba**; Middle Turkish **kağnı** / See "**Car**" item

charisma (Eng.): 1875, "special spiritual gift or power divinely conferred, talent from God" (as on the early Christians in "Acts," etc.), Latinized form of Greek kharisma "**favor, divine gift**," from kharizesthai "to show favor to," from **kharis** "grace, beauty, kindness" (OED) / Old Turkish '**kayra**': grace, favor, divine gifts… / See also '**Caress**' item. **Karış** > **caress**

charlatan (Eng.): Probably an onomatopoeik word. Turkish **şarlamak**, **şırlamak** = şırla-make, şarla-make (Kisamov)

Charles, **Carl** (names): Latin **Carolus.** c. 1300, "bondsman; common man, man of low birth," from Old Norse **karl** "man" (as opposed to "woman"), "male, freeman," from Proto-Germanic ***karlon**- (source also of Dutch karel "a fellow," Old High German **karl "a man, husband**"). / Old Turkish **kara**: low class, ordinary people … **Karı**: woman, low class woman; **koca**: husband (?) / **Karal**,

Karaim: Turkish jews. Most of them from Most of them are descendants of the ancient Turkic Khazar state.

charm (Eng.): **çalım** (showy). **Cartı**: stylish and attractive. **Görkem**: glory

chart (Eng.), **charte** (Fr.): **kağıt**. Old Chinese 'kaen', Kazakh 'gagaz', Old Uyghur 'kegdede', Manchu 'hoosan', Persian 'kagad' … / Turkish 'koğ' means 'feather, bristle'. Kagaz 'kağıt-chart' and kegiz 'keçe- felt' originated from this. (A. Atabek) / See also "**Liguria**" item

chaud (şou) (Fr.): **sıcak** (hot, warm) … **Isı** (heat)

chausettes (Fr.): çorap (is said to be Arabic origin, no!), **sock**. **Oyok** (ojok) (Kas.): sock; **uçuk** (Uyghur): sock; **uç**, **uca** (Ottom.): leg (Radloff). / **Çeska** (Turkmen) > **chausettes** (Fr.) > (**sock**): çorap (A. Atabek)

cheap, **chapman** (Eng.): Turkish '**çip**': twig, chip (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**çöp**': trifle, trash… '**çer-çöp**': trifle, cheap things … Old Turkish '**çerçi**': peddler

check (Eng.): It has many meaning in English. **Çek**, **çek-mek** (verb) has many meaning in Turkish. Those compatible with '**check**': pull, pull back, draw, withdraw, draw out, take back, drag, rein … (**çek**) (Kisamov)

cheek (Eng.), **wange** (German): cangak "side below eyes" ~ Türkic ča:k, jak, ja:k, yak, yaak, caŋak (n.) (Kisamov) / Current Türkiye Turkish: **yanak** > **wange** / Icelandic **kin, vangi** < **yangak, yanak, cangak**

cheese (Eng.), **caseus** (Latin), **kase** (German): comes from exactly Turkish '**kesik**'. '**Kesik**': skim cheese made from raw milk, cottage cheese; the sediment that settles as a result of boiling sour milk. "Old English case... of West Germanic origin; related to Dutch **kaas** and German **Käse**; from Latin caseus " (Oxford D.). **Keş**: a traditional very hard original Turkish cheese / Sanskrit **ksirah**, **ksiravaktir** / **Kissidu** (Akkad.) <> **kesik** > **cheese** > **kase** / **Keş** > **caseus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)

chemistry (Eng.): The root is related to Turkish '**kımız**' (Asiatic traditional fermented alcoholic beverage made from milk). **Khimos** (Greek) - chemistry - kimya < **kımız** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Khumetsah** (Hebrew): hamız (acid – Turkish Arabic) > **kimos** > **khumetsah** <> **kımız** > **chemical /** Turkish Arabic '**hamur**': dough, essentially leavened dough, rising with yeast. Arabic '**xamir**".

cheri, keri' (Greek): hand. Turkish '**karı**' (arm, hand); '**karış**' (hand, span)

cherry (Eng.): **kiraz** (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / Probably comes from '**kırmızı**', '**kızıl**': red, crimson

chest (Eng.): **göğüs**. Old Turkish '**kogus**' (Radloff) / **cage** < kogus / see "**Cage**" item / Sumer. **gab, gaba**: **kaburga,** rib, göğüs **kafes**i (rib cage) (B. Gerey)

chevalier (Fr. – Eng.): knight. As in "**Cavalry**" item means horse man. So Old Turkish '**kevel**': horse

chew (Eng.): çiğne-me, **kemir**. **Çayna**: **çiğne** (Radloff). "from West Germanic ***keuwwan** (source also of Middle Low German keuwen, Dutch kauwen, Old High German **kiuwan**, German **kauen**), from PIE root ***gyeu**- 'to chew'" (OED) … So **gyeu** < **gev-mek** … **Çıgrıt**: trample, to harden by trample (DLT). / Turkish **gev-mek**: **ruminer** (Fr.), to chew (**geviş**, çiğnemek) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Chew** (Eng.) < çiğnemek (Ü. Mutlu) / Kev, kemir > chew (Kisamov) / In Turkish, both trample with the foot and chewing with the jaw have the same meaning, which further strengthens the possibility that '**chewing**' is of Turkish origin. / Mayan, N. American **CHACII:** çiğne, chew (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

chiamata (It.): call … Turkish **çağır**: call, shout … Turkish Arabic '**şamata**': hubbub, uproar … Turkish '**ku**': voice, sound

chiaus (Eng.): **çavuş** (Bikkinin)

chibouk (Eng.): pipe, **çubuk** (Bikkinin)

CHIC, CHICPAHAL (Mayan): multiply, increase, appear, emerge … Turkish '**çık**': emerge, appear … Turkish '**çoğal**': multiply, '**çok**': many, multi … Turkish '**bol**': many, multi … (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … **CHICTANAL**: appear, emerge, **çık, ortaya çıkmak** (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

chicane (Eng.): **şike(k)** > **sahte** (Pers.) > chicane > **chique** (Fr.) (A. Atabek)

chick (Eng.): piliç, civciv… Old Turkish '**chebesh**' (Kisamov)

child (Eng.): **çocuk**. "Old English **cild**, of Germanic origin." (OED) / **Kind** (German). Old Turkish **çağa**, **çaga**. Sumerian **sag**: çocuk / **Djudje** (**Tchutchek**): small, child, dwarf; 'ciuco et cuichino' (Italian Ombria dialect): child, baby; **çiçu** (Sanskrit) (B. Keresteciyan) / Child, children (Eng.), çulpe, çulçaga (Turkish) (Ü. Mutlu) / **Sisuka** (Sanskrit) <> **çocuk**, **bala** (Sanskrit.) <> **bala** (child) / **LE PAALO**, **CİİL**, **CHİL**, **CHİLA** (N. American) < **çocuk**, **bala** > **plant** (Celtic) / Greek **polos**: baby animal, Greek **paidi**: child = bala, paalo (Sanskrit, Turkish, N. American) / Mayan **PAL**: child, young boy, servant… Turkish '**bala**': child … (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

chill (Eng.): cold. It is rooted by "**cold**". Old Turkish '**çilden**': coldest period of winter. **Çilen**: avalange. **Çilen, çilenti**: drizzle. **Çiy, çiğ**: dew, wet … / **Chill**: Türkic čı:la:-, čile-, čısdı: "drizzle", čil (chil), syil, yel, ye:l (v., n., adj.) "wind, windy", **čilə** (chile) "cool", Bashkir **halqïn** "cold" (Kisamov)

chin (Eng.), **kinn** (German), **gena** (Latin), **pigoini** (Greek): **çene**. It is not rooted in Persian as claimed. There is semantic integrity with Old Turkish "**kemür**-**çiğne**" (chew) / Çene: gena (Latin), chin (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan). Çene: chin (Eng.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / İngek, engek: chin (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**hanu**' < **çene**

china (Greek): goose / Turkish '**suna**': drake, male duck

chip, **chips** (Eng.): **çöp**, **çip**, **çubuk**

chirurgie (Fr.): surgery, “to cut”: **kes** / It’s alleged “PIE root”: “**kes**”, “**sek**” < **kes**, **sek** (kesek, cut) / şirürji, nöroşirurji, **neurochirurgie … 'Şir, sek, ker, cut, kat, kes, sek**' root commonalities … '**Dissection**': **diseksiyon** also medical terms and is related to “**Sek**” “PIE” root = Turkish **kes, sek** / See “**Cut**”, “**Sek**” items.

chisel (Eng.): **keski**. **Kesik**, **çiz-mek** (cut, scar, scratch)

chloro (Greek): green, yellowish green. Turkish ‘**kula**’: a yellowish horse colour.

choice, **choose** (Eng.): **seç**, seçim, seç-mek. "from Proto-Germanic ***keus**- (source also of Old Frisian kiasa, Old Saxon kiosan, Dutch kiezen, Old High German kiosan, German kiesen, Old Norse kjosa, Gothic kiusan 'choose,' Gothic kausjan 'to taste, test'), from PIE root ***geus**- 'to taste, relish' (see gusto) " (OED). / The alleged root “**geus**” (taste) < **geviş** (rumination, chew) / **Nasaqu** (Akkad.): select, choose, **seç**

choir, **chorus** (Eng.): **şarkı**, **çığır**, **ır**, **yır** (song, sing). The '**gher**' “PIE root” is claimed that means ‘guard’. Nonsense! But if this strange claim is true, its origin is also Turkish: **Gher** > **guard** < **koru** (guard), **çevir** (surround) … / **Choir**, **chorus** < **şarkı** < **çığır** … **Şarkı:** song, **çığır**: sing… / **Sir** (Sumer.): poem, song, ır, yır, şarkı (O. N. Tuna)

choma (Latin, Greek): sand, soil, **kum** (sand) / **Kumul**, kumul tümsek (dune, dune hump) (M. C. Paşa)

chop chop (Eng.): literally Turkish **çabuk çabuk** (hurry up, quick)

chop, **chopper** (Eng.): ‘**çap**’ Old Turkish root (cut, hit). Çapkı: sickle; çabış (Altai., Tel. Leb. Kas.): reap, cut, hit, reap grass, scrab (Radloff). Old Turkish **çap**, **çop**: cut, behead. Sumerian: **şab**. / Çapa: hoe / "To cut with a quick blow,' mid-14c., of uncertain origin, perhaps from Old North French choper, from Vulgar Latin ***cuppare** 'to behead,'" (OED) / Çap, çop > **chopped**, **chopping** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Çap**, **çop** > **chop** = **ÇAB** (Maya, N. American)

choque (Spanish): shock. **Çak** (hit, cut, lightning) > **choque**

chora (Greek): country, **kır** > **chora** … Greek '**chorafi**': field, **kır**

chord (Eng.): rope, string, tie… Turkish 'd'örk': rope (?); ör, örgü, örmek vb. (knit, knitted, knitting) (?) (Kisamov)

chore (Eng.): trifles, boring tasks. Turkish **çer çöp**: trifles. Turkish '**çerçi**': peddler. **Caru**, **caruçi** (Mong.): serve, server / Alleged root is '**cier**', '**char**' (turn) (OED). Old English **cier** > **char** < **çevir** (Old Turkish – turn) / '**Char**' (Sumerian) > **çevir** (turn) (P. Kaya)

chorio (Greek): village, **köy**, **köv**

Christ (Eng.): **Krishna** > **Christ**. The main points in the life stories of two great religious figures completely overlap. Legend of **Jesus Christ** is much older than Jesus. The teachings of both are similar to each other at some points. Let's get to the etymology. '**Christ**' means anointed. The name **Messiah** comes from there. In Arabic, '**mesh**' means caressing with the hand. **Mesh** < **beş** (five, five fingers). As a religious ritual it also means 'blessing'. It is said that '**Krishna**' was also anointed, hence his name. It's said that, he was an 'avatar', that is, the embodiment of God descended to earth. When he died, he didn't actually die, he rose to the level of God again, like Jesus Christ... Claimed PIE root of '**Christ**' is '**ghrei**'. To caress, to rub. English 'caress': Turkish '**okşa**', '**karış**'. To touch with the palm of the hand, to measure with the palm of the hand. According to the most common belief, the name '**Krishna**' comes from his black skin. So **Krishna**: **kara** – **karaşın** (black). None of it is a coincidence. According to some, his skin was bluish. Of course: because it will also bear traces of the belief in Old Turkish **Gök Tengri**: **Sky God**. / **Cross** > **crucifix** < **karşı** (cross)

Christmas (Eng.): This legend, which has very clear winter, snow and cold figures, is connected to St. Nicholas (Santa Claus), a man from the hot regions of Türkiye, Antalya, Demre. However, this is a Siberian legend, a transformed version of the Turkic legend of **AYAZ ATA** (Ayaz Father). Ayaz (cold, night cold) > **ice**. Also ses "**Christ**" item / Also Turkish '**bora** (storm), **breeze, Hiper-Borea Legend** is connected with this concept.

church, **kirk** (Eng.): **kertgün** (to believe, believing) (Clauson, Kisamov) / **Church** < **çirgü** (Chuvash) (A. Atabek)

chut (Eng.): canal. **Çat**: creek, creek bifurcation, bifurcation place

cicatrix (Latin – Eng.): **scar** < **kesi**, **kesi izi** (cut, scar) (medical term) / **sec** (root): cut < **kes** > **kesek** (segment)

cieo, cio (Latin): call … Turkish **çağır** > **cieo, cio** … Turkish '**çavuş**': sergeant (shouter) … Italian "**ciao**": hello < Turkish '**çav**' (shout, call, yell)

cion, **scion** (Fr. – Eng): descendants, sprout; Turkish '**soy**' (lineage). **Soy** > **cion**

cippus (Latin): Turkish '**çubuk**' (M. C. Paşa) (stick)

circuit, **circle**, **circumcision** (Eng.); **circino**, **circinus**, **circuitio**, **circuitus**, **circulatim**, **circum**, **circumaco**, **circumdu**, **circus** … (Latin); **kreis** (German): **kur**, **çevir**, **sar**, **sarmal** … **Sar-mak**, **sarıl-mak** (wind, wrap, surround) (DLT); **çewrül** (turn, round, surround) (DLT) (chore, char, cier) / **Kur**: (Orkhon, Altaic): **circle** / **Soaruil** (Hittite): binding, binding for bundle of reeds / '**Char**' (Sumerian) < **çevir** (P. Kaya) / **circle** < **kur**, **sar**; **kreis** (German) / **Cirim**: circle, ring (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş)

city (Eng.): "from PIE root ***kei**- 'to lie,' also forming words for 'bed, couch,' and with a secondary sense of 'beloved, dear '" (OED). / Old Turkish '**Kent**' (city) > '**kei**' > **city** (?) / **Kei** (to lie), **keisthai** (Greek): sleep … Turkish **kestir-mek**: short time sleeping (?)

claim (Eng.): claimed "PIE root" '**kele**' (cry, call). See "**Call**" item. Old Turkish '**küle**, **kola**': call; '**gel**': come, call. Arabic Turkish '**kelam**': saying, word

clamare (Latin.): cry, Turkish '**ağla**', '**akıru**' < **cry**

clamo (Latin): call **…** Old Turkish '**ku**': voice, sound… Turkish Arabic '**kelam**': saying, word … Turkish '**gel**': come, come here, call

clan (Etrusk. – Eng): tribe. **Clan** < oğlan (son, daughter) > **son**

clang (Eng.), **klang** (German): **çınlama.** "PIE root": "**kleu**". Turkish '**ku**': sound, '**kulak**' (ku-alak): ear (Atatürk) / **clang association** (a psychiatric term)

clara, **clarus** (Latin): bright. Old Turkish '**yar**': bright. **Yarık**, **yaruk** (Altai., Tel. Leb. Küar.): light / In Turkish yaruk-**caruk**-baruk is light. (A. Atabek)

clay (Eng.): kil. **Hlina** (Hittite) > **clay** < **kil**

clean (Eng.): "PIE root" '**kleu**'; Turkish '**sil**' (wipe, clean) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Turkish '**kil**' (clay), and '**kül**' (ash) were used to clean clothes, some things… and these also may be related to this issue.

clear (Eng.): **clara**, **clarus** (Latin): bright. Sanskrit '**accha**' <> açık (open). Old Turkish '**yar**', 'yarık', '**yaruk**': bright, light (Altaic. - Radloff) In Turk Language **yaruk-caruk-baruk** mean light (A. Atabek) / **ACİKYA** (Quechua, N. American) = **açık** (open, obvious) (Karimullin) / Spanish **clara, claro …** Spanish **aclarar** (clarify); Turkish **açar** (open, opener); Turkish **aklar** (making white, making clean)

clone (Eng.): claimed "PIE root" is '**kel**' < **kıl** (do, make, cut) / Turkish **kulan**, **kulanlama**: horse and donkey calving

clothe (Eng.); **kleidung, kleiden** (German); **klaedi** (Icelandic): giyim. '**Ki**' Turkish root means 'kleidung' (Radloff). **Kijim**, **kiyim** (Altaic and in many Turkish dialects) / "**Kijim** > kostüm ? - Kala(ğ) (Afghan Uzbek) > **cloth** (-ğ > -t law)" (A. Atabek)

cloud (Eng.), **wolke** (German): **bulut**. "Old English clod 'mass of rock or earth'; probably related to clot. Cloud dates from Middle English " (Oxford D.). 'Bulit, bulitliy': cloud, cloudy (Orkhon) / Bulut: **brodh** (Anglo-Saxon) (B. Keresteciyan) / Claimed "PIE root" is "**Nebh**", '**nebula**'. **Nebula** < **bulut** > **cloud** / According to Svitych Proto-Nostratic root 'bilwi', Altaic 'buli-t' / **wolke**

< **bulut** / N. American ‘smoke’: **BUUTS, TS’UUTS, DOGH** < **bulut, duman, buğu**

cluas, **klousta**, **klausta** (Celtic): **kulak**, ear. Laz ‘**quci**’, Sanskrit ‘**kuhara**’. Old Turkish ‘**ku**’: sound. See “**Call**” item / **XİKİN**, **LE XİKİN**, **GUK** (N. American): **kulak**, ear

clue (Eng.): is said that the root is “thread, ball of yarn”. Turkish ‘**kıl**’: feather, hair … **kıl** > **clue**

co-, **com-**, **con-**, **coop** (Eng.); **co-**, **com-** (Latin): Old Turkic rooted prefixes. '**Ko-kom**' roots produce many words mean collecting, cumulating, connecting… '**Kamu**': common, public; **kenet**: connect, clasp; '**kosta**, **koşla**' (Scythian,): go together; **koşut**, **koşum**, **komşu**, **kamu**, **konmak**, **kopça** / **Kolbo** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): connect; **kopgı**: clasp; **kopgıla-mak**: collect (Radloff) / community, commun, common, cumulus > cümle, cumhur, cumhuriyet, cami, cem, cemiyet, cemaat, küme > **kamu**, **kamuq**, **kömek**, **cumul**, **küme** … / **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): pile up, very… **Kopça**: buckle, clasp; **kamık**: all, whole, everybody; **koş**: together, dual … / **Kavuş**: join, rejoin, come together

coach (Eng.): In Old Russian Turkish rooted word '**koç**' means nomad’s tented car. Turkish ‘**göç**’ already means migration. And then '**kuç**', and ‘**kibitka**' words (Bikkinin) / **Koş** (Crimea) car, horse car, **die Kutsche**; **koçu**: car (Radloff)

coagulate (Eng.) **Koyul-mak** (Kisamov), koyulaş-mak

coal (Eng.), **kohl** (German): **köi** (Scyth. Koib. Ktsch. Tar. Uyghur) burn, coal; **kül**: ash (Radloff) / **Kele** “PIE root” < **kala**, **cılı** (burn, fire, warm, hot)

coast (Eng.), **küste** (German): **kas**, **kaş**: (Scythian, Koib.) edge, side, border. **Kosta** (Greek): side, coast. '**Kaş**': Old Turkish same meaning / **Göcek** (a Turkish coast place name) > coast, küste (German): **kıyı** (A. Atabek) / **Kibru**,

kissadu, **ksidu**, **kisadu** (Akkad.) > kıdı, kıyı, kaş (Turkish triple) > **coast** > **küste** (bank of a river, shore of the sea) / '**Ki-a**' (Sumer) < kıyı (P. Kaya)

coat (Eng.), **kapu** (Icelandic): **kat**. "Middle English: from Old French cote, of **unknown ultimate origin** " (Oxford D.). **Qat**: kat (Orkhon). Coat < kat (K. Mirşan) / Ice. **kapu** < **kaban, kepenek, kaba** (simple outer garments, traditional shepherd clothing, simple wool and felt coats)

cob (Eng.): a kind of horse. **Kev-**, **kevel**: horse (Kisamov)

COBOL (Mayan): lineage, family, race, **kabile** (Atatürk)

coccyx (Eng. - Latin): **koksiks**, **kuyruk sokumu** / Kuyruk, kudruk (tail); **sokum** (enter point, root) / **coccyx** < **kuyruk eki**

cock (Eng.): horoz. **Kürkü** (Scythian, Koib.): cock (Radloff)

cockle (Eng.), **coque** (Fr.): Shell, wrinkle, hull / Turkish '**kak**': dried fruit. (B. Keresteciyan)

code (Eng.): **kütük** (log, wooden inscription, notebook). It has same root with 'codex' and ve 'cauda' (kuyruk, kudruk) according to "international" sources.

codex (Eng.): **kütük**. " … from Latin, literally '**block of wood**', later denoting a block split into leaves or tablets for writing on, hence a book." (Oxford D.) / **Kütük**: **caudex**, **codex** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu) / **Kütük**: log, notebook, record book

coelum (Latin): sky, **gök**. **Kalık** (Uyghur): sky (Radloff)

coffee (Eng.): comes from Turkish – Arabic '**kahve**'. It comes from Turkish '**koyu**, **koyub**' (dense, thick, dark).

coffin (Eng.): Turkish '**kefen**' (Turkish – Arabic ?) is cloth in which the dead person was wrapped. Old Turkish '**kof**': hollow, empty; '**kobuk**, **kovık**': cave, cavitas. In ancient times primitive graves were caves. / **Qevurah** (Hebrew.):

coffin, bury / **Qeberu** (Akkad.) < kabir (Turkish > Arabic) > **grave** > **coffin** / **Qeberu**: to die: geber (The concept of 'kabar' = swelling or 'kof' = hollowness or both)

cognition (Eng.); **cogito**, **cognitis** (Latin); **gno, gnoriso** (Greek): **Gno** "PIE root", "to know." Old Turkish '**ognan**, **ögren**', New Turkish '**öğren**': to learn; '**kanı**, **kan-ma**': belive, opinion; '**kön**, **könül**, **kögnül**': wish, perceive / Old Turkish '**angla**', Turkish vernecular '**ağna**': understand, learn, know … **ağna** > **gno** / Words that are claimed to derive from this root are: acknowledge; acquaint; agnostic; **can** "have power to, be able;" **cognition**; could; cunning; **diagnosis**; gnome; gnomic; gnosis; Gnostic; ignorant; ignore; incognito; ken "cognizance, intellectual view;" kenning; **know**; knowledge; **narrate**; narration; nobility; **noble**; **notice**; notify; notion; notorious; **prognosis**; quaint; recognize; Zend… Some Turkish examples: '**Ken**' (English): '**kanı**' (Turkish); 'can, could' > Turkish suffix '**ken**' means "able to, making" (**etken**); '**öğren**': know it / **gna** (Celtic) < **guni** (Altaic)

coicio, **colloco** (Latin): Turkish **koy**, **koy-mak** (put)

coitus (Eng.): "copulation, sexual intercourse," 1848, scientific use of Latin coitus "a meeting together; sexual union," past participle of coire "to come together, meet," from assimilated form of com "together" (**see co-**) + ire (past participle **itus**) "to come, **to go**," (from PIE root *ei- "to go"). (OED) / Yes, for '**co**' see "**Co**" item, it's Turkish '**ko**, **kam**' … 'itus': to go (**git**), Turkish '**it**' (push, send) … **coit** < kodu, **koy**, koy-mak (put, put in)

cold (Eng.), **kalt** (German – Icelandic): soğuk / **Xaltara** (Chuvash): cold (Kisamov). Chuvash '**hıl**' (kış – winter) (O Karatay) / German '**kalt**', '**kühl**': soğuk, cold. Sanskrit **sola**, **solika**, **susika**, **susima** … are about cold. / Proto-Altaic '**kolyi**' to freeze / Laz **okoru** / **Ouxto**, **ougros** (Celtic) < soğuk > **ague** (Akkad.) / cold: **SİSİ**, **SİİSKUN**, **SOGH; ZOGH** (freeze) (N. American) < **soğuk** / Sumer. **şe**: soğuk, **üşe-mek**, üşümek = cold (Gerey) … Sümer. **ten**: be cold (**don** - freeze) > **ten** (Gerey)

collar (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kolan**' (saddle strap) (Kisamov)

collect, **collector** (Eng.): For collect water, lake, pond, there are some same words in Turkish old dialects (**kölar**, **köler**: '**gölet**') (Kisamov)

college (Eng.): from Latin **collegium** "community, society" … Turkish '**halk**' '**kalık**': people, community … **Kalık** > **collegium** (A. Atabek)

colon (Eng. - Latin): It may be related to Turkish "**kol**" (arm, branch, leg of something, beam –column-) / Kalın: thick (?) / **Caulis** (Latin): stem (**kol**)

colony (Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" is '**kwel**'. **Kwel** < **kal** (stay, stop, stand, residence … Latin '**cola**' (inhabitant) (OED) / Native American '**KALPULLİ**': big houses … (Brian Afgan, Nadia Durrani) = '**kal**': stay + '**bol**' (many), balıg (city) (?) / Sumer. **gal**: settlement, **kal, kalmak** (Gerey) / Mayan, N. American **CAHAL**: **kal, kalmak**, stay, residance … (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

column (Eng.); **kolonne** (German); **colonne**, **columna** (Greek - Latin): **kol** / '**Kol**': reinforcement pole (M. C. Paşa) > **colonne** / Turkish '**kol**': arm; "Dört kollu şamdan": four branched candelabra; '**kol**': thick branch of a tree; '**kol**': military troops, military or police post. / "PIE root" '**gol**': branch <> Turkish '**kol**': arm, branch (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Kol**'s meaning in architecture partially overlaps. Its meaning in the military fully overlaps. Also, in Turkish, the legs and extensions of some objects are called '**kol**'.

com- (prefix) (Latin - Eng.): It means together, collect etc. Turkish '**kamu, kamıg, kömek, cumul, kop** etc.' indicate same meaning. Latin languages, English and others cannot do good performance without prefixes. It is strange but true. Does this indicate the development of a language or its deterioration as it develops? Turkish roots are short and simple, but they are suitable for many words to arise from the same root. Latin is also closer to Turkish in this respect. It is clear that these prefixed, fragmented word patterns create great difficulties in determining the origin of the mixed 'creole' structure of Western words. These prefixes serve no purpose other than reinforcing the meaning of many words. Think about it this way, we cannot say 'açık', 'beyaz', 'kara', 'derin' etc. in Turkish, we have to say 'apaçık', bembeyaz, kapkara', depderin!..

This is why people say “Where is the prefix in Turkish, this word is whole!” in Western words that are very similar to Turkish. Maybe those prefixes were incorporated into the word, maybe the prefixes were added later, maybe the prefix explanations of some foreign words are fabricated. It is necessary to consider every possibility. For example, the word 'Command, com-mand'... to command, to manage, to give the order 'together'. He gives the order (**komut, komıt**) together! A strange and absurd structure. 'Mandate' here means order, management, tutelage etc. However, in Old Turkish there is a word called '**komıt**': it means to excite, to stir up. There is a word called '**komut**' (order) in Turkish, there is a relatively new word called '**komutan**' (commander) ...

comb (Eng.): Alleged “PIE” root: '**gembh**' (tooth, fingernail, gnaw). olarak gösteriliyor. Gembh: diş, tırnak, kemirmek. If you ask what the connection is, it describes the teeth of a comb. This is what comes out of the external source OED definition (Kisamov) / **Comb** < **gembh** < **kemir** (gnaw) / Turkish **'gem'** (horse bit) is from the same root.

come (Eng.): **gel**. Alleged “PIE root”: '**gwa**'. It’s said that Latin ‘**ven**’ and ‘come’ were produced by ‘gwa’. So, ‘**gel**’ – ‘**gwa**’ (?) / “Veni” (came) in “**Veni vidi vici”** is Altaic, Uyghur ‘**man**’: walk (A. Atabek) / Native American **TAAL, KİL <> gel** / A Turkish vernecular from Sivas, Suşehri in Türkiye ‘**kem**’: come / Greek **ela, erto** < **gel, eriş** (come, reach)

comic, comedy (Eng.): Old Turkish '**mıs**', '**komıs**' mean music, entertainment in Eurasian Turkish dialects. (Altai, Teleud, Saka, Uyghur) (Radloff, 2-668, 670)

comma (Eng.): Turkish '**kama**' (wedge) (?) Considering the incised signs on stone inscriptions.

command, **commander** (Eng.); **commandare** (Latin): Western explanation is ‘com’ + ‘mandate’ !.. ‘Com’ (?) Together, with how many people? Think about it this way: Old Turkish '**komıt**' (to excite, giving motivation); ‘**komut**’ (order); ‘**komutan**’ (New Turkish) (commander). / See also “**Mandate**” item

comment (Eng.): '**Com**' ve 'ment' (**mean, mental**). See these related items. And… Turkish, Old Turkish 'yorum', Old Turkish '**körüm**' (fortune telling, magic) > **herm-eneutics** (A. Atabek)

common (Eng.): **commonwealth**, **community**, **communism** etc. Old and New Turkish '**kamu**, **cumul**, **kömek**, **kamuğ**, **kamık** (community, society, get together, collect, meeting etc.) / Cem, cumhur, cümle, cemaat etc. / " … from Latin communis … PIE ***ko-moin-i**- … from ***ko**- 'together' + *moi-n-" (OED) **A significant part of the West's so-called prefixed explanations are refuted when Turkish roots are shown. / Qamay**: all, complete, together (Orkhon); **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ**, **kamu:** all, together, society (DLT) / **Communio**, **communis** (Latin): kamu (H. Tarcan) / 'Kömek': people; 'cumul' (Kirghiz): meet, come together (Radloff) / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > **common** < **kamu** / **Kombuti** (Celtic) < kamu: community

con (Eng.): guilty, convicted. Old Turkish '**kun**': steal, robbery (DLT) (Kisamov)

concave (Eng.): **kavla-mış**, **kovuk-laşmış** (bend, hollow, cave). "from Latin concavus 'hollow, arched, vaulted, curved … + cavus 'hollow' (see cave)." (OED) So, this sentence is full of Turkish root: oyuk, kıvrık, kavlaş, kovuk … hollow, curve, cave etc … / Yamrı-yumru: **convexe** (Fr.); kambur: **camurus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)

concision, concise (Eng.); **concissio** (Latin): cut, cut off, **kesmek** (cut), **çizmek** (scratch, mark, groove). / In-cisio: **çizmek** (Osman Karatay)

confer (Eng.): discuss, meet, give … **Ver**, **ver-mek**. "PIE root": "**Bher"**: ver-ber (give). See '**Co-**, **com-**, **con-**' item / **conference** (Eng.): from same root

conference (Eng.): 'Con' - '**fer**' < '**ver**' … "PIE root": '**Bher**' < **ver-ber** (give, deliver, serve etc.) See also "**Com-con**" item

conglomeration, **conglomerate** (Eng.), **conglomeratus** (Latin): **yumrulaşma**, **yumaklaşma**, **kangal**. "To roll together." Con- glomera… Glomus, lomo,

lump < **yum**, **yumak** / **Yumru**: tuber; **yumak**: skein, ball; **yum**: something round; **kangal** (Greek origin?): coil / claimed “PIE root” of ‘kangal’ is “**Kenk**” (**gird** <> sar) … Turkish kangda (chain) (Atabek)

congratulation (Eng.): Old Turkish '**küngerü**': desire, wish, hope (?) / Alleged “PIE root”: “**gwere**” … It is absolutely unreliable here too. And here, too, there is a harmony with the Turkish root '**ver, ber**': give, serve, deliver, tarnsfer etc.

congress (Eng.): Old Turkish '**keng**': to consult, to meet; '**kengeş**': consultation meeting (Radloff)

conic (Eng.): konik. "from Latin conicus, from Greek konikos 'cone-shaped,' from konos (see cone)." (OED) "Cone: from Latin conus 'a cone, peak of a helmet,' from Greek konos 'cone, spinning top, pine cone,' perhaps from PIE root ***ko**- 'to sharpen' (source also of Sanskrit sanah 'whetstone,' Latin catus 'sharp,' Old English han 'stone')." / '**Köni**' (Bashkir): bucket with nozzle made of leather. In other words, a bag whose one end is narrowed and turned into a mouthpiece to flow or carry liquid from one place to another. So why is this a ‘köni’? Köni means ‘**gön**’, meaning animal skin (DLT). We can claim now: This 'cone' may be the first ‘**conic**’ in history. What is a ‘**Könak**’? Old Turkish ‘**könak**’: bucket, pitcher, flask (Orkhon) / Köni > **koni, konveks** (K. Mirşan)

connect (Eng.): '**Kenet**': clasp, clamp. '**Ek**', ‘**ekle**’: extra, additional, fix, suffix, to add … / Kenet: to clamp (Radloff); '**kene**': tick, clinging parasite / "**Kantar**- 'bind, bond' (Malkar), **kangda**- 'solder' (Teleüt), **künde** 'chain' " (A. Atabek) / **Kene** (Kazakh): tick (Rasanen)

conscience (Eng.): Con-science / Old Turkish '**sak**': head, wisdom, mind; ‘**say**’: consider, think, count; '**sag-saq**': vigilant, aware, understanding, wise (Orkhon); **san - san-mak**: suppose, think, imagine / Science > **scientia** (Latin) < san, sanmak (Ü. Mutlu) <> **sak**, **sag** (head, mind, wisdom)

consume (Eng.): con-sume, '**sume**' (**sömür**) / Claimed "PIE root" is "**em**". Old Turkish '**em**, **em-me**': to suck / Old Turkish singür, simür, **sömür**: digest, take inside, exploit

contra (Eng.): Old Turkish '**karşı**', '**kadra**': karşı (Radloff) / **Karşı**: cross, opposite, against, counter / con-tra .. Turkish '**ters**': contra

conventional (Eng.): Tatar '**königilmiş**' (usual, customary) (K. Mirşan) Is it only a coincidence? / The root is '**ven**', alleged PIE root: '**gwa**'. "**Gwa**": to go, come, Turkish **git**, **gel** / Old Yakut Turkish '**man**': walk, go, come … **Ven** < **man**

conversation (Eng.): **konuş**, **konuş-ma** (speaking). **Kon**, **konuk**, **konuşmak**, **kenges**, **konşu-komşu** … **Kon**: to land, settle, sit; **konuk**: guest; **konuş**: conversation; **kenges**: consultation meeting, to discuss; **konşu** or **komşu**: neighbour … **Conversation, confabulation,** Latin '**conlocutio, confabulatus**' … / **Komrado**, **komfrodano** (Celtic) < **konuşma** > **conversation**

cony, **coney** (Eng.); **kanina** (Icelandic): Turkish **kuyan** (Kisamov) (rabbit) (and a name of a Hunnic tribe … **Kuyan** > coney > **kouneli** (Greek)

cook (Eng.); **kochen**, **koch** (German): **kayna-ma** (boiling). Cook: kavur, kaynat (Kisamov) / N. American, Mayan **CHAC**: **cook**, many … **CHAC** = **çok** (many) (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

coop- (Eng.): prefix denoting union. **Kopgı**: clasp; **kopgıla-mak**: collect (Radloff) / **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): pile up, very… **Kopça**: buckle, clasp; **kamık**: all, whole, everybody; **koş**: together, dual … **Kavuş**: join, rejoin, come together / See "**Co**, **com**" item

cop (Eng.): catch. **Kap-mak**. " … 'to seize, to catch, capture or arrest as a prisoner, … of **uncertain origin** … perhaps from Latin capere 'to take' (from PIE root *kap- 'to grasp'); or from Dutch kapen?" (OED) So, Turkish '**kap**': catch… Of course, ignorant, racist and arrogant Western etymologists do not mention that the roots they show are Turkish. ☺

cope (Eng.): close, **kapa-mak**

copious (Eng.), **copia** (Latin): many, **çok** / Old Turkish **köp**, **kop**, küp: many, plenty. **Qop**: many, **çok** (Orkhon) (O. Karatay) (Rasanen)

copper (Eng.), **cuprum** (Latin), **kupfer** (German), **kopar** (Icelandic): **bakır**. '**Copper**'s root is Old Turkish '**kap**': container, cup, vessel, pot / Also Turkish '**bakır**' means 'shining, bright'. A complete overlap of meaning and concept. Copper and bakır also have phonetic similarity. **Bakır** means **parla** > **bright** … **bakır** > **copper** < **kap**

coque (Fr.): egg shell, fruit shell, cocoon / Old Turkish '**kak**': dried fruit / **Koz**: noix (Fr.), **cosse**, **coque** (B. Keresteciyan)

core (Eng.): çekirdek. Özek – uruğ - ilig: core (A. Atabek)

corn (Eng.) … **germ** (Eng.): seed. **Üren**, **ürindi** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Kas): seed (Radloff)

corner (Eng.): **köşe**, **kenar**, **kır**. Claimed "PIE root": '**ker**' (horn) / Old Turkish '**kır**': corner, edge, side (in almost all old Turkish dialects - Radloff). Old Turkish '**kıran**': edge / **Kurro**, **kurso** (Celtic) < köşe, kenar, corner, edge / edge, side: **K'AAN** (N. American)

cornu (Eng.); **corneus** (Latin); **kerato**, **korna** (Greek): horn, **boynuz**. **Corneus** > **cornu** > **horn** < **boynuz** < horek / Old Turkish **horek** > **keras**, **kerat** (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > **horn**: boynuz (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): **horn**, head, skull, crown of head; …" (A. Bomhard) / Turkish '**kurtak**': horn pipe, Kipchak '**kyrtyk**' (Rasanen) / Sumerian **su**: horn … Turkish '**süsmek**': gore, hit with horn (B. Gerey)

corona (Latin - Eng.): crown-shaped halo. "PIE root" '**sker**' < **kıvır**, **kıvrık** (**curv**, **curved**)

correct (Eng. , Fr.)**:** doğru, **gerçek, kirtü** / **Rectus** (Latin), **richtig** (German) / **Kirtü** > **correct** < **rect** < **gerçek**

corruption (Eng.): **çürü, çürüme**, **iri**, **irik**, **irit** (corrupt); **kor**: fermentation; **kor**: shame, shyness, meanness, disgrace (Radloff) / **İrin**: pus, ichor

cortex, **crousta** (Greek): **crust**, bark, kabuk / **Kurut**: shell, crust, dried, dried part / Eng. **bark** (ağaç kabuğu, kabuk) / Crust: " … Latin. crusta … PIE ***krus-to-** 'hardened, dried… **krud**: 'hardened, thickened' (OED) Turkish '**kuru**-kurumak' (hardened, dried) / **Crust**: Ural. ***ćarʌ** '(hardened) ~ Dravid. *carʌ 'rough' ~ Altai. ***čar(ʌ)** 'hard crust'" (Bomhard) / **Borke** (German) … **berk** (hard, strong) / Fr. '**ecorce, coquille**' < **kuru, kak** (dried fruit)

cosi (Celtic): scratch, **kaz** (scratch), **kaşı** / **Oqazu, oxazu** (Laz.) / **Kasati**, **kas** (Sanskrit): scratch; **kharju** (Sanskrit. – **kaşı** - itching) / to dig: **XAAS** (scrape) < **kaz** (N. American))

Cossack: "one of a military people who inhabit the steppes of southern Russia, 1590s, from Russian kozak, from Turkish kazak "adventurer, guerrilla, nomad," from **qaz** "to wander." The same Turkic root is the source of the people-name Kazakh and the nation of Kazakhstan. (OED) / Main root is Turkish '**gez**' (wander, tour). Cossack people mainly was **Kipchak** people (**Polovech**, **Kuman**). This name later began to be used only for the current **Kazakhs** further east. **Polovech > Polish**

costa (Eng. – Greek, Latin): coast, edge, rib, rib bones. Sumerian '**maş**', Old Turkish '**kaş**' (DLT): edge, border, coast, **kıyı, kıdı, kenar** / '**Kasta**' (Scythian): going along a beach (Radloff) / "**Kıdığ 'kıyı'** > border, hudut (Turkish Arabic pça) (-ğ > -t) … **Kaş 'kıyı'** > **coast**)" (A. Atabek) / Sumer. **kıa**: **kıyı, kaş** (Gerey)

cottage (Eng.): **çatı** (roof, home) / **Kota**, **koton** (Uzbek, Cagatay, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut); **koton** (Finnish): house (Rasanen) / For more information see "**Hot**" item

cotton (İng.): There seems to be no commonality here. However, its root is Arabic. '**qutn**'. What about Turkish '**keten**'(linen)? Of course, lexicographers are not idle! They immediately say Arabic for that too. Some say both Arabic and Persian so that the double stitching is very strong. So why are there so many words in common between Indo-European and Arabic, which is not from this "family"? They never ask this. However, '**keten**' also exists in Sumerian and this word, which is also found in Codex Cumanicus, is much more likely to be real Turkish. Sumerian. **gada**: leinen, **keten** (B. Gerey)

cough (Eng.): **öksür**, **öksürük** / **KOS**, **KAX** (Native American) <> öksür

counter: '**kadra**' (Uyghur): karşı (Radloff) / **Ters**: contra

country (Eng.): **kır**, **torpak** (**toprak** – soil, land) (**terra**) / Sumerian: '**tir**', Old Turkish: '**yer**, **yir**'. (M. İ. Çığ) / "from medieval Latin contrata (**terra**) '(land) lying opposite', from Latin contra 'against, opposite'." (Oxford D.). Latin '**terra**', Sumerian '**tir**', Turkish '**yer**' (Orkhon). **Terra**: **torpak** (Türk Dili 16) / Sanskrit '**ardha**': "place, region, country. Latin **ordo**, German **ort** (yurt). Turkish '**or**': place, land, mother land; Turkish '**orda**': middle, centre, location of the khan's tent / Country: **Haretz**: vatan, homeland (Hebrew.); **kıra** (Urartu); **kaar** (Hurri); **kiuru** (Akkad - Sumerians), **kuru** '**kara**' (Turkish). **Kur küz yer**: land as a z-r-l triple is Turkish. (A. Atabek) / **Kuera**, **kura** (Hittite): countryside. Kır: countryside / "Proto-Nostratic ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): horn, head, skull, crown of head; tip, top, summit, peak' … "Sumerian '**kur**': mountain." (Bomhard) / Coun-**try** < **tir** (Sumer.) < **torpak**, yer **(terra, earth, ground)** / The '**contra**' explanation of foreign sources does not fit. Against what, why against? That is why we keep circling around Sumerian, which is likely to be the first root. Here is another one: Sumer. **kı**: land, terrain, **kır** / Turkish '**kon**': to place, settle, reside

couple (Eng.): **çift**. **Cüp**: çift, two, double (Radloff) / cub 'çift' > couple 'çift' (A. Atabek)

courage (Eng.): bravenees. **coward** (Eng.) funky, timid. 'Courage' is related to '**cor**' (heart). Old Turkish '**ürek**', 'yürek': heart. '**Ürk** - **kork**': coward, fear. Old

Turkish 'kara': brave. Old Turkish courage: '**kür**, **gür**' (at the same time, fight, battle, **guerra** < **gür**) / Sanskrit **'kakaruka**, **kakarava**': crying out like a cow, cowardly, Turkish '**korkak**'. The commonality of the Turkish language is so intense that we see both Turkish '**korkak**' and '**karga** - crow' in these words. / **Courage** < **cor** < **cörök**, cöröklü, yürekli (heart, hearted, courageous) / Chuvash. **giera** > **courage** < **gür** (war, fight) > **guerra** … they are all connected…

course (Eng.), **cours** (Fr.), **cursus** (Latin): **kur** (Old Turkish) denotes that rank, stage, order, row, set up, stretch, collect, protect, belt, **circle, round** … (DLT) / Old Turkish '**koş**', '**kır**': run (**cursus**) / "PIE root": '**kers**' < kır, koş

court (Eng.): Most likely is related to the Turkish '**koru**' (save, protect, guard). '**Koru**': protected forest, tree garden … Alleged "PIE root": **gher > guard < koru** (protect, guard, save)

cousin (Eng.): **kuzen**. It is considered one of the words that Turkish borrowed from the West. But: "Kacı and ini both means brother – sister. They united by dublication: kuzen." (A. Atabek) / **Cousin**: qazïn (OTD) (Kisamov) / Kadin, qajin, **kayın**: a relative through the bride or groom.

cove (Eng.): **koy** (bay) (Kisamov). Kovuk (cave)

cover (Eng.): **kapa** / **Kapa** (Icelandic) (cape, cloak, cover): **kapa, kepenek, kaban, kapak > cover**

cow (Eng.); **kyr, ku** (Icelandic): Turkish **qoy, qoyn, qon** (Altaic): cow or sheep (Kisamov) / The words of sheep and cow are the same or interchangeable in some old Turkish dialects. (O. Süleymanov) / "Turkish **kap**: 'animal'" (A. Atabek) / Sanskrit '**gavi**, **go**' / **Kevesh** (Hebrew.): sheep / Kevesh > cow < koyun (sheep) > kap (animal – Old Turkish) > **hawi**, **hawiasi** (Hittite): sheep, sheeplike animal / **Kuau** (Hittite): cow. Kov, gev (Turkmen): cow / Kuv (Old Turkish): bulgy, fatty (Arif Cengiz Erman)

cowl (Eng.): a kind of hat, **kalpak** (fur cap) (Kisamov)

cozy (Eng.): **köşe** (corner, good place) (Maxime Coşkun) / Sumer. **kuş, kuşu**: relax, rest, Turkish **köşe**-mek (Gerey)

crack (Eng.): **kırık**, **kırıl**-ma, yar, **çatla**-ma. "Germanic origin; related to Dutch kraken and German **krachen**. Crack: is from Irish **craic**." (Oxford D.) / **Crack** > **kırık** (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit '**catitaka**, **catana**' : kırık, **çatla**, **çatlak** … **Break, frack, crack** < **kır**

cracy (Eng.): democracy, mediocracy … Claimed "PIE root" is "*kre-tes-, ***kar-/*ker-** (**hard**)" (OED). Sample words**: Bernard**; cancer; canker; carcinogen; carcinoma; careen; chancre; -cracy; Gerard; hard; hardly; hardy; **Leonard**; Richard; **standard**… / 1- '**Kar**', '**ker**', '**hard**' < **hartı**, **kuru**, sert (hard); 2- Old Turkish '**karı**': arm, power; 3- Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of rule, authority / So… Turkish '**erk**' > '**cracy**' … **Hard** < **hartı, kuru** > sert … Old Turkish '**karı**' (arm, power) > **cracy**

cramp (Eng.), **krampf** (German): kramp, severe muscle contraction. Turkish '**kurul**' (Tel. Leb.), kurus (Sycthians) : cramp (Rasanen)

crash (Eng.): çarp, **ez**, **kır** … (hit, mash, break, cut) … '**Crash**, **crush**, **squash**, **mash**', ez-mek / crash < **kır, ez**

crazy, **crack** (Eng.): **çatlak**. **Kırakkay**, **kırakkayla** (Altai., Tel.): restless, quarrelsome, unruhig, zankisch (Radloff)

crease (Eng.): **kırışık**, **kırık izi**. / '**Grimo**' (It.), '**grime**' (Fr.), '**grimas**' (Fr.) < kırış, kırışık, yüz **kırıştırma** (İ. H. Danişmend)

create, **creation** (Eng.): **yarat**-ma, **kur**-ma (create). Alleged "PIE root" '**ker**': "to grow", like in 'crescent'. So Turkish '**gür**-leşme' (thickening) (?) / Creare (Latin): kur-mak, yarat-mak (Ü. Mutlu); Creatio (Latin); yaratı (Osman Karatay) / **Create** < **kur**, **yarat**

creep (Eng.): **arepe** (Etrusk); **esati**, **tsar**, **tsarati** (Sanskrit.): **sürün**. Creep > arepe > esati, tsar < sürün (?)

crescent (Eng.), **crescendo** (Latin - Eng.): "PIE root": '**ker**' (to **grow**) > **gür**, **gürleşmek**, gürbüz, göver … (thickening, get greener and stronger) / '**aGru**' (Uyghur): up, above, high

cricket (Eng.), **heuschrecke** (German): **çekirge**, **cırcır** böceği. Sanskrit '**jhirika**, **jhiruka**'

crime (Eng.), **criminalis** (Latin – Eng.): Oguz Turkish '**kır**' (break, cut, kil); '**kırdur**': to kill (Dede Korkut) / Old Turkish rooted '**kırım**': to die en masse, mass murder / **Kiro** (Greek): cut, break, to use weapon, **kırmak**; **cernere** (Latin.): divide, sunder (İ. H. Danişmend) … **Crime** < **cürüm** (Turkish Arabic – crime, guilt)

crimson (Eng.): **kırmızı**, **kızıl**. '**Kırmızı**' Oghuz Turkish and means red (Dede Korkut - Muharrem Ergin). / Kırmız: **kermes** (Fr.), **cramoise** (Fr.), **chermisi** (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan) / Sanskrit '**karmija**'

crisp, **wrinkle** (Eng.): **kırışık**, **buruşuk**

critic, criticise, critical (Eng.): from French **critique** (14c.), from Latin **criticus** "a judge, a censor, an estimator," also "grammarian who detects spurious passages in literary work," from Greek **kritikos** "able to make judgments," from krinein "to separate, decide" (from PIE root ***krei**- "to sieve," thus "discriminate, distinguish"). (OED) / Old Turkish '**yer**': criticise, Turkish '**ayır**': to separate, decide; Turkish '**yor**, **yargı**': comment, decide, judge… / And the last strike: Old Turkish "comment, fortune telling) '**körüm**' > **critic**

crock (Eng.): Turkish **kurun** (Kisamov) / **Kara**: black; **kuru**: unhealthy, weak

croop, **crumple**, **curl** (Eng.): **kıvrık**, **kıvırmak** … / Curl, croop < **kır** (to turn, fold); **kıvrık**, **kıvır** (curl, bend, curved)

crop (Eng.): **kırp-mak**, **kırk-mak**, **kırp-ık** / Kırpmak > crop (B. Keresteciyan) / **Crop**, **harvest** < Turkish '**körpe**' (young, crop) / Crop < körpe (kırp) (Kisamov)

cross (Eng.); **crux**, **crucis** (Latin); **kreuz** (German), **enkarsios** (Greek): **karşı**, **qarşi** (Orkhon) / **KirAs** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Scythian, , Koib. Kas.): '**kreuz**' / Karıs, karsi, kars, karcı, karçi, karşı: cross (Radloff) / Old Turkish 'ugra': cross / **cross** < **karşı**, uğra, ugra

crotch (Eng.): **kasık** (-g, -k > -t rule) / Also you may see "**Cross**" item

crow (Eng.), **krahe** (German), **koraki** (Greek): **karga**. "West Germanic origin; related to Dutch kraai and German **Krähe**, also to crow." (Oxford D.) We have learned from the magnificent Oxford dictionary that the Old Turkish '**karga**' is of West German origin. Yes, it's real German origin, but German is Turkish origin. The word karga's '**kar**' part makes it very likely that this word is of Turkish origin. There are many other Turkish words that start with '**kar**': kara (black), kartal (eagle), kara (land) … / Karga > **corbeau** (Fr.) > **corvus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). Karga > crow (İ. H. Danişmend) / Sanskrit **kaga**, **kaka**, **karata**, **karataka**, **khara** / **Graw**, **krowo** (Celtic): karga

crowd, **crowded** (Eng.): **kargaşa**, **kargış** (crowd of people, chaos)

crown (Eng.): alleged root is '**sker**' (roll, turn, curve, bend…) Turkish **kıvır**, **kır** > s-**ker** / Proto Nostratik '**khira**' upper part of something, top of the head, crown (A. Bomhard). Altaic '**horek**': **horn**

crude (Eng.): **koruk** > crude (word ending –k > - d sound changes rule – A. Atabek) / **kuru**: dry, dried, something with little or no water

crumb (Eng.): **kırıntı**. **Kroha**, **kışa**, **kroşa** (Russian): kırıntı (O. Süleymanov)

crumple, curl (Eng.): **kıvrık**, **kıvırmak**, **kır**, **kırmak**, buruşmak …

crush (Eng.): **ez**, **ez-mek**, **kır-mak** (smash, break, break in piece). Sumerian: **gaz** (O. N. Tuna) < **ez**, German '**zerbrechen**' / Crush (Eng.) < ez-mek (Ü. Mutlu)

crusifix (Eng.): çarmıh, haç. Old Turkish '**kiras**', **karşı** (cross). See "**Cross**" item

crust (Eng.): kabuk, **kuru**. " … from Latin crusta 'rind, crust, shell, bark,' from PIE ***krus-to**- 'that which has been hardened,' from root *kreus- 'to begin to freeze, form a crust' (source also of Sanskrit krud- 'make hard, thicken" (OED) '**Kuru**, **kuru-mak**' / Crust: Uralic *ćarʌ '(hardened) film' ~ Dravidian *carʌ 'rough' ~ Altaic ***čar(ʌ)** 'hardened crust'" (Bomhard) / "PIE": **sker** > **crust** < **kuru** (dry, dried, hard) > **hartı** (hard) > katığ, katı (hard) > sert (Persian - Turkish) (hard)

cry (Eng.), **kreischen** (German): **kıygı**, **kıygır** (Kirghiz); **akıru, yakaru**; **akhır**: cry, scream, invoke (Radloff). Also Turkish '**car**', '**çığır**': cry, call, shout / **TSAGH** (N. American) **>< ağla**, cry / Icelandic **grata, skæla, kjökra** … **s-kaela < ağla**; **yakar** > **kjökra**

cryo (Eng.), **kryos** (Greek): freese, very cold. **Kriyotherapy**: freezing therapy / Turkish **kır**, **kırağı**, **kar** (white, frost, snow); **qar**: kar, snow (Orkhon)

cube (Eng.): as a jar. Turkish **küp** > **cube** … See "**Cup**" item

CUCH (Mayan): load, **yük** > **CUCH** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

cuddle (Eng.): Old Turkish **koyun**, **kod**, **koy** (bosom, breast, hug) (Kisamov)

cuisine (Eng): cook, kitchen, cuisine etc. all are related to each other. Turkish '**kaynat**': cook, boil; '**kavur**': roast; '**köz**': ember; '**kız**': heat; '**kızart**': fry … Considering this clustered root, in which language is the actual root?

cull (Eng.): **yol**, **yol-mak**, kopar … **Cull** (v.): čul- (v.) "pluck, pick" ~ Türkic čul- /chul/, yul- (v.) "pick, pull out, pluck". (Kisamov)

culture (Eng.): this notion has **agricultural** root. " … **cultura** '**cultivation**'. Cultura: mid-15c., 'the tilling of land, act of preparing the earth for crops,' from Latin cultura 'a cultivating, agriculture … " (OED). **Till**: plough; **dilim**-leme (cut, slice). "PIE root": '**kwel**'. It means to move, to lift and turn, to stay. Old Turkish '**kaldır**': lift, heave (tearing apart the ground); **kal**: stay / But there is another information. **Culture**: (v.) Türkic kültür-, költür- (v.) "bind, fetter" (EDT 717, OTD 326 "to harness"). (Kisamov) Türkic '**köl**' root means **collect /** Sumer. **gal**: **kaldır**mak, elevate, take away (Gerey)

cumulus (Eng.), **cumulo** (Latin): **küme**, **kümelenme**. 'Küme' is relatively new in Turkish, but there are many similar words in Old Turkish. According to Osman Nedim Tuna, '**gukin**' (Sumerian): ökümene, ökün. Ökün: heap of money, roses etc. ; öküm: heap; üg: to pile, stack; öküş: many, abundance; **kömek**: people, folk; kamak: to pile (DLT). From M. Ergin, 'ökül': get together, be heap … / Kombul > cumulus (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Kımı** (Altai., Tel. Kumd. Bar.): collect, wrap; **cumul** (Kirghiz): get together; **cumşılık**: union (Radloff). So Arabic – Turkish 'cumhur - cumhuriyet' (people, public, republic) are related to Old Turkish **kamu, cumul** etc. Cem, cemaat, cümle, cami etc. (society, all, whole, mosque)

cunado (Spanish): brother-in-law / **cunado** < **kayın** (a relative in law) (Sibel Küçükoğlu)

cunning (Eng.), **callidus** (Latin): kurnaz. **Kalt** (Kirghiz), **kultung** (Tel.): cunning (Radloff)

cup, **cuppa** (Eng. - Latin): **kap** (container, vessel, pot, bowl etc.). "Old English: from popular Latin cuppa, probably from Latin cupa 'tub'." (Oxford D.). Kap (DLT), **kap** (Orkhon): cup, pot / Sumerian '**ğab**' means basket; German '**korb**', Turkish 'kap' (M. İ. Çığ); **küp** > cupa (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Kap, **cup** (Latin) relation (O. Süleymanov) / **Kappu** (Akkad.): kap; **h(g-k)ubsasu** (Akkad.): bottle - şişe, **kap** / **Kappi** (Hittite): pot, kap / '**Kapkagag**' (Sumer): utensils <> **kapkacak** (O. N. Tuna) Icelandic **skipi** (s-kipi) (vessel) < **kap** ('S' law) / N. American, Mayan **COM** < **kap** … **KUM** < **küp** > **cube** … It is a

word of Turkish origin, and the fact that it also exists in Native American languages proves this.

cuppare (Latin): to behead. Cuppare < **çop, çap** (hit, cut, hit and cut) (Ü. Mutlu)

curb (Eng.): edge of sidewalk, kenar, kır / Turkish **kır** / curb (n.) "edge" ~ Türkic kır (n.) "edge". (Kisamov)

curdle, **curd**, **crud** (Eng.): cheese, cheese products. Turkish '**gurut**, **kurut**' have just the same meaning / Gallic, Irish **gruth**, English crud, Turkish kurut (B. Keresteciyan) / **Grutu** (Celtic): curd < kurut / "PIE root" '**gherto**' (milk, butter) is related to this and also Turkish "**yoğurt** – yogurt" (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

cure (Eng.): dry, dry food. **Kurut**: to dry, bake / **Cure** (food, v.): **kuri:-** (v.) (to make brine, incense, canning, to smoke) (Kisamov)

cure (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kür**' (çare), remedy (M. Ergin) / According to "Oxford Dictionary" there is the '**care**' in its root. Çare (Turkish Arabic): remedy, problem solving. Sanskrit '**kriya**': cure / **Kür**, çare, küre, kurut … (remedy, curettage, drying)

curettage (Eng.): **küre**, **küre-mek** (Old Turkish to shovel, curettage). **Kürek**: shovel, spade. Which language here is the main root? Another version of '**küre**' is '**kazı**': erase, scrape / **Kürtaj** (Fr. **curetage**, **curette**) < **küreme**

curia (Etrusk. – Latin): convention; kurultay. **Kur**, kurul, kurultay … Mongolian (?) 'kura, kural': meeting, council (Nişanyan)

curl (Eng.): **kıvır**, kıvrık. **Krikso** (Celtic) > curle < kıvrık

currare, **curre, cursus** (Latin): run, run away. Old Turkish '**kır-mak**'. 'Run – **kers** (root of run - ? -)' in Turkish: koş, kut (Teleud), kır … (Turkish trilogy) / **Kır** > **curre** / Sumerian **gur:** run, walk (Gerey) / Sumer. **kaş**: **kaçmak, koşmak,** run, run away, escape (B. Gerey)

curry (Eng. – Hindi): Turkish '**kar**': mix; '**karılı, karılmış**': mixed, blend …

curse (Eng.): Old Turkish **karga**, **kargış**. "Old English, of **unknown origin**.' (Oxford D.). " … **uncertain origin**, perhaps from Old French curuz 'anger,' or Latin cursus 'course.' Connection with cross is unlikely. No similar word exists in Germanic, Romance, or Celtic. " (OED). So, They say that, there is no such a word even in Celtic! İnteresting. But there is and it's here: **Karja** (Celtic): curse, blame < kargış / **Ko**, **kori** (Russian): reproach, rebuke (O. Karatay) / **Karga**, **kargan** (Tel. Altai., Schor. Leb. Scythian, Ktsch. Koib. Küar. Kirghiz, Tar. Kas. Kom.): swear, curse… Küfür (Arabic Turkish - curse) < **schwören** (German) < **sök**, **söv** (swear). **Jurare** (Latin): **söv** > **swear** < kargış > **curse** < **jurare** > **karja** …

curt (Eng.): short, curt adj.): qïrt (adj.), **kırt**, kısa, kısga (short) Kisamov) / **kırt** > **curt** > **short**

curve, **curle**, **curvature; curva, crispum** (Eng. Latin); **krumm** (German): **kıvır-mak**, **kıvrık**, **kıvrımlı**; **kıvrım**, Old Turkish '**çerme**, **çemremek**' (çevir) / Kıvırmak: tordre, **crisper** (Fr.), **krumm** (German), **cuar** (Gal.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Kurva** (It.), karga (Turkish), **arba** (Latin) hieroglyph connection (O. Süleymanov) / **Curvature** (medical anatomical term, about stomach) < **kıvrım**

cut (Eng.): **kes**. Arabic '**kat**': cut. Also in some Old Eurasian Turkic dialects '**kat**' means cut. "Cut: 'Late 13c., possibly Scandinavian, from North Germanic *kut- (source also of Swedish dialectal kuta 'to cut,' kuta 'knife,' Old Norse kuti 'knife')" (OED). Turkish '**ki**' root produces words about 'cut' (Radloff). It is one of the most widespread common roots in all languages. / " … alteration of Late Latin **cassare** … PIE root ***kes**- 'to cut'" What is that? Old Turkish '**kes**' … ***kes** < **kes** / Sanskrit **chedana**, **chedya**, **cuti**, **kas**, **kes** etc. **Kasthataks** (tahta kesme – wood cutting) / **Cut: okutoru, xerxi** (Laz.); **skanto**, **skentr**, **skiyo** -sek- (Celtic) / **Treghi**, **torri** (Celtic): cut (**tar** – break, break in piece, destroy) / **kasapu** (Akkad.): break off a piece, to chip, to trim (wood) / **kuers**, **kurs**, **kuer**, **kur**, **kuērzi**, **karsiie**, **karsesr**, **karsat**, **kars**, **kuar**, **kur** (Hittite): cut, cut off, to cut, cut up, to split up… Kes: cut, kır: break, yar: split up, kat (Altaic): cut /

K'OOTS (N. American): break, fold; **XAASH**: **kes**, cut; **KATS**: sharp; **KUTS**: cut (N. American) … Cut: **KACHAY** (Ouechua – N. Ammerican) / **caesa**, **secare** (Latin) > **section**, **cessation** (Eng.) - **kesek** (turf, clod) – **kesik** (cut) / Sumerian **haş** (Polat Kaya), **kid** (Sumerian) < **kıd** (kat) (O. N. Tuna): cut into pieces / Greek **kopso**: **kes**, **kopar**, cut, break off / Icelandic **skera, saga** < **kes, sek**

cutis, **cutaneous** (Latin – Eng.): skin, about skin. "PIE root": "**(S)keu**": **saklı**, **saklamak, kap, kapla** (hide, cover) / Cutis < **kat** (coat) > coat

cuvette (Fr.): bathtube, **kova**, **kovga** (Old Turkish – Mong.) (Nişanyan) (bucket, water vessel), **aquarius** / Büvet, büğet: barrage, bank / **Kova** > **cuvette** (küvet)

-cy (**si**) (Eng.): suffix. It expresses quality and status. Samples: 'intima**cy**', 'idio**cy**'. In Turkish there is a similar '**-si, -sı**' suffix. Yakınsı … Kırmızım-**sı** ... (as near, as red). These are like English '**as**', but they still indicate status. Gele**si**, gide-**si** (these also indicate the situation).

Cyprus: an island name. It came from '**copper**'. Copper came from Turkish '**kap**' (bowl, cup); Turkish '**bakır**'. See "**Copper**" item

da, **dail**: "PIE root" " ***dā-**, 'to divide.' It forms all or part of: betide; daimon; Damocles; deal; demagogue; demiurge; democracy; demography; demon; demotic; dole; endemic; epidemic; eudaemonic; geodesic; geodesy; ordeal; pandemic; pandemonium; tidal; tide; tidings; tidy; time; zeitgeist." (OED) / Old Turkish '**dil**': cut, slice, cut to piece, cut to slice; '**dağıt**': divide, to deal, distribute

dactilo (Greek), **digitus** (Latin), **dactly** (Eng.): finger, parmak / They are related to **Turkish dokun, dokunan, değ, değmek** > **touch** (touch with finger, touching organ)

daddy (Eng.): baba, **ata** (**father**); **dede** (grand father) / **Dede** > **daddy**

Dagr (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of daylight, son of Delling and Nott. **Doğ**, (doğar) (sun rise, sun shining) > **day**, **tag**

dairy (Eng.), **mandra** (Latin): Turkish **mandıra**, man-**dra**. Some say it's Old Greek, some say real Turkish. It is most probably related to Old Turkish root '**min**, **bin**' (riding, manage). / Mandra < mandira (Sanskrit) > **mandra** (It.) < mandıra (B. Keresteciyan) / so called "PIE root" is '**dheig**' (build, make, construct, forming… in other words Turkish '**dik**': construct, make, build …

Dalai, **Dalai Lama**: Means ocean, okyanus. **Talay**, **taluy** is also Turkish and means 'sea' as the 'Dalai' it does. In Turkish, Mongolian mythology, **Talay Khan** is the God of the seas and waters. According to Allan Bomhard'a '**talay** = **talassa**' (Greek) came from Old Turkish "**dalga**" (wave) root.

dale (İng.): vadi, valley. Old Turkish '**dala**' (Kisamov)

dame (Fr.): woman, lady. **Dome**, **domus** (house) is its root. **Domina** (Latin): landlady. Old Turkish '**tam**, **dam**': wall, roof; Middle Turkish '**dam**': house… Turkish '**damat**': groom / "Damaç 'woman' (Türk Dili Araştırmaları Yıllığı, 1962)" (A. Atabek)

damn (Eng.); **damno**, **damnosus**, **damnum** (Latin): calamity, curse. **Demon** (Greek): satan, evil spirit. Old Turkish '**tamu**': underground, hell … The Sogdian meaning and letter order are also similar: '**Tmw** '/ **Dammeshanu**, **dameshanu**, **tameisha**, **dameisha**, **dammesha** (Hittite): to punish, damage, punishment

damp (Eng.), **dampfen** (German): **damla** (drop) (Kisamov) / **Damp** (gas, wapor): **duman** (smoke, mist) / Native American, Mayan **THUM, THUMENTUM** < **damla**, damlamak, drop (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

dapedo (Greek): floor, **taban**

daps (Latin): feast, sacrificial feast. Turkish '**tap**, **tapın**': worship, deify

Darius (a Persian emperor name), also **Darius Codomannus** : Turkish '**tar**': tear, break, destroy. **Duran**, **Turan** (Old Turkish names). '**Doğru**': right (?); **dar**, **tar**: doer, maker; **tura**: durable, firm, beam, building … **Toraman**: big young … / **Daruya**, **darya**, **dorya**, **daraya** (Cagatay, Ottom., Kuman, Yakut): chef eines Bezirks, einer Stadt' chief of a district or a city', Basaraufseher, Polizeichef Bazaar attendant, chief of police, gouverneur… (Rasanen). **Daruya** (Mong.): chief of the a tribe, oldest of a tribe (Rasanen) / Western **Doria**, **Dorian**, **Doris** … names (?) / **Codomannus** (Kodoman, **kocaman** – big, huge, great -) ?

dark (Eng.), **dunkel** (German): '**tün**' (evening, dark, **tenebra**) / **Tün** > **tenebra** > **dunkel**

dash (Eng.): tire, trattino, short line as a punctiation. **Dika**, **dağ**, **deş** (Sumer.) > **dot**, **dash** (A. Atabek)

dash (Eng.): " … probably from a Scandinavian source (compare Swedish daska, Danish daske 'to beat, strike'), somehow imitative" (OED) / Sumerian '**tag**': throw, put on the ground (M. İ. Çığ) / **Tasta**, **taşta**: throw (Radloff); '**taş**, **daş**': stone, gravel

data (Eng.): from Old Turkish '**tut**' (hold, save, keep); new Turkish '**tutanak**' (record, report)

dawn (Eng.), **dögun** (Icelandic): **tan** (dawn, twilight, daybreak) / Sumerian '**dag**': bright, dawn (M. İ. Çığ) / … "**dauen**, 'to dawn, grow light,' shortened or back-formed from dauinge, dauing 'period between darkness and sunrise,' (c. 1200), from Old English dagung, from dagian 'to become day,' from Proto-Germanic ***dagaz** (- **doğuş** -) 'day' (source also of **German tagen** 'to dawn;' see day). Probably influenced by Scandinavian cognates (Danish dagning, Old Norse dagan 'a dawning')" (OED) After knowing that there is a Sumerian word called Dag, which means **Tan**, don't these explanations seem very inadequate to you? However, the root words they mention are exactly same with Turkish '**doğ**', '**doğuş**' and '**tan**, **tang**'. '**Tag**' (German): day, **doğ**, **doğuş** (rise, sun rise) / **Dnkui**, **dnkuai**, **dankuis**, **dankui**, **dnkudr** (Hittite): dark, black. **Tün**: dark,

evening / '**Dag**' (Sumerian): day break, dawn, **tan** (O. N. Tuna) / **TANG** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) < **tan** > dawn

day (Eng.); **tag** (German); **dawn** (Eng.); **düny-den** (Rus.); **dies**, **deus** (Latin); **dag** (Icelandic): **gün**, **tan**, **dün**, **Tanrı** (god) relation (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Tan** > **day** > **tag** (B. Keresteciyan) / **Nndğa** (Laz.) / **Din**, **diyos**, **dia** (Celtic) / "PIE root" **'t'ey**, **t'oy'** < **doğ** (rise, sun rise, dawn, tan) / **din**, **dina** (Sanskrit.) < tün, dün (night, yesterday) > **tin** (Etrüsk.) / day: **KİİN**, **TAE** (N. American): **gün**, **tan** / **kün**, **gün** (day); **doğ** (sun rise, dawn) / **dawn**, **tagen** (German): **day**, **dia** (Celtic) / **dün** (yesterday) > **dunkel** < **tün** (dark, evening)

de- (Latin, English): negative prefix. In Turkish similar. Turkish '**değil**': not, no. Çevir, çe-vir: turn … devir, **de**-vir: overturn

dead, **death** (Eng.), **töten** (German): In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects, dead, death = **ütir**, **üdür**, **ödür** (Radloff)

deaf, **dump** (Eng.): Turkish **deme** > deaf; **dumb** > **taub**, **dumm**, **stumm** (German) > thyma (Fin.) > tüp (Bulgarian Slav.) > tuli (Indonesia.) > **dülii** (Mong.) (A. Atabek)

deal (Eng:): Turkish '**dil**' (cut to piece, slice – and so, 'share') **Deal**: "**cut to pieces**" deal (n.1) "a part or portion," Middle English del, from from Old English dæl "a part of a whole, a share;" with qualification (great, etc.), "an extent, degree, quantity, amount," from Proto-Germanic *dailaz (source also of Old Norse deild, Old Frisian **del** "part; juridical district," Dutch **deel**, Old High German and German teil, Gothic dails "**part, share, portion**"), from PIE ***dail-** "**to divide**" (source also of Old Church Slavonic delu, Lithuanian dalis "part"), perhaps a Northern Indo-European extended form of the root *da- "to divide," or perhaps a substratum word. (Norm Kisamov) / Turkish "**dil**': cut to piece, slice; Turkish '**dağıt**': distribute, share, divide … **Dail** > **deal** < **dağıt**, **dil**

dear (Eng.), **theuer** (German): değerli, **değer** (worth, value). '**Darling**" is connected with th esame root. Old Turkish '**tegir**' (portion, value) (Nişanyan). Old English deore 'precious, valuable, costly, loved, beloved,' from Proto-Germanic *deurjaz (source also of Old Saxon **diuri**, Old Norse **dyrr**, Old

Frisian diore, Middle Dutch dure, Dutch **duur**, Old High German tiuri, German teuer), of **unknown etymology**.' (OED). **It is told about literally Turkish** '**değer**', **but unknown etymology! / Daeger** (Swedish): değer (Ö. B. Etli), **dear** > değer-li (Ü. Mutlu)

debate (İng.): in "**Battle**" item we saw that its root is related to Turkish **pata, patak, pataklama** (beat, battle) (Kisamov)

debility (İng.): opposite of '**able, ability**' (yapabilirlik). **De-bility** … Turkish root: '**abil'mek**, yap-**abil**mek ... **Değil-abil-mek**

decorate (Eng.); **decus**, **decorare** (Latin): Claimed "PIE root" is '**dek**'. "to take, accept" OED (?). Turkish '**dik**, **dik-mek**': rise, erect, built, construct, sew … Heykel **dikti** … Bayrak **dikti** … Perde **dikti** … (erected a statue, erected a flag, sewed a curtain …) / **TİC** (Maya, N. American) = **dik** (Karimullin)

dedicate (Eng.): adamak. **Demek**: tell, dico, dicare … **Dikmek**: for example, "erecting a statue in memory of …" See alleged "PIE root" "**Deik**"

deduct (Eng.); **decursus**, **dejectus, decido** (Latin): They all mean "downwards". Turkish '**düş**, **düş-mek**': fall, decrease, descent, slump, subtraction, deduction … / Some Latin and English words, which seem to deviate from Turkish roots with their prefixes, are in full harmony with Turkish roots when pronounced and interpreted as a whole. I created a pretty long list of these words. This requires a more careful review of the concept of prefixes in Western languages. Some of the prefixed descriptions are fabricated. / Yes, I showed in that article that the prefix '**De-**' coincides with the Turkish '**değil**: not'. / Sumer. **tag**: niederwerfen, throw down, **düş, düşür** (Gerey)

deem (Eng.): According to Kisamov Turkish '**de**, **de-mek**' (say, tell) is related to this English word. Another meaning of the '**de**' is 'to consider, to assume, deem'.

deep (Eng.) **tief** (German), **djupt** (Icelandic): derinlik, derin, **dip** (bottom, end, depth). "Germanic origin; related to Dutch diep and German tief, also to dip" (OED) / **Diup** (Swedish): dip (Ö. B. Etli), Deep < dip (K. Mirşan) /

Sanskrit **dhira**, **dhirsu**, **dirgha / dubno**, **dubni** (Celtic) <> dip, derin > deep / Mayan, N. American **THUB**: **dip, derinlik**, **deep**, deep pit (Atatürk)

deik: "PIE root" (1), "to show," also "pronounce solemnly," "also in derivatives referring to the directing of words or objects". Turkish '**de**, **de-mek**': to say, to **tell**, to talk, to declare, to order… Some of English words that are claimed to originate from this root: abdicate; abdication; **addict**; adjudge; apodictic; avenge; benediction; betoken; **condition**; **contradict**; contradiction; dedicate; deictic; deixis; **dictate**; diction; **dictionary**; dictum; digit; disk; ditto; ditty; edict; Eurydice; **index**; **indicate**; indication; indict; indiction; indictive; indite; interdict; **judge**; judicial; juridical; jurisdiction; malediction; paradigm; policy; preach; predicament; predicate; **predict**; prejudice; revenge; soi-disant; syndic; **teach**; tetchy; theodicy; **toe**; token; valediction; vendetta; **verdict**; veridical; vindicate; vindication; voir dire… / **Diction**, **dictum** < de-mek. **Toe**: Turkish '**toynak**' (animal nail)

dek: "PIE root" (2). Although it is claimed in the OED source to mean "accepting, taking", the examples of words given are mostly about 'to stand up' or 'to stand upright'. Here they are: **condign**; dainty; **decent**; **decor**; **decorate**; deign; **dignify**; **dignity**; diplodocus; **discipline**; disdain; docent; docile; **doctor**; **doctrine**; document; **dogma**; dogmatic; heterodox; orthodox; paradox… / **Dik**: upright; **dik-mek**: erect, perk, raise; **dik durmak**: stand upright; **dikilmek**: stand.

delgos (Celtic): thorn, del, delici (drill, piercing); diken (thorn) / needle: **TL'AA** (N. American) = **del, delici**

delh: "PIE root"; pain, ache. **Dolor**, **dolores** (Latin): from "cutting, chopping". '**Del**, **del-mek**': drill, bore, pierce; '**dala**, **dala-mak**': bite, hurt, ache

delirium, **delusion** (Eng.); **deliratio**, **delirus**, **deliramentum** (Latin): Its origin is shown as "**de-liris**": going astray. Turkish '**deli**' goes directly into the situation as insane, without adding a prefix or anything. Western sources attach later prefixes and roots to some Western words with Turkish roots. / **Deli** (mad, crazy) / Delü-delülik (Dede Korkut, 1300) / Delirium > delirmek (M. C. Pasha) / **Telir**, **telirt**, telilis, telimze (Kar. Tel. Schor. Altai): stupidity,

nonsense (Radloff) (In the purest Eurasian Turkish dialects these words used hundreds of years ago. The Oghuz people had them in the 1300s. How could they learn those sophisticated English and Latin terms? They know only the word "**deli**" in their own language.)

Delling (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of dawn and son of Dagr and Nott. Turkish **doğ**: sun rise

delve (Eng.): search, search radically. **Delve** (v.), del- (v.), "cut into" ~ Türkic del-/tel-, deš-/teš- (v.) "pierce, punch, break through" (Kisamov) / Also Turkish '**dil**': slice, cut into pieces

dem, **dom-o** : "PIE root", house, household. Old Turkish, New Turkish '**dam**': roof, house; '**tam**': wall. Some of the words that are claimed to originate from this root: Anno Domini; **belladonna**; condominium; **dame**; **danger**; dangerous; **despot**; **domain**; **dome**; **domestic**; domesticate; domicile; **dominate**; domination; dominion; domino; **Donna**; dungeon; **ma'am**; **madam**; madame; **madonna**; predominant; predominate; **tame**, **timber**; toft… **Domus** (Latin)

Demioergoi (Greek): '**demirci**' and '**erk**' Turkish roots here. Relating to the artisan, free city class. Its slightly different spelling means God. God is the shaper, the master. Blacksmith God. The relationship with the Turkish words 'temir-demir' is obvious. Since the sanctity of the 'blacksmith' is frequently emphasized in Turkish mythology, it should not be surprising to find such a connection. (H. Tarcan) / '**Temir**, **demir**': iron; '**demirci**': blacksmith; Old Turkish '**erk**': power, autority; Old Turkish '**erg**': iron > **Demioergoi**.

Demon (Greek): satan. Eng. '**damn**': curse… Old Turkish '**tamu**' (land of deads, underground hell)

demos (Greek): common people. About democracy, epidemic, pandemic … **Teba** > demos (t > d, b > m) (A. Atabek) / **Teba** (Turkish > Arabic): people under an authority … is it Arabic origin? No ! The root is Old Turkish '**tab**, **tap**': (Old Turkish – Uyghur, before 900 a.c. – Nişanyan) deify, worship … / Old Turkish '**tümen**': ten thousand, very crowded group

dense (Eng.): yoğun, **sık**, **sıkı**, koyu. Old Turkish 'tıng' > dense (-ng > -s rule A. Atabek)

dent : "PIE root", tooth, dental, dens (Latin). **Diş**, **tiş**, **tufa**: tooth, theeth

dent, **dental**, **dentist**, **dens** (Latin – Eng.): **diş, tiş, tufa** " … PIE ***dent-** **'tooth'**, Greek **odontos**, Latin **dens**, Old Irish **det** " (OED) / Tiş-diş > **dent** (Fr.): tooth (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan), Diş: Tooth (İng.) > Dent (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend)

deny (Eng.): '**tan**' (Tar. Ad. Kirhhiz, Kar., Ottom., Kom.) (deny) (Radloff) - "Zahit bizi **tan** eyleme." (The pious don't reject us - an old folk song lyrics)

depot (Eng.): Its root may be related to Turkish '**topla-ma**, **toplu**' (collect, all together)

depression (Eng.): De-press… Press - **bas**, **baskı** (press, push, step on)

depth (Eng.), **tiefe** (German): **dip**

derbh: "PIE" root. To wind, compress. Turkish '**der**', '**dür**', dermek, dürmek: bunch, compile, rol lup, fold up

dermatology (Eng.), **derma** (Latin - Greek): Old Turkish **deri** (skin) (DLT) / **Derma** (Greek.): deri (O. Süleymanov). **Dera** (Greek) < deri (Ü. Mutlu)

derrick (Eng.): **direk** (pole, mast, column, beam, post …) (Kisamov) / **Tarwi(a)**: (Hittite): wooden beam. **Tura**: beam; direk, terek: tree, beam

deru, **dreu**: "PIE root", "Proto-Indo-European root meaning "be firm, solid, steadfast," with specialized senses "wood," "tree" and derivatives referring to objects made of wood (OED). It forms all or part of: betroth; Dante; **dendrite**; **dendro**-; dour; **Druid**; **dura mater**; **durable**; durance; **duration**; **during;** **durum**; **endure**; indurate; obdurate; perdurable; philodendron; rhododendron; shelter; **tar** "viscous liquid;" tray; **tree**; trim; troth; trough; trow; truce; true; trust; truth; tryst… / **Tree** < **terek**; **durabilir** > durable; **dur**: stand, stay,

remain; **tar** < **tortu**; **tura** (mast, structure)… / Sanskrit '**dhura**': pole, beam. **Dru**, **druma**, **taru** (Sanskrit): **tree**, **terek**, **direk** / **Dura mater** < dur – (m)ata (mother, father) / **dendrid** < tıng (dense) / **TUR** (Maya, N. American) = **dur** (stand, stay, remain) (Karimullin)

descent (Eng.): **düş**, **düş-mek** (Kisamov) / Turkish '**düş**, **düş-mek**': fall, decrease, descent, slump, subtraction, deduction … / See "**Deduct**" item / **De-scent** (değil –not- seki) (**Seki**: step, terrace, platform), **sekü**: climb, elevate

desert (Eng.): **yazı**, **dazı** (Barren land) (A. Atabek) / For example a region name: **Dazkırı** (bald countr); **dazlak**: bald / N. American, Mayan **TOCOY**: desert, arid and desolate region … Turkish **daz, dazlak**, "**desert**" < **daz, dazlak, Dazkırı** > **TOCOY**

design (Eng): **düzün**, **düzen** (adorn, ornament) (A. Atabek)

desire (Eng.): **arzu**, istek. Hittite '**arnu**' / Arzu is Turkish. **İrik** > arzu > **eros**: desire (A. Atabek)

destroy, **destruck** (Eng.): De-s-troy … **Tar** (tear, break, destroy, crack up) (Old Turkish, DLT – 1073) / Hittite '**harra**' (ruin) / '**Tar**' (Sumer.): cut, break, **tar**, yar (O. N. Tuna, P. Kaya)

deu: "PIE root"; "to do, perform; show favor, revere." Alleged examples: beatific; beatify; beatitude; Beatrice; beau; **beauty**; **Bella**; belle; beldam; belladonna; **belvedere**; **bene**-; **benedict**; Benedictine; benediction; benefactor; beneficiary; **benefice**; beneficence; **benefit**; benevolent; **benign**; bonanza; bonbon; bonhomie; bonito; bonjour; bonny; **bonus**; boon; bounty; embellish… (OED) / **Deu** = **do** < et, ed, Old Turkish **tan**, Chuvash **tu** /do, make) … **Beauty**, **bella** < **beğen** (like, wish)

deteriorate (Eng): Latin **deterior** … De-teriorate = **de** (**değil** – not, no); **ter** (**doğru**: through) … And **ters**: opposite, reverse, hard

dextra (Eng.); **dikaioma**, **dexia**, **dikio** (Greek): right, right side … Turkish '**dik**', '**doğru**' (upright, straight, correct)

dharma (Tibetan – Indian – Eng.): One of several fundamental concepts of Indo-Tibetan Buddhist religious philosophy. It has meanings such as supporting, lifting, maintaining. In fact, it is the concept that forms the basis of religious understanding. '**ter**, **der**, **der-mek**' in Turkish: to gather, to organize, compile; '**dernek**': meeting, consulting, conducting, conversation… Likewise, there is a possible historical connection with concepts such as '**dirim**': life, vitality and nature. Since the Turks hold an important place among the creators and first leaders of Buddhism, it is not a coincidence that we find the connection between these concepts and the Turkish, but natural and functional. / The overlap of the word **dharma** with '**Torah**' < Turkish **töre** (custom) / **Darm** (Uyghur): lehre, teaching (Rasanen) / **Dar**, **dür** (Ottoman, Kazakh, Mong.): right time, right gravity, balance, ratio (Rasanen). / "PIE root" '**derbh**': to put together, wind < Old Turkish '**ter**, **der**, **dermek**': bunch, compile (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

dhe: "PIE root", "to set, put." Some examples: **abdomen**; **affair**; **affect**; affection; amplify; **antithesis**; artifact; artifice; **benefice**; beneficial; **benefit**; bibliothec; bodega; boutique; **certify**; chauffeur; **confection**; confetti; deed; deem; defeat; defect; deficient; difficulty; dignify; **do**; **doom**; -dom; duma; edifice; **edify**; efface; **effect**; efficacious; efficient; epithet; facade; **face**; facet; facial; facile; facilitate; facsimile; **fact**; faction; factitious; **factor**; factory; faculty; fashion; feasible; feat; feature; fetish; -fic; -fy; gratify; hacienda; hypothesis; **indeed**; **infect**; justify; malefactor; manufacture; metathesis; **modify**; **notify**; nullify; office; orifice; parenthesis; **perfect**; petrify; proficient; profit; prosthesis; prothesis; putrefy; qualify; **rectify**; sacrifice; **satisfy**; suffice; sufficient; surface; synthesis; thematic; theme; thesis; verify… (OED) It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit dadhati "puts, places;" Avestan dadaiti "he puts;" Old Persian **ada** "he made;" Hittite **dai**- "to place;" Greek **tithenai** "to put, set, place;" (OED) / Latin facere "to make, do; perform; bring about;" Russian delat' "to do;" Old High German tuon, German tun, Old English **don** "to **do**." / Old Turkish **ed**, **et** (Latin **edo**): **do**; **dik**: to set, make, build, fix, put; **yüz**, **beniz**, **bet**: **face**; **pek**, **pekiştir**: **fortify**; **bek**: guard, watch

dheigh: "PIE root" "to form, built" (OED). It's said that, it forms all or part of: configure; dairy; dey; disfigure; dough; effigy; faineant; faint; feign; feint;

fictile; fiction; fictitious; figment; figure; figurine; lady; paradise; prefigure; thixotropy; transfigure… (?) / Old Turkish '**dik-mek**': build, erect, construct

dheigw: "PIE root", "to stick, fix" (OED). Samples: affix; crucifix; crucify; dig; dike; ditch; **fibula**; fiche; fichu; **fix**; fixate; fixation; fixity; fixture; infibulate; infibulation; microfiche; **prefix**; suffix; transfix… / **Dik**, **dik-mek**: stitch, sew, erect, plant…

dhelh: "PIE root", sea. It is based on the Turkish root '**dalga**' (A. Bomhard). Dalga: wave

dher: "PIE root", 'to hold firmly, support" (OED). Some samples: affirm; confirm; **Darius; dharma**; farm; fermata; **firm** (adj.); **firm** (n.); firmament; furl; infirm; infirmary; terra firma; throne…. '**Throne**, **thrones**'. "From Latin thronus, from Greek thronos 'elevated seat, chair, throne,' from PIE root ***dher-**" Old Turkish '**dur**, **duran**': remain, strong, firm / **Turan** (general name of the Turk tribes, their power) > **Turin**, **Tiran**, **Thren**, **Tehran** (city names) (O. Süleymanov) / **Tura** (Old Turkish): pole, mast, beam, building, tower. '**Tor**': honorable place, seat > **thromos** (Greek) > **tron**, **throne**

dhes, **dhe** : "PIE root", God. **Theo**, **Theos** (Greek), **Dingir** (Hittite), **Tengri**. Sumerian '**Dingir**' > Greek '**Theos**' <> Turkish 'Tanrı, Tengri' > Latin '**Deus**' / **DİKAANKAAWU** (Native American): God / **MANİTOU** (Native American): big eminent soul <> Bengü Tengri / **NEK'ELTAENİ**, **TAE** (Native American) **<> Tengri** / Native Am. Lakota - Dakota (Sioux) Language '**Wakan Tanka**' = big holly spirit … **Büyük Tin** > **Wakan Tanka** … Navajo (Diné bizaad) '**diiyin**' = divine; **diiyin** < **tin** (spirit) / N. American Nahuatl (Aztek) **teotl** = **Tengri** (God)

dheu: "PIE root", **dust**, vapor, smoke. Samples: enthymeme; fewmet; **fume**; fumigation; funk; **perfume**; sfumato; **typhoid**; typhoon; **typhus**… / **Dheu**: toz; **fume**: duman, bu, buhar; **dust** < **toz** (dust), **dheu** > **duman** (smoke) / **Tusta**, **dhu** (Sanskrit.) > **dust** <> toz, toz-uğ > **tozi** (Laz.) > **doust**, **duşta** (Celtic)

dhuxw, **duhuh**: “PIE root”, smoke (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov). **Mug**: steam, moisture, mist (Radloff) / **Dhuxw**, **duhuh** < **duman** / **Tuhima**, **tuhuai** (Hittit): **duman**, **tuman** / smoke: **BUUTS**, **TS’UUTS**, **DOGH** (Native American) / Bulut (cloud), buğu (mist), tüt (smoke, smoking), duman (smoke) > **toit** (Celtic)

dhwer: “PIE root”, **door**, doorway. Samples: afforest; deforest; door; foreclose; foreign; **forensic**; forest; forfeit; forum; **thyroid**… / ‘**Tura**, **turuy**’ (Old Turkish): home, firm structure, tower, door. **Orman** > **forest**. **Dhwer** <> duvar (wall), ‘diuar’ Codex Cumanicus - 1303 / ‘**Dur**, **dvar**, **dvari**’ (Sanskrit): door / **Triko** (Celtic) <> tura (house)

diaboli, **diabolus** (Latin): demon, satan. Turkish 'albız, **albıs**' (evil spirit) (?) / İlbi, albi, ilbis (Teleud, Yakut, Uyghur, Mong.): magic, spirit, cunning … Finnish **ilve**, **ilvi**: jog, fun, nonsense (Rasanen)

diairesi (Greek): **ayır**-ma, to split. (di-air) (ikiye ayırma) – du ayır (split)

diakopsei (Greek): break off, **kop**, **kopar** / Dia-**kop**sei (break off to two)

dick (Eng.): penis / Turkish **dik**- (v.), dik (adj.) (upright, perpendicular, vertical) (Kisamov)

dico, **dictio**, **dicere**, **dictare** (Latin); **diction**, **dictate**, tell (Eng.); **dire** (Fr.): demek, say, tell, order etc. **Te**: say, tell (Orkhon) / Sumerian: **du** (M. İ. Çığ); **dicare**, **dicere** (Latin) < > demek (H. R. Tankut) / Dicere: to say, to speak. PIE: **T’e**, Altaic: **te** (Bomhard) / **Teltu**, **kataduggu**, **dababu**: demek, **dico**, **tell** / **dikr**, **dakara** (Arabic): tell / ‘**Gu-di**, **di-Di**’ (Sumer.): demek (P. Kaya) / **Tell**, **talk**, **dico** < **de**, **demek** / **Dababu** (Akkad): to speak (Uzunbacak Adem)

dictator, **dictate** (Latin, Eng.): The root is Old Turkish ‘**de**’: **tell**, say, **order** / Turkish idiom: “**Dediği dedik**” (We do as what he/she said)

diction (İng.): **demek**, **de** (say, tell, talk)

did, di-**d; -d**, **-ed** (suffix) (Eng.): English past tense suffix. Common with the Turkish suffix '**dı, tı**'. '**Dı, idi**' > did / Gel-**di**, git-**ti**, al-**dı**, gör-**düm**… (came, went, took, saw); kal-**dı**, **baktı** (stayed, looked) / **-dı** > **did**, **d**

didactic (Eng.), **didaktikos**, **didasko** (Greek): teaching, learning. Main root is Old Turkish '**de**': **tell**, say, **order** / Turkish idiom: "**Dediği dedik**" (We do as what he/she said), '**dedikte**': when he say.. / See "**Dico**" item

diele (German): hallway, **dehliz**. **İden** (Kas.): diele (Radloff)

differ, **different** (Eng.): (dis-fer) ayır, ayrı, farklı. "PIE root" '**bher**': fark, faraka, furkan (Arabic Turkish) < **ara**, **ayır-mak** (space, separate) / 'bher' (to carry) <> **ver**, **ber** (Old Turkish root - give, carry, deliver, bear, birth, extent etc.) / Different <> farklı; **tepir** (Chuvash - other, different) (A. Atabek)

difficult (Eng.), **diskolai** (Greek): not easy, **değil-kolay**, **no-kolay** (**kolay**: easy) … **difficilis** (Latin)

dig (Eng.): **Deş**-mek (pierce, open up) / "PIE root" '**dheigw**': to stick, fix (OED): **Dik**-mek (to plant, erect, to post)

digital (Eng.): '**değ**-me, **dokun**-ma' (tact, touch). The root is **dactilo** (Old Greek), **digitus** (Latin): finger

dignty (Eng.): It's about Turkish '**dik**, **dik durma**' (upright, stand upright, stand firmly, stand honorable). See "PIE root "**Dek**"

dika, **idios** (Greek): own, Turkish '**kendi**'

dike (Eng.): set, water dam. Kisamov has made the connection with Turkish '**dik** - steep'. It may seem unrelated at first, but the OED source shows the "PIE root" as '**dheigw**': **dik**-mek (build, erect, construct, erect a pole) …

dilemma (Eng. – Latin – Greek): ikilem. **Di-lemma** (two-lemma). '**Lemma**' (to take: al, al-mak) or '**-le**, **-leme**', '+**lm**' (-la, -le: Turkish suffix that makes verbs from nouns and adjectives); (-lm: Turkish suffix that makes verb names

from verbs) (ikilem, kaplama, fırlama, parlama etc.). **Tu-leme** … See "**Two**" item

Dinyester, **Dinyeper**, **Don**: river names from Russia / **İdi**, **idil** in Old Turkish mean God river, river (Ü. Mutlu). / It is claimed that the 'Din' at the beginning of the river names is also related to this. One of the root words: **Dingir** (Sumerian God) < Tengri (God) (?). **Dinar**: a mountain name (Murat Adji)

dip (İng.): descent, pit, plunge… "Dip in, dip into"; Eng. '**deep**', Turkish '**dip**' are related to each other. Turkish **diple-me** (dip in to, deep in to to the bottom) is related directly. Old Turkish, New turkish '**dip, tüb**' (bottom, end, base, depth, root) / Sumer. **temen, ten**: **temel** (basis); Turkish '**tömön**': **dip,** bottom (B. Gerey) So, '**temel**' is originally Turkish, not Greek. **Temel < tib, dib, dibel, dübel**

dire (Eng.): Turkish '**dar**' (narrow, difficult, restricted, tight, limited, close…)

direct, **direction** (Eng.): **doğru**, dik (right, straight, erect …), '**direk**' (pole, post, column …). Claimed root is '**reg**'. **Doğru – wright – direct – direk - dik** … They tell the same things with their slight and medium sound similarities. / **Erect** (the root again **'reg'**), **dik**, **direk**… / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew.): way, direction, through / Darakh <> **tarik** (way – Turkish Arabic) < **doğru** > **through**

dirty (Eng.): **kir**. "**tortu** > dirty" (A. Atabek) / **Tortu**: residue, sediment / dirty: **KİİRİTS** < **kir,** kirli (N. American)

dis- (Eng. - Latin): Negative prefix. '**Değil**': no, not. **Dış**: out / "**Tas** etmek: exterminate. **Tük**: no, nope". '**Tüket**': consume. (A. Atabek) / **Düş**: minus, subtract / '**dis**' sometimes means 'without'. Turkish '**siz-sız**' is the equivalent of the '**less**' (Sevim-**siz**). Also it looks like '**dis**'.

disection (Eng.): **kesi**, **kesik** (sec)

dish (Eng.): Old Turkish '**aş**' (meal, food). **Edis** (Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz, Uyghur) pot, cup, bowl, dish / "**Diize**: 'saucer' (Tuva)" (A. Atabek) / Sumerian: **eşa**, **eşe**, **eşşu**, **uzu** (about food, meal) <> **aş** (M. İ. Çığ).

distance (Eng.): Hun, Chuvash '**tıstar**, **tıstınç**' (extend, far) (A. Atabek)

distribute (Eng): dis – tribute (Latin **tribus**) / Old Turkish – DLT '**tar**': distribute, destroy / Sanskrit: **vidadati**, **vidayate**, **vidathati**, **vidhatte**, **vibharate**, **vibharati**, **vidatta** <> '**dağıt**' (distribute)

dive (Eng.): **dal, dibe dal**

divide, **division**, **divvy** (Eng): **dağıt-mak** (division). Sanskrit **darayate**, **darayati**; **kat**, **khad**, **ksad**, **drad**, **dividhakr** … / "according to de Vaan, is from PIE ***(d)uid**- "to separate, distinguish" (source also of Sanskrit avidhat "allotted," (OED) … **Duid** < **dağıt** (distribute, deal, deal out)

divine (İng.): Old Turkic. '**div**': evil spirits, demonic creatures. Source: ChatGPT … Not a very reliable source of information. In fact, this is in Persian mythology. From there, it came to us as the evil supernatural creature '**dev** - giant'. I cannot enough document that it is originally Turkish at the moment. But… Divine's alleged "PIE root" "**Dyeu**": God, shine, sky, heaven… It is related to **Dingir**, Turkish **Tengri**, **Tanrı**, **Theo** etc. See "**Dyeu**" item…

do (Latin): give, pay < **ita** (Arabic Turk. - pay) < **öde** (pay)

do (Eng.); **edo**, **ut**, **utta** (Latin): '**ed**, **et-mek**' (do, make) / " '**Tu**': Chuvash 'make'. Old Turkish '**Tan**': do, make." (A. Atabek) / **Pidan**, **edan** (Celtic) <> **ed**, **et-mek** (do) > **edo**, **ut** (Latin)

do: "PIE root" "***dō-**, Proto-Indo-European root meaning 'to **give**.'" Some examples: **add**; anecdote; **antidote**; betray; condone; dacha; **data**; **date** "time;" dative; die (n.); **donation**; **donor**; Dorian; Dorothy; **dose**; dower; dowry; edition; endow; Isidore; **mandate**; Pandora; pardon; render; rent; samizdat; surrender; Theodore; Theodosia; **tradition**; **traitor**; vend… (OED) / Old

Turkish '**öde**, **öte**', Turkish Arabic '**ita**': pay, borrow, give, give money … / Donation < **donat**, donor >< **dünür**, **add** < **kat** … See these items

dog (Eng.): Turkish **dayğa:n** / **dog** (n., v.) "domestic Canis, hound" ~ Türkic **tayğa:n, dayğa:n** "dog, hound". (Clauson - Kisamov) / **Hund** (German), **chien** (Fr.), Icelandic **hundur** … The root is "**hunt**". Old Turkish **angdı, angcı**: hunter (Radloff). **Ançı**: hunter (Kaşgarlı). Chuvash '**an**': wild animal, hunt … / N. American 'to hunt': **AEN**, **AN** <> **an** / **an, angcı** > **hundur …** In short, on the identity of the concepts of dog, prey, wild animal, animal in common words. / **Dog = nokhoi** (Mong.) (?)

doll (Eng.): **döl**, **töl** (baby – Old Turkish) (Norm Kisamov)

dolman (Eng.): comes from Turkish '**dolama**' (winding, winding cloth) (Burak Demir).

dolo (Latin.): mızrak, kılıç. Baltayla kesmek (CNLD). **Tolum** (Eski Türkçe) savaş aleti, silah; **tolumlu, tolumlanmak**: silahlı, silahlanmış (Bikkinin) (Murat Adji) (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Tool** < **tolum**

dolo (Latin): spear, sword, cut with axe (CNLD). **Tolum** (Old Turkish): weapon, war tools; **tolumlu**: armed (Bikkinin) (Murat Adji) (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Tool** < **tolum** / Turkish '**del**': pierce, bore, stab (?)

dolorous (Eng.); **dolor**, **dolores** (Latin): pain … " … perhaps from PIE root ***delh**- "to chop" (OED) / **Del**: drill, pierce; '**dala**': bite, hurt

domatio (Greek): room … Turkish '**dam**': house, cottage, wall

dome (Eng.), **dom** (German), **domus** (Latin): vault, church, house. Turkish '**tam**, **dam**': wall, roof, house. See also "**Tumor-tumour**" item. All of them are related to Turkish '**tom**' (bud, bundle, chubby, round things …) / **Dam** > **domus** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) (V. Hatiboğlu) / **Dam**: **domus**, **domesticus** (Latin): house, about home; '**dominium**' (ownership) / **Dema** (Celtic): build < **dam**

domestic (İng.); **domesticus, dominium** (Latin.): all about house, about Turkish '**dam**' (house, roof) …. **dominance**, **dominant**, **domain** etc. / Icelandic roof: **þaki, thak** … Turk. Arab. Pers. '**tak**': ceremonial gate, large symbolic gate with an arched ornament.

dominieren (Latin), **dominate** (Eng.): are about **dominer** (Fr.) = Turkish '**dam**': house (İ. H. Danişmend) (Ü. Mutlu).

don (Eng.): to wear. Old Turkish **don** (clothes), **donat** (to clothe, donate)

Don: river names in Russia and some other countries. It is thought that this name also has Turkic roots. River names starting with '**Don**' and '**Din**' (**Dnieper**, **Dniester**) may be related to Turkish '**dan**': valley (O. Karatay). And another thing … '**teng, tengiz**': sea, river… There are also '**Don**' river in England, Canada… Also river '**Danube**'.

donate, **donation** (Eng.); **donatio**, **donarium**, **dono**, **donum**, **donare** (Latin); **dino** (Greek) : **give**, grant, Old Turkish '**ton**, **donat**', gift. To dress someone, to dress and arm soldiers. '**Don**': clothes and '**donat**': to wear, supply something. Turkish '**dünür**': We have not yet come across such a word about of a kinship relationship in any other language. It means the one who gives a daughter or son in marriage (bride's and grooms' parents) - the one who dresses bride or groom, give dowry. "**Donation**: 'Late Middle English: via Old French from Latin donatio(n-), from the verb donare, based on **donum** 'gift'." (Oxford D.). / Don > vetement (Fr.): giysi > to **don** (Eng.): to dress (B. Keresteciyan) / Donate < donat (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit **dana**, **daniya**, **datta**, **daya**…

Donau (**Tuna**): a river name. In Turkish '**tuna**' means gorgeous, wealthy … But this way of explaining it may not be correct. For this reason See "**Don**" item

donor (Eng.): "Middle English: from Old French doneur, from Latin **donator**, from donare 'give'." (Oxford D.). But it's real root Turkish "**don, donat**". **Tonandır**: donate, supply, grant (Radloff). '**Don**': clothes, **donat-mak**: clothe, equip, arm the military / Turkish **dünür**: parent who give bride or groom

donti, **dent**, **dental**, **dentist**, **dens** (Greek, Latin – Eng.): **Diş**, **tiş**, **tufa** " … from PIE ***dent- 'tooth'**, Greek **odontos**, Latin dens, Lithuanian dantis, Old Irish det, Welsh dent… " (OED) / Tiş-diş > **dent** (Fr.): tooth (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan); diş: tooth (Eng.) > dent (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / Turkish folk saying 'tufa': tooth (A. Y. Aksoy)

doodle (Eng.): German **dudeln** "to play (the bagpipe)", from dudel "a bagpipe", from Czech or Polish **dudy** "a bagpipe", from Turkish **düdük** " a flute". (Burak Demir) / Sumer. **sutuk**: a kinf of reed, çeşit kamış… **düdük** (pipe, whistle) (Gerey) … Sanskrit. '**dukkha**': a kind of flute / Its connection with the Turkish word "**dudak** - lip" strengthens the possibility that the original root is Turkish (İlknur Arslanoğlu).

doom (Eng.): Old Turkish '**Tamu**': hell, realm after death. Sanskrit '**tamisra**' / Turkish '**tum, dum**' (?) (Kisamov) / '**Tamisra**' **> doom <** tamu

door (Eng.), **tür** (German): '**tura**' (Altaic, Old Turkish) (house, building); '**turuy**': home (Orkhon). Sanskrit '**dur**, **dvar**, **dvari**': door. **Kavata**, **kapata** (Sanskrit) <> **kapı** (door). Claimed "PIE root" '**dhwer**' / **Dar** (house) (Arabic), 'dar' (house) (Kipchak), '**tar, dar**' Old Turkish: narrow / **Triko** (Celtic) <> **tura** (house) / **Kabaru** (Akkad) < **kapı** (Uzunbacak Adem)

dore (Fr.): gold, golden / Old Turkish '**doru**' golden colour horse, golden colour … **El Dorado**: golden land (**doru**)

dorm, **dormant** (Eng.); **dormio**, **dorma** (Latin): sleep. Old Turkish 'udı-udı-mak'. Sanskrit: '**utkuda**, **uttana**, **utphulla**' (sleep). / **Udi**: sleep (Orkhon) / Sumerian **udi**, **ugu** (M. İ. Çığ) > uyumak – **udu-mak** > **dormir** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Odu, odvu** (Laz.) / **Cysgu** (Celtic) < **uyku** / Homeric Greek '**eudo**' < **uduma, uyuma** (Uzunbacak Adem) (G. Autenrieth) / **UEN** (Mayan): dormant, sleeping, **uyuyan**, **uyu** (sleep) (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

dorsal (Eng.): back; **dorsel** (Eng.): backpack; **dorsum** (Latin): back, back of animal. Turkish '**terki**': back of the saddle, back of the horse. / **Druim**, **droim** (Celtic): back, **terki** / Dorsal: arka (back)

dort (German): **orada**. **There** (Eng.) / **Orada** > **dort** > **there**

dot (Eng.): nokta. Dika, dağ, deş (Sumer.) > dot, dash (A. Atabek)

double (Eng.): it has same root with '**two**'. Turkish **tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / **Maş** (Sumer) – **bara** (Yakut) – **pair** : double; **maraba** (Turkish > Arabic): farmer, çiftçi (Turkish çiftçi, çiftlik is about 'two', so, comes from the concept of two oxen plowing the land). Tub > double … in Turkish yop – tub - cub … al mean double. (A. Atabek) / ÇİFT: ***čiwrin** ~ ***duirin**. The root is no doubt a very archaic one; it is probably attested also in several common Altaic derivatives. Cf. PTM ***du-dgu** 'couple, spouses' = OJ t(w)otug- 'to marry' (***tub-tu-**); PM *dab-ku- 'twice, double, layer' (> Chag. tapqur, Evk. gedapkur etc., see Poppe 1966, 195, TMN 2, 429, Doerfer MT 101), also reflecting a -i̯- less form like ***tub-k**`V-; PTM *ǯūpti (*ǯub(i)-pti) id." (Starostin, Altaic Etymology)

doubt (Eng.): '**Dwo**' (two) is its origin. Altaic '**tub**': two, double

doux (Fr.): smooth, Turkish **'düz'. tüz, düz > doux**

down (Eng.): **Tömön** (Altai., Tel. Kirghiz. Küar.): down, below. "Down's root" is '**dun**' (down hill), 'tömön' should be similar (down tümsek – hump).

down (Eng.): hair, feather, pile, fluff, plume… Turkish 'feather' **tug, tüy, tüg** > down

drag (Eng.) (**track**): Turkish '**çek**' (pull). Turkish '**tara**' (sweep, drag, trawl)**. Drag** < **çek** similarity may due to initial sound **Ts** >< **Ç** change. Also… Kisamov has made the connection with Turkish **'tart, tart-mak**' (drag, pull up). That is true, but the connection with '**tarama, tırmık**' (drag, rake) is more direct.

drain, **drainage** (Eng. – Fr.): Turkish '**dere**': stream, creek / Drain, drenage: durun, duruna (Ü. Mutlu) / According to M. Ergin ‘dere’ is Turkish, not Persian. At least Middle Turkish, according to written records.

dram (Eng.), **drama** (Greek): Turkish ‘**turum**, **durum**’ (stature, status, case)

draw (Eng.); **ziehen** (German); **teikna, draga** (Icelandic): **çek, çekmek, taramak, tara** > **draw … Teikna, ziehen** < **çek, çiz**

drehen (German), **voltare** (It.): turn, **dön**, dönmek. Old Turkish tön, tegün. **Tornare** (Latin), **tornos** (Greek). Old Turkish '**oro**' root means turn, roll … ‘**oro**’ > ‘**roll, round**’ … As an other sample ‘**turna**’ (Altaic and other Turkish dialects) is a migratory bird and may also have taken its name from "**tur**-la-mak” (tour).

drill (Eng.): **del**, **del-mek**. **Üdöl**, **üttöl** (Altaic): perforated, hole (Radloff) / N. American ‘drill’: **TULAA** >< **del**

drink (Eng.), **getränk** (German): iç, içki. **Urtkı** (Altaic): a drink made from barley, a type of beer (Radloff) / "**Tarthı** > drink (K. Malkar) (-k <> -t law) " (A. Atabek) / **İç** > **oşi, oçamu** (Laz.) > **iu** (Celtic) (?) / **YUK’İK**, **UK’UL**, **İSİNOONH**, **İDİNOO**NH (N. American); **YUDEX**, **İCU** (Sioux) <> **iç**; **yud**, **yut**, **yudum** (drink, eat, swallow)

drive (Eng.): as motivation, energy .. dürtü. Old Turkish ‘**tiri**, **diri**, dirim’: live, life power / Sumerian ‘**dirig**’: energetic

drug (Eng.): Altaic ‘**tiryak**’ (antidot, medicine) (A. Atabek) / Turkish ‘tiryaki’: addicted to some drink or tobacco…

Druids (Eng.): Legendary Celtic priests. They are also mentioned in the legend of **King Arthur**. It is Turkic in name and culture. Western sources show the root of the word as "**deru**". It's about trees, wood, poles, strength and durability. **Duran**, **tura**, **terek**, **tirek** (**direk**): durable, firm, tree, pole...

drum (Eng.): davul. Turkish **'dümrüg, tünrük, dümrü, dümri**' (Kisamov)

dry (Eng.): **kuru** / According to Western sources, It is a word developed within the -- **dry** <> **terra** (toprak, torpak) -- relation. Its Turkish equivalents also overlap with these. **Dry** > **terra** <> **torpak**, **toprak** (ground, soil) > **kuru** (dry) > **kara** (ground) > **kır** (country side) / **Geskuru, oskuru, kakara** (Laz.) < kuru > **chirrym**, **krasto** (Celtic) / Dry < **arık** (dry field) / **Kiros** (Greek): **kuru**

dual (Eng.): iki, ikili, two … **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / Altaic **du-dgu** (Starostin): iki, **two** / Old Turkish '**düve**': two years old cow (DLT).

dübel (German), **dowel** (Eng.): dübel **… The root is Turkish 'dip, dib', dibel** > temel (basis, basic, base, bottom, debth)

Duce, **duce** (It. – Latin): leader. Main root is Old Turkish '**de**': **tell**, say, **order** / Turkish idiom: "**Dediği dedik**" (We do as what he/she said) / See "**Dico**", "**Dictator**" items / And… Old Turkish prince, crown prince **tigin** > **dux, duce** > **duke** (Eng.) < **tigin** / Tigin means also brave, valiant

duck (Eng.): **ördek**. Duck < ördek (Ü. Mutlu).

due (Eng.): appropriate, **doğru** (true, right, appropriate). **Due** to: … **-den** dolayı

duid: "PIE root" of 'divide, division, divvy' (OED). Literally Turkish '**dağıt**' (distribute) … **Duid** < dağıt

duke Eng.): **dük** < **tigin** (Old Turkish – prince)

duli (Celtic): **wish**, istek, **dilek**

dumb (adj.): ~ Türkic **dumur-** (v.) "atrophy, degeneration". An IE etymology ascends to a level of "perhaps". Ultimately fr. a verb dum- "submerge (in water), dim, suffocating, sink", a deverbal derivative verb fr. du-/tu- "stop, block, cover" formed with a very multipotent verbal suffix -ur. Its nominal form is dum

“dampness”. (Kisamov) / **Dumur** (Turkish Arabic): Originally Turkish or Arabic? Controversial.

dune (Eng.): sand hill. Dun, **dune** (n.) “sand ridge” ~ Türkic **dön/tön**, düŋ/tüŋ, dön/tön, dün/tün “bulgy, protruding, dune, hill” (EDTL v. 1980, 279-281; Murzaev 1977, 47-48). (Kisamov)

dungeon (Eng.): zindan. Let's consider this word, which is mentioned in even Turkish Kutadgu Bilig (1069), as Persian origin. The first syllable is zin < sün < **tün** (black, dark. As in 'zenci' (black person)). Pay attention to the last syllable. But let's skip that, claimed “PIE root” is "**dem**". If so, it comes from the Turkish root '**dam**' (house). But still, Turkish '**tün**' (dark) may be its real root. Also one of the meanings of Turkish ‘**dam**’ is: prison.

dunkel (German): dark, night, **tün** (dark, night) … **Dunkel < tün**

dunst (German): mist, **pus**

dura mater (Latin): as a medical, anatomical term, **dura** < **dur**, **durabilir** (stable, strong, firm) > **durable** (about tahta -wood, tura – beam etc.). see “PIE root”: “**Deru**” / **Mater**: mother (the root is Turkish ‘**meme**’ – breast)

durable (Eng.); **durus**, **durateus**, **durabilis** (Latin): hard, like wood, firm, strong … Old Turkish (Orkhon) ‘**tur**, **dur**, durum, durabilir’: stable, firm, stop, stay, stand firm, resistant, durable … **Durable** (Eng.) < **durabilir** / **'Tur'**, **dur-durmak** are important root words in Turkish**. Turuy**: house, may be door (Orkhon). / Sumerian '**duru**': stable (M. İ. Çığ). **Dur-mak**: dur-are (Latin), **durer** (Fr.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / '**Durable**' … '**able**' < **-bilmek** (suffix). Yap-abilmek: **able** (M. Celalettin Paşa, 1869) / See “PIE root” “**Deru**” / **Durum** (Akkad): durability, infinity, eternity (Uzunbacak Adem) … Sumerian: **duru**: infinity, durable (Gerey)

durch (German): **doğru**. …'e doğru. **Through** (Eng.)

during (Eng.): **durduğu** sürece, durung, duruşun ... See "**Durable**" and "PIE root" "**Deru**" items

dusel (German): drowsiness, dizziness, vertigo … Turkish **düş, düşte gezme, düşme** (dream, daydreaming, falling) (?)

Dusios: Celtic God of nightmare. Old Turkish '**düş**': dream

dust (Eng.); **staub** (s-**taub**) (German): **toz**. Old Turkish '**toğ**': rise, '**toğuz**': rising thing. " … from Proto-Germanic *dunstaz (source also of Old High German tunst 'storm, breath,' German Dunst 'mist, vapor,' Danish dyst 'milldust,' Dutch duist), from PIE ***dheu**- 'dust, smoke, vapor' " (OED) / Toz > dust (B. Keresteciyan) / **Tusta**, **dhu** (Sanskrit) > **dust** < toz, toz-uğ > **tozi** (Laz.) > **doust**, **duşta** (Celtic) / **Poussiere** (Fr.): toz (**pus, pis** – dirt, dirty) (?) / Mayan **TOZ**: powder, pulverization, **toz, tozlama** (Atatürk)

duty (Eng.): mission, task; Old Turkish '**tutuk**' (duty, governor).

duvet (Fr. - Eng.): quilt or comforter stuffed with down. It comes from Turkish **tug, tüy, tüg**: feather, down

dwo: "PIE root" of **two** / Some of samples: balance; between; bi-; binary; bis-; biscuit; combination; combine; deuce; deuterium; di- "two, double, twice;" dia-; dichotomy; digraph; diode; diphthong; diploid; diploma; diplomacy; diplomat; diplomatic; diplodocus; double; doublet; doubloon; doubt; dozen; dual; dubious; duet; duo; duodecimal; duplex; duplicate; duplicity; epididymis; hendiadys; pinochle; twain; twelfth; twelve; twenty; twi-; twice; twig; twilight; twill; twin; twine; twist; 'twixt; two; twofold; zwieback / **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff) / **Maş** (Sumer) – bara (Yakut) – **pair** : double (A. Atabek) / ÇİFT: *čiwrin ~ ***duirin**. The root is no doubt a very archaic one; it is probably attested also in several common Altaic derivatives. Cf. PTM ***du-dgu** 'couple, spouses' = OJ t(w)otug- 'to marry' (***tub-tu**-); PM *dab-ku- 'twice, double, layer' (> Chag. tapqur, Evk. gedapkur etc., see Poppe 1966, 195, TMN 2, 429, Doerfer MT 101), also reflecting a -i̯-less form like ***tub-k**`V-; PTM *ǯūpti (*ǯub(i)-pti) id." (Starostin, Altaic Etymology)

dye (Eng.): paint, colour. **Turkish dawa,** the two meanings are unconnected; the first seems to represent Ar. daıve 'drug', etc., a l.-w. in many modern languages; the second is inexplicable. Xak. xı **dawa**: 'the fruit of the tamarisk (hamlu'1-tarfe') **which is used by dyers**'. (Clauson – Kisamov)

dyeu: "PIE root", " to shine, in derivatives 'sky, heaven, God.' Some samples: **adieu**; **adios**; **circadian**; deific; deify; **deism**; **deity**; deodand; dial; **diary**; Diana; dismal; diurnal; **diva**; **divine**; journal; **journalist**; **journey;** Julia; Julius; July; Jupiter; meridian; psychedelic; sojourn; Tuesday; **Zeus**... / '**Doğ**, **doğ-mak**': rise, sunrise; doğ > **day.** "**Deus**, **Zeus**, **Dieu**, **Dios**" < **doğ**, **doğuş** > Dingir, tan (dawn), **Tanrı, Tengri** (God)

eager (Eng.): its claimed "PIE root" is '**ak**' (sharp). Old Turkish '**ağ**': rise; '**aç**': hungry, unsatisfied (?) / Also PIE **ak** < **ok** (arrow), **uç** (point, end, apex etc.)

eagle (Eng.): the claimed root is '**aquila**'. Old Turkish '**ağ**': rise; '**ağan**, **akan**'; glide, glide in the sky, planing (?) / **Hara**, **haran** (Hittite): eagle / "Proto-Nostratic ***ħur-a**, ***ħer-a** (?) 'hawk-like bird: falcon, hawk, eagle, kite' " (Bomhard) / Icelandic **örn**: eagle < '**ör**' (Old Turkish rising, ascension, take off etc.)

earl (Eng.): Old English **eorl** "brave man, warrior, leader, chief", from Proto-Germanic ***erlaz**, which is of uncertain origin. (OED) … Uncertain origin? Like in '**hero**' and other items… The real root Turkish **er, erlik, eren** (man, brave man, soldier etc.) > **hero, erlaz, eorl, earl** … / Another opinion: Old Turkish '**yarlıga**' (noble, powerful person) / Earl: yarlïqa- (v.) / kont / English earl (n.) "British peer" ~ Türkic yarlïqa-, yarlïɣɣa-, yarlïɣqa- (v.) "to rule". Ultimately fr. yarğu: "splitter, tribunal", a deverbal noun derivative fr. yar- "split, cleave". (Kisamov)

early (Eng.), **eher** (German): O. Turkish **er**, **erken**. "Old English ... (See ere, early), influenced by Old **Norse árliga**." (Oxford D.). **Ere** (Eng.): before (in time) / **Er** > early (B. Keresteciyan) / Examples of hieroglyphs showing that the root 'er' (early) is common to many languages as Italian '**giorno**'. (O. Süleymanov)

earn (Eng.): the root is about ‘harvest’. So **erase** (Eng.), **eradere** (Latin) are related to this. **'ex-raze'** (OED) / Turkish ‘**or**’ root means cut, cut off the bottom. '**Orak**': sickle (Radloff) / **Argukku** (Akkad.): **orak**, sickle / Sumer. **uru** > **ernten, earn** < **or** (Begmırat Gerey)

earth (Eng.); **erde** (German); **jörd, yörd** (Icelandic): **yer** (Orkhon). **Arz** (Arabic) / Earth > **terre** (Fr.) > erde (German) < yer (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit '**eva, ira**' / orung > earth < yer (A. Atabek) / Arazi (Turkish Arabic) < **yer**, **torpak** > **earth**, **terra** / Greek **geo, gi, xira, chora** < **yer, kır**

east (Eng.): doğu. Claimed root is '**aus**' that came from Scandinavia. “ 'to shine,' especially of the dawn." (OED) / Old Turkish ‘**ışık, ışı-ma**’: light, sparkle, radiation. Latin '**eous**': **dawn**, easterly, orient … / **Aus** > **eous** > **east** < **ışıma**, **ışık** / In English and Latin, the words ‘**east-orient-ortus-iugum**’ mean east, sunrise, rise, to emerge, and even ‘to be the source of’ as in ‘**origin**’. The root of ‘**east**’ comes from Northern Europe, Norway, and is ‘**aus**’: ‘to shine,’ especially of the **dawn** (Turkish **tan**). The light from the place of dawn: ‘**aus**’. They say the source is Scandinavian, but in Latin, there is also the word ‘**eous**’ with the same meaning. ‘Aus’ is obviously Turkish “ışıma”. **Dawn** < **doğ** (sun rise), **tan** … **Doğuş** > **eous**

easy (Eng.): Turkish '**asatlık, asat**': easily, easy (Radloff). Turkish 'asığ, asılan-mak': use

eat (Eng.), **edo** (Latin): Old Turkish **ed**, **et**, **ida**, **yut**, **yut-mak** / Altaic [***ida**-‘to eat’] (Bomhard) (Svitych) / Yemek: Old Turkish ‘**ida, edo**’ (eat) / **Ed-o-**, ***ϕiteti**, **ithid**, **ith** (Celtic) / **Ad**, **adana** (Sanskrit.); **ud**, **adanna**, **edri**, **etri** (Hittite): eat / **Jim**, **jam** (Sanskrit.) > **gyari** (Laz.) < ide, ye, yem (Turkish, Mongol.) > **ATXA** (N. American) / to eat: **JANAL**, **(Y)AAN**, **YİİTS**, **EEDONH**, **YUTA** (N. American and Sioux): **ye**, **yemek**, **yen-mek**, **yut** / ‘To **do**’ and ‘to **eat**’ have the same root in many languages… Turkish yut, ide (eat) = et, ed, tu (do) = eat, edo (eat) = do, did, efficio / Indo-German **ithi-m**: yi-yorum (**yidim**) (I am eating, I ate) (Uzunbacak Adem)

eave (Eng.): **ev saçağı** (house canope) (Kisamov) / '**Ev**': house

ebene (German): steppe < **tepe**, **tepelik** (hill, hill side) … Turkish **yaban**: steppe / Chuvash '**lap**': plain, flat, geographic plain; '**lapam**': plain (A. Atabek) / **Plain** < **lap, ablak** (?)

ecce (Latin): see, look ! , **işte**. Old Turkish '**uş**', '**şu**': that / **İşte**: there, here, just, over there

echo (Eng. - Latin): **yankı**, **akis** (Turkish Arabic). Main root is Old Turkish '**ku**': sound, voice (Atatürk) / 'Kulak': ear; **yanku**, yankı: echo (Old Turkish) / **Ows**, **xows**, **hevs**: ear (PIE root); **ke-e-a-w** (Uralic) (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov)

eclectic (Eng.): **ekli**, **eklemeli** (attached, additionaly, adjoined). According to OED the root is Greek '**eklektikos**'. **Ek**, Turkish **ek**: out, affix, extra, dış, **ek**, ekli; **legein**: bind, link, connect … So, Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ilik**, **ilikle …**' (with, link, bind, connect); '**ek**, **ekle**': add, additional, extra, affix … / Latin '**ligare**', and see "**Elect**, **election**", "**League**" items.

ecole (Fr.), **school** (Eng.), **schule** (German): **okul**. '**Okul**' in Türkiye Turkish a new word since 1935, yes… But it is not a new word in general Turkish. Old Turkish '**oku**': read, learn, study. '**Oqi**, **okı**, **oku**': read, call, voice the text (Orkhon) / **Uki**, **uçi** (Russian): read; Germen '**buk**' (letter) and Turkish '**uk**' (listen, understand) connections … (O. Süleymanov) / In some Eurasian dialects, '**oxul**' (Kar.): gelesen werden; **oxut** (Ad. Kar.): lehren, lesen lehren, lesson; **ukı** (Kas.) lesson, learn the lesson (Radloff) / "Türkiye Folkloric '**helle**': learn; Finnish '**koulu**': okul, school'." (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Altaic ***uk**'**u**: to perceive, to understand (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin)" / Native American 'read': **XOOK** < **oku** … So, '**oku**' is at least 20 000 years old. / The Turkish root '**oku**' does not only cover reading, but also perceiving and understanding. I think this is also related to the Old Turkish root '**ög**'. **Ög**: mind, consciousness, **ego**… It has come down to us today as '**öğren, öğret, öğüt**- learn, teach, counsel (advice)'.

ecto, ectopic (Greek, Latin): Ec-topic. Turkish **ek**: additional, extra; **topic, topos**, **terra** < **torpak**, **toprak**, **yer**

ecurie (Fr.): stablemate, **ahırdaş**. **Kirn** (Celtic): akran, ikili, ahırdaş / **Akran**: peer, equal (Akran is not completly Arabic. Arabic '**krn**' root means peer, but at the same time there are Old Turkish roots here … **Karın, karındaş, kardeş** "abdomen, sharing the abdomen, brother – sisterhood"; also iki, ikili: two, double; **eş**: pair, couple, equvalent …). **Ahır**: stable. İkili: couple / Old Turkish '**eşkin**': speedy horse, horse / **İK, İC, İCİ** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) = **iki** (two)

ed: "PIE root", "to eat". Old Turkish '**ed**, **et**, **ida**: to eat / **Edo** (Latin): eat / **Meat** (PIE root: **ed**): **et** (meat, eat) / food < ed, et (eat, meat) / **C'ETSEN, TSEN, T'AATS** (Native American): eat; **ATXA** (N. Am.): food, ide, et / See "**Eat**" item

edda: Scandinavian-German mythology. Epics in this mythology. Telling of **Odin**, in the sense of '**de, di-yen** : telling' about Odin. As in **Odin**, its root is based on the Turkish '**od**', fire. See "**Odin**" item

edge (Eng.): **uç** (end, limit, lip etc.)

education, edify (Eng.), **educatio** (Latin): '**Edgü**' Old Turkish 'good, goodness, benefit (D. Aksan). **Edgher**: good perceiving, consider, listen, to correct, improve (DLT). Edige: teacher / Sanskrit '**adhara**'

eel (Eng.): **yılan** balığı. "Old English... of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **aal** and German **Aal**." (Oxford D.) / Yılan balığı: snake fish / **eel** < **yılan**

efficio (Latin): **do**; **et**, **ed** (do, make)

efflo (Latin), **puff** out (Eng.): **üfle** (blow)

efkolos (Greek): easy, **kolay** / **Diskolia** (Greek): **difficult**, **kolay değil** … See Latin. "**difficilis**" and Eng. "**difficult**"

eg, **heg**: “PIE root”, “to drink” / **eg** < **iç** (drink)

eg: “PIE root”, **I** (I am) / **I**, **ich** (German) < **ög** (mind, consciousness, self, ego, spirit) (Old Turkish – Nişanyan) / 12c., a shortening of Old English **ic**, the first person singular nominative pronoun, from Proto-Germanic ***ek** (source also of Old Frisian **ik**, Old Norse **ek**, Norwegian **eg**, Danish **jeg**, Old High German **ih**, German **ich**, Gothic ik, **Hittite uk**, Latin **ego** (source of French je), **Greek ego**, Russian **ja**, Lithuanian **aš**). (OED) / **Ek, ich, as** < **öz, özüm** (I, I am – Azerbaijani, Turkmen)

egg (Eng.): yumur, yumru, **yumurta**. Claimed PIE root is ‘**ovyo**, **oyyo**’: yumur, yumru (tuber, lump, **oval** shape); yumurta (egg) / Turkish '**oğul**': lineage, offspring and '**oğul**': bee swarm, bee lineage and also '**kovan**-**hive**'. / **Ovum** must be related some Turkish concepts as “op, oprık, obruk”: hole, pit, concave hole, sinkhole) / **ei** (German); **oeuf** (Fr.); **avgo, oon** (Greek)

ego (Greek, Latin): **I, ich** (German) < **ög** (mind, consciousness, self, ego, spirit) (Old Turkish – Nişanyan) / See “**I**” and “**Eg**” items / Icelandic **huga, hugur** (mind) < **ög**

ei: “PIE root”, “to go”. Claimed samples: ambition, ambience; ambient; ambit; andante; anion; cation; circuit; coitus; commence; commencement; concomitant; constable; errant; exit; initial; initiate; initiation; introit; ion; issue; itinerant; itinerary; janitor; January; Janus; Jena; Mahayana; obiter; obituary; perish; praetor; Praetorian; preterite; sedition; sudden; trance; transient; transit; transitive; viscount… / ‘**Git**’: go, ‘**it**’: send, Turkish ‘**yaya**, **yadağ**’: to walk. **Itinerary** > **it**; **cation**, **circuit**, **coitus** < **git** / to walk: **(Y)AA**, **YAUY** (yaya) (Native American)

eig (Celtic): cry. eig <> **ağla** (cry)

eilig (German): quick, rapid, fast, agile. İltam, iltamaş (Tel. Schor. Bar.): eilig, fast (Radloff) / **Awil** (Etrusc.) <> **ev** (quick, rapid, agile - Old Turkish) (ivedi) > **eilig** > **velox**, **velocity** (Latin – Eng.)

einkerben, **kerb** (German): notch, carve. **Kert** (Kom. Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor. Küar. Ottoman) kerb, notch (Radloff) / ‘**Hur**’ (Sumerian): kert (Kurmaev)

Eir (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of healing. **İyi**: good, healthy; **iyileş** > heal

either (Eng.): **ya** .. **ya** - **ya o ya bu** - **ya da** (either, or) / Kipchak '**ya odur**': either, ya da; 'na ya odur' (Neither) (A. Atabek)

ekdikisi (Greek): revenge, **öç. öc > ekdikisi** (Greek) (A. Atabek)

eke (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ek**, **ekle-mek**' (add, extra, affix, suffix etc.)

ekiar (Iberic Spain Language): kurucu (G. Diaz-Montexano) (creator, founder) … **kurucu > creator > ekiar < kur, kurar**

eklektikos (Greek.): **eklemeli / See "Eclectic"** item

ekroi, roi (Greek.): **akış**, akmak, flow / **Ekroi, roi** < **ak-mak, ır, ır-mak** (flow, irrigate, river)

eku (Old Celtic, Basque): peace of mind (Nyland). Turkish '**eke**': genious, wise; '**öke**': wise

el (Eng.): hand, **el**. Old English **el**, **ell**: hand, arm. **Elbow**: (olecranon) el büklümü, el boğumu. Old Turkish '**el**': hand, arm / **El** > ala (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). **El** > **ulna** (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend) / **İlşu** (Akkad.): hand, **el**

El Dorado: Spanish, English, the name of a legendary land. '**Dorado**' (Spanish): gilded, golden shine / Old Turkish '**toru**, **doru**': red-brown, golden, horse of this color

el, ell (Eng.): hand, **el**. Old Eng. **el**, **ell**: hand, arm. **Elbow**: (olecranon) el büklümü, el boğumu. Old Turk. '**el**': hand, arm / **El** > **ala** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan). **El** > **ulna** (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend) / **İlşu** (Akkad.): hand, **el**

el: "PIE root", fore arm, hand. Samples: **el**, **ell**, **elbow**, **ulna, olecranon** … / Old Turkish '**el**': hand, arm / **İlşu** (Akkad.): **el**, hand, arm

ela, **na erto** (Greek): to come, **gel** … **Gel** > **ela**; **na erto** < **er**, **eriş** (reach)

elani, **elanti** (Celtic): deer, elk, **elik** (chamois)

elbow (Eng.), **ellbogen** (German), **olnboga** (Icelandic): **elbüklümü**, **elboğumu, elbüken**. "PIE root": '**el**' > **el** (hand)

eldingu, **elding** (Icelandic): illumination, light, enlightenment … It may be related to the Turkish word '**yaltırık**' (light, flash, enlightenment). Similarly, it is related to **al, alaz, yalaz, alev** (flame, fire).

elect, **election** (Eng.); **electio**, **electus**, **eligo** (Latin): **ele-mek** (eliminate, choose, to choose bad ones). **Elek**: sieve. According to CNLD the root is '**eligo**'. '**Ligo**': bind, '**eligo**': separate / Sumerian **al**, **alam**, **alang**; Old Turkish '**elga**' (M. İ. Çığ): hand, eliminate, choose / According to Kazım Mirşan its root means '**elite**' and it is same with proto-Turkish '**El-esis**'. / There are '**elik**, **elek**, **ele**' in all Altaic dialects (Radloff) / Yet, so called "true" analysis is: **Ex-ligere**: " … from Latin electus, past participle of eligere 'to pick out, choose,' from ex 'out' (see ex-) + -**ligere**, combining form of **legere** 'to choose,' from PIE root *__leg__- 'to collect, gather." (OED) / But … '**ilgaş**, **ilgat**, **ilgan**': to be choosen; '**ilGe**': sieve, eliminate; **ilGek** (Altaic): sieben (choose, eliminate, sieve) (Radloff) / It's not over … '**ile**', '**ilek**': bond, tie, thread, to remain tied, to be caught in the net. '**İlekle**': tie, bind; '**ilmek**': bind. … As a result, just like in Latin, Turkish '**ula**, **ile**, **ilik**, **ilikle**' means to tie, bind; means '**ligere-ligamentum**'. '**Ele**, **eleme**, **elemek**' as well literally means "elect" with its root and suffix. / See "PIE root" "**Leg**" item

electric (Eng.): Uyghur '**yaltırık**': bright, shining, sparkling. The analogy was invented by the Sun-Language movement that emerged in Turkiye in the 1930s and was widely ridiculed by its opponents. According to the OED: Physicist Thomas Browne first proposed this concept in the 1600s. The root word it is inspired by is the **Latin electrum**, meaning '**amber**', and the Greek **electron** words. As it is known from physics experiments in primary school, amber creates magnetism and electricity by rubbing. It creates sparks. Browne must have been inspired by this. Establishing a bond with "**yaltırık**" can be seriously

thought of in terms of root unity. Who deserves to be ridiculed in this situation? / **Electric**: yaşu – yaru - yal-tıra: light, radiation (A. Atabek)

elegant, **eligible** (Eng.), **elite** (Eng.): Turkish **ele**:- (elegant, calm, gently) (elegant, elegy, elegiac) 'to keep calm, move gently' and the like; n.o.a.b. - no longer recognized by Kaš. as an ordinary V. Uyğ. vııı ff. Bud. (Ku Tao recovered from his trance and the people who had come to bury him all began to panic and run away; seeing this he said) elegler edgü-lerim 'keep your heads, my good people' (why are you running away?) Suv. 5, 14: Xak. xı ele: harf wa ma'nahu ruwayd an Exclamation meaning 'gently, slowly'; one also says ele: **ele** 'gently, gently', and **ele:gil** w. -gil attached Kaš. I 92; a.o. III 26, 1 (Clauson - Kisamov). (?) / Turkish '**elenmiş**': choosen

elevate (Eng.): It is said to be '**light**' (not heavy) rooted, "PIE root" ***legwh-** … (OED) Old Turkish '**ulu, uluğ**' (high) (?) … Or elevate, lift with '**el**' (hand), **el verme** (?) … See "**Light**" item

elixir (Eng.): drug, **iksir** (Turkish – Arabic -?-)

elk (Eng.): moose. Turkish '**elik**': roe deer, mountain goat / **Elk** < elik (O. Süleymanov), (Ü. Mutlu) / So where does it come from, according to an Western source? " '**El**', from **olki**, reddish brown, meaning '**al**'. (OED) Turkish Ala Geyik (Ala Deer) … The meaning of "**ala**" is: A color between brown and red. Now, which language was the original of this then? / **Alki** (Celtic): **elk** < **elik** / Mayan **CEH:** deer, **geyik** > **CEH**

ell (Eng.): elbow, **el** (O. Karatay) / **Ellenbogen** (German): **elbüklümü** (Radloff) / **Bıkanak**: wrist, elbow, knee (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş)

Elli (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): personification of old age. **Ulu** > **old**, **eld**, sublime / Old Turkish '**ulu**': old, esteemed, high rank person. Turkish "**elli**" (fifty) and Sumerian God "**Enlil**" (who symbolised with fifty) are related to each other. See "**Enlil**" item

-elli, -illi (Italian personal name suffixes): for example Balotelli, Verzilli, Cimorelli… They come from Turkish '**-elli, -illi**' (from that place, from that

family). (A. Sanducci) / Also Turkish '**-li, -lı**': from there (as a marker of belonging) / Russian personel surname suffixes are also Turkish rooted. **–Ov, -ev, -in**: Turkish **ev, oba, in** (house, clan, cave house…) (A. Sanducci) / Some Other Italian personel name suffixes: **-aro, -eri, -ero, -oli, -aghi, -igo, -ati, -ato**… Monaro, Ferrari, Taufer, Tuveri, Ferrero, Frondaroli, Frattaroli, Barbarigo, Airaghi, Arconato, Gessati… all are Turkish rooted… Turkish '**er**': man, male; Turkish '**oğul, oğlu**': son, lineage; Turkish '**aga**': big brother, lord; Turkish '**ata**': father, ancester… (A. Sanducci)

else (Eng.): the "PIE root" of it is '**al**' (beyond). Old Turkish '**el, il**': other, foreigner, beyond.

em (-em, -m) (Eng.): suffix. Syst-**em**, custo**m**, idio**m**… In Turkish same: söyle-**m**, yönte**m**

em: "PIE root", "to take, distribute". Words claimed to come from this root: Assume; **consume**; emption; **example**; exemplar; exemplary; exemplify; exempt; **exemption**; impromptu; peremptory; **premium**; **presume**; presumption; prompt; pronto; ransom; redeem; redemption; resume; **sample**; subsume; sumptuary; sumptuous; vintage… / '**Emption**' < **em**-me (suction). Old Turkish '**em**': soak, suck, absorb. '**Consume**' < **simür**, **sömür** (Old Turkish): exploit, swallow, digest…

emerge, **emergency** (Eng.): " … from Latin **emergere** 'bring forth, bring to light,' " (OED). Old Turkish '**ımırgı**': fresh. In Türkiye local saying '**ımırgı**': fresh (for fruits and vegetables). Turkish '**ımır**' also means "dimness between light and dark, shadow, moving shadow, light and dark movements" / **Umbra** (Latin) > **ombre** (Fr.): shadow, image, phantasm, spectrum (İ. H. Danişmend) < **ımır**

emulate, emulation (İng.): **imren**mek > **emulate** (?) / If you look at the "PIE" root "**Aim**", you will see its connection to the Turkish root '**im**' (sign, symbol) which is related to **imitate**. This second one is a strong possibility.

en, **-en** (Eng.) suffix: become. Like in ‘enlighten, awaken’ words mean ‘maker’. / **-an**, **-n**, **-yant** (Hittite suffixes): maker. In Turkish this suffix is same: **-an**, **-en** (yap**-an**, gid**-en** - doer)

en: “PIE root”, the root of ‘**and**’. Turkish suffixes ‘**-en**, **-an**’ and ‘**ilen**, **ulan**’ (with, with something) have similar meanings.

end (Eng.): its “PIE root” “**Antjo, ant**” (OED) / **end** <> son; **end** <> **en** (most, best, the very, -most, -est, last … / **ant** < **önde** > ante; **ant** <> **anda** (there) > **yon, yonder,** there

endo (**-endo**) (Eng. - Latin): suffix. These make the 'gerund' form, like the English '**-ing**'. We think that it is the same as the **(e)nd(e)** suffix, which is still used in Anatolia but has been forgotten in Istanbul Turkish. Examples: Yap**anda**, ed-**ende**, gelende, gid-**ende**... (ing – endo) (A. Y. Aksoy) / Also in current regular Turkish “yaptı-ğın-**da**, yaptığında”: when you do … **ın** (time) > **when**

energy (Eng.), **energeia** (Greek): '**en**' suffix is same with '**in**', so in Turkish ‘**in**’: in (see “**in**” item). '**Ergy**' < '**ergo**' (work, power) < **erk** (Old Turkish, power, power of act, authority) / **Erg** (Eng.): unit of energy: '**erig**' (Turkish): powerful, vivid / ‘**Dirig**’ (Sumer.): energetic, **diri** (live)

eng (German): narrow. Old Turkish '**bung**' or '**mung**': narrowness, get bored, anxiety … Old Turkish '**keng**': large. Mung, bung (Uyghur, Altai. , Scythian, Koib, Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar.): boring, distress (Radloff) / **angst**, **angh** “PIE root” < **bung**

Enlil, İllil: a Sumerian God. It is referred to as the number fifty, Turkish **elli**. (Gerey) (Anton Deimel s. 79)

en-sto (Celtic): under, ast

ent (-ent), **-ant**, **-end**, **-and** (Fr.): verb suffixes turn the verb into a noun. When they appear in the clause, we translate it as 'by doing or what it done', but in almost the same sense as 'yapan: doer, ed-**en**'. ‘**Endo-ando**’ is the same in

Spanish and Italian. Example: parle: to speak, parl**ant**: by speaking. But when the verb suffix here completes the person, the speaker, it means 'person who speaking'. Let's give another example. Alphabet parlant: talking alphabet (konuşan alfabe). The '**t**' at the end is not read, it is read as 'parlan'. (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

entente (Fr. – Eng.): antlaşma, anlaşma. It is explained as Latin **entedere** (to tend), and although the suffix (cordial) is added, this explanation is far from satisfactory. The Turkish root '**ant**, **and**' (oath) seems like a much more logical and strong possibility based on cultural history.

enter (Eng.), **anfang** (German): '**engiz**', '**endir**' (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, enter, take into (Radloff) / Sumer. **gır, gırgın**: gang, gehen, treten, **gir, girmek**, gitmek

entire (Eng.): from '**integer**', whole, intact. It comes from some Old Turkish concepts: '**Teg**, **değ**' (tact, touch); '**teker**': wheel, circle; '**tek**': one, only… / See: '**integrity**' item

enty (-enty), **-inty** (Eng.); **-entum** (Latin): suffix that makes noun from verb. In Turkish 'ak-**ıntı**, sık**ıntı**' … same

eo, **ivi** (Latin): go, move, rush … **iv**, **iv-mek** (İ. H. Danişmend) (go fast) / **İyannāi**, **iyanniya** (Hittite): walking, to keep walk / Turkish '**yaya**, **yayan**, **yadığ**': walking, by walking, pedestrian / **YAUY** (N. American): walking / **YAUY <> yaya > iyannia > eo**

epafi, **afi** (Greek): touch, contact … Turkish '**öp**': kiss, contact < **yapış**: fix, touch

epi-: Latin – Greek - Eng. prefix. It gives meanings such as "on, over, upon"; "towards, between, beside, near, after..." **Epi-** < **hep** (all, always)

epidemic (Eng. – Greek): Epi-demos (?) / Turkish "people" **teba** > demos (t > d, b > m sound changing law) (A. Atabek) / Turkish 'hep': all, always … **hep** > **epi** / **Tumu** (Altaic. – Radloff): fever, epidemic / **Teba** (Turkish – Arabic):

people under an authority … is it Arabic origin? No ! The root is Old Turkish '**tab**, **tap**': (Old Turkish – Uyghur, before 900 a.c. – Nişanyan) deify, worship

epigraph (Eng.): "Epi 'self' (Chuvash) … **kara** 'to write' **karav** 'writing' … **epikarav** … kert- 'çent' (notch) > **kart**- 'mark, sign' (Chuvash), **cartillo** (Itl.): sign, mark, note " (A. Atabek)

epos (Greek): epic. umah (Hakas), yomak (Kumuk, Karay), comak (Balkar), nomah (Sycthians), lomak (Uyghur), domog (Mong.): tale; **umah** > epos (A. Atabek)

equal (Eng.), **ähnlich** (German), **egal** (Fr.): **eş**, **eşit**, denk, **aynı**. "Uncertain origin (OED)" Old Turkish '**eş**': peer, partner, equal, same, couple; relativily "new" Turkish '**eşit**': equal / '**ikiz**, **ekkiz**': twin; ikili: couple, dual / **Aynı**, **aynılıklık**': **ahnlich** / Fr. '**egal**' < eş (B. Keresteciyan). **Equation** (Eng.) > eşitlik: **aekui** (Etrusk) (Ü. Mutlu) / '**Oksas**, **uksa**, **uksal**, **oksaş**, **okşas**, **oşko**, **oşka**, **oksşo**, **uksa**' in many of Eurasian Turkish dialect: equal (Radloff) / **But already**: "Equal: **ök** 'aynı- same' (Orkhon)" (A. Atabek)

er- (German): stuck (meaningless) prefix in German: Its function in the word is like 'to complete, to bring to an end'. Overlap with Turkish '**er**': to reach, to complete'. It is present in 10 percent of German words with affixed prefixes. **Erreichen**: to reach, **er**-mek, **erişmek**… erdir, eren, ermiş etc.

er (German): man, male, Old Turkish '**er**', erkek

er, **(-er)** (Eng.): suffix. Yapar, **eder** (doer, maker). The suffix '-er, -ar' in Turkish is the same as in English: swimmer, runner, writer (D. Perinçek)

era (Eng. - Latin), **die Ara** (German): time, period. Old Turkish '**ara**': space, gap, interval, period

eradicate (Eng.): e-radix. Old Turkish **örk** > **root, radix** (last sound -k > -t, -d rule – A. Atabek) / See "**Erase**" item

erase (Eng.): ex-rase. "**Raze**": cut off the bottom. Old Turkish '**or**' root: cut, cut off the bottom. '**Orak**': sickle. **Razor** (Eng.), **rasier** (German): or, orak … First Turkish sound '**O**' disappears, last sounds change (–k > -z rule) (A. Atabek)

ere (Eng.): before, early, earlier, Turkish '**er**, **erken**'

erect (Eng.); **aufrecht**, **recht** (German); **erectus**, **rectus** (Latin): **dik**, **dik-mek**, **dikil-mek** / "PIE root": **reg** / **terek**, **direk**, **tura**: tree, straight, pole, post, pillar / **üre** (Altaic): upright / **dik**: straight, upright, stand / **ürgüş** (Altaic – Radloff): die Erregung, erregt (German) / **wic**, **dawic** (Hittite): build, to erect / **DİKİNDE**: (Native American): above, up, upright, **dik** / **örüngdi** (Old Turkish) (Er sıkı örüngdi): **erection** (DLT) (Nişanyan) / **dick** (English slang): penis, **dik** (upright)

erg (Eng.): energy unit. Old Turkish '**erk**, **erke**': power, power of work, act

ergo (Eng.) work, **erke**. "PIE root": '**wreg**' (to work). Erk, erke: power, power of work - act

eri, **errieta** (Old Celtic, Basque): fight, war (Nyland). About Old Turkish '**Er**', '**erlik**': man, male, brave, warrior, private … **Err** (Old Cel., Bas.): warrior (Nyland) / Sumerian '**ere**, **er**': 'servant, slave'. **Eren**: private, worker (M. İ. Çığ)

Eric, **Erik** (Eng. - German): male names / '**Er**' noble man (İ.H. Danişmend) / **Eric**: **erk** (power, authority) (Kisamov)

ermahnen (German): urge, warn, **uyar-mak**. **Er**: uyar, **mahnen** (**mak**, **make**): yapmak / **urunç**: excitement, hurry; **ürt**, **ürgül**: arousal, impulse; **ırga**, **irgin** (Tüm.) sexual impuls, arousal (Radloff).

Eros (Eng. - Greek): mythological cupid. **Erotic**: sexy / **er**, **erkek**, **erlik**: man, hero, husband, soldier, private, manhood / **erk** (Old Turkish – Mongol.): power, wish, will / **irik**: wish, will; **irade**: will / **irik** > irade > **istek** > **eros** (A. Atabek) (irik, irade, istek are Turkish and have been transformed into 'Eros'

according to the laws of sound change) / **er** > **hero** / **er** > **er**, **herr** (German) / **eri**, **errieta** (Celtic - Basque): fight, battle (Nyland); **err** (Celtic – Basque): warrior (Nyland) / **ere**, **eri**, **eren**: (Sumer.): servant, soldier, private, worker / **eresu** (Akkad.): aim, goal, will / **erk** > **erg**, **ergo** / **Erlik khan**: God of **evil** in Turkish mythology - The influence of the old matriarchal Turkish culture / **eren**: men, saint

error (İng.): The root is shown as "**err**" (going astray, deviating). Turkish "**ırak, ırama**" moving away, abandoning. Turkish Arabic '**ar**': fault, **error**, shame

erter (Iberic Spain Language): half. Turkish '**orta**' (middle) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

erytra (Greek): red colour. Old Turkish '**irenk** (colour > erythra (A. Atabek) (word ending –nk > -s sound change law) / **Erytra** < **irenk** > **red** (İng.)

es: "PIE root" of **is** (Eng.), **es**, **est** (Latin), "to be". Some examples: absence; absent; **am**; entity; **essence; essential**; **eugenics**; **euphoria; euthanasia**; **interest**; is; **onto**-; present; proud; quintessence; represent; **sin**; sooth; swastika; yes... / '**Uş**, **üş**, **iş**, **işte**': there, there they are (demonstrative adjective). **Ös**, **ösüm**, **öz**, **özel**: **essence**, self, I am, special, private… / Although all these similarities seem like side or indirect relationships, they prove a direct kinship at root.

escape (Eng.): **kaç**, **kaç-mak**. Es-cape; 'es-ex': out, outward; '**cape**' (Latin) '**cap**': **kap-ıl-mak**, hold, trap, catch (away from kap) / 'Escape' in Latin: '**exeo-exido**' / "**Catch**" (Eng.): **kap-mak**, **yakala-mak**. An exact root connection.

escarpe (Fr.), **sharp** (Eng.): **sarp** (steep, cragy, scarped) (B. Keresteciyan)

Esir (*Æsir*) (Old Scandinavian, Old German): Proto-Indo-European language, Germanic mythology is ultimately a development of Proto-Indo-European mythology. (…) A number of Germanic gods are mentioned in Old Norse literature and they are divided into the *Æsir* and the Vanir. The chief god of the *Æsir* is Odin, a god associated with war, seiðr (witchcraft), and wisdom. He was probably worshipped primarily by kings and noblemen rather than the common

people. Odin is the lord of **Asgard**, the abode of the gods, which includes the majestic hall **Valhalla**, where warriors who died a heroic death in battle (Einherjar) were admitted in order to prepare them to help Odin in the coming Ragnarök" (Wikipedia). They claim that ***Æsir*** pantheon's name is Indo-European, supposedly! This Indo-European exists without even splitting off, without emerging; it's the Turkic '**Oz**,' the spirit united with God. Its symbol is the Turkic '**Oz Tamga**' (Swastika), with a history of at least 20,000 years, evident from its prevalence among Native Americans in Central America. Turkic '**Öz**, **es**, **esen**, **esin**' means 'essence, wind, soul, well-being, inspiration'... **Oz** > **Esus** (Celtic) > **Jesus**... / "***Æsir*** is the plural of **áss**, **ǫ́ss** 'god' (…) "The word **Ásgarðr** is a compound formed from Old Norse: **āss** (god) and **garðr** (enclosure). Possible anglicisations include: Ásgarthr, Ásgard, Ásegard, Ásgardr, Asgardr, Ásgarth, Asgarth, Esageard, and Ásgardhr" (Wikipedia). So: **ass** < **oz**; **garðr** < **korur** (encloser, guard, saver). **Esir** (Turkish > Arabic): spirit, seven floors above the sky (**ether**).

esquissser (Fr.): **sketch**, **çizi**, **çizim**

essen (German): meal, food, Turkish **aş**. **Aska**, **esi**, **eso** (Etrusk): **aş** (food, meal) / **Ezza**, **ezz**, **ēzzi**, **ēd**, **at**, **ad**, **ata** (Hittite): to eat, meal, aş. **Azık**, **katık**: food / **ATXA**, **AŞUİ; AŞUA** (N. American), **OOÇ** (Maya): food > **as**, **asana** (Sanskrit) / **Ashnan** (Sumerian goddess, mother of food) <> Turkish **aş ana** (meal mother) (Kurmaev) / **OOÇ, AŞUA** < **aş**

essence, essential … (Eng.), **oisia** (Greek): **öz**. It's also about Old Turkish, Altaic '**es**, **ese**, **esen**, **es-mek**, **esinti**' (wind, wisdom, spiritual peace, spirit) / " … from Latin essentia 'being, essence,' … from PIE ***es**- 'to be' (source also of Sanskrit asmi." (OED) / Soul (Eng.) > '**is**' (Old Turkish) (K. Mirşan) / Essence, self, special: has, hususi, hülasa (Turkish Arabic) (special, private, abstract) > **ös**, **ösüm**, **öz**, **özel**, **özet** (self, special, private, summary) / to blow: **UUST** (N. American) (es, esinti, wind, current) / **Essence, self, special**: **has, hususi, hülasa** (Turk. Arab.) > **ös, ösüm, öz, özel, özet** / Sumer. '**es**', '**eş**' < **es, esmek** (wind, current) (Gerey)

essentially (İng.): **öz** olarak

essig (German): **sirke**, vinegar / **Uksus** (Turkish – Kisamov) > **aks** (Etrusk.) (Copeland)

est, **esti** (Latin): **dı**, **di**, **dır** (suffix); **uş**, **işte** (here is, there is); **uşteg** (there is) … **is**

esthesia (Latin - Eng.): **sez**, **sezi**

estiva, **aestival** (Eng.); **aestas** (Latin): summer, about summer, Old Turkish '**yaz**' (summer or spring).

esurientem (Latin): hunger, aç, açlık. **Asta**, **asla** (Koib. Scythian): hunger (Radloff)

ether (Eng.): **esir**. 'Esir' is said to have Arabic root. But Turkish **es**: wind, draught and also essence, spirit … And Turkish '**öz**' > essence

ethic (Eng.): it is said to come from Greek '**ethos**' (way, custom, habit). The real root is Turkish '**ed**, **et**, et-mek): do, act, Latin '**edo**'. **Et**: do, act (Orkhon) / Old Turkish '**etig**': work, act, movement, behave (D. Aksan); **Ethikos** – etik < '**et-mek**' (N. Sümer) / **Etig** (edig), (act, action, correction, rectification, performances, events; method of construction, ornament) (Clauson) / Old Turkish '**edgü**': good, kindness. **Edgher**: listen, well seeing. (DLT). **Edgü, edige**: teacher. / **Edgü**: goodness, benefit (D. Aksan) / Turkish "**etek**": the private parts of a person, the crotch, the "done" and "doing" parts. This has to do with **ethics** (**etig**).

ethnos, **ethnic** (Eng.); **etnos** (Greek): **Budun**: people, nation; **otog**: people, nation; **udun**: people (A. Atabek) / **Udniant** (Hittite): nation / Etnos <> **udniant** <> **nation** < **udun, otog**

eton, oton (Iberic Spanish Language): a reinforcing stem that usually appears at the end of a word (G. Diaz-Montexano). **Eden** (?)

eu- , **eugo** (Latin, Greek - Eng.): **iyi** (good, decent, well) / **eu-genics**, **eu-phoria** … / **Ädgü**: **iyi**, good (Orkhon) / Eu (Latin) < iyi (B. Keresteciyan) / **Eu** < **iyi** / Cherokee (Tsalagi) **UYOİ**: healthy, strong … **UYOİ** < **iyi** (healthy, good)

eugenics, **eugeny** (Eng.); Greek '**eu**': **iyi can**. **Eu-geny**… **Euphoria** … Latin **eu** < **iyi** (good)

eugo (Latin): **health** (İng.), **iyilik** > **eugo**

eule (German), **owl** (Eng.): puhu. **Ugu**, **uhu**: owl (Radloff)

euphory (Eng.): feeling very good. Claimed "PIE root": "**bher**" (ver, ber, fır, fark) / **Eu** < iyi / See "**Bher**" item

Euphrate: a river name, **Fırat**. **Müreng** > Fırat (A. Atabek). Müren, müreng (Turkish): river

evangel, **evangelist** (Eng.): **Ev** > **eu** < **iyi**. Angellein (to announce), Turkish '**ay**': say, **qol**: call (Kisamov) / **Angellien** (**announce**) < **ünlemek**, **ünnemek** (call, announce)

Eve (Eng.): (Havva). Old Turkish '**ebe**, **epe**': mother, grand mother / Türkic eve (n.), generic for "engender, birth-giving (woman, cat, etc.)". (Norm Kisamov)

evening (Eng.), **abend** (German): akşam / " Turkish **avana** 'dark' > evening > abend (-g > -t rule) " " ebes - obaş - avana – evening " (A. Atabek)

ever (İng.), **jeder** (Alm.): **hiç, her, hem.** Her ne kadar Fars kökenli dense de çok eski Türkçe sözlüklerde, Kutadgu Bilig ve Codex Cumanicus'ta da geçiyorlar. Bu sözcüklerin Türkçe olmadığını söylemek o kadar kolay değil artık. Çünkü Farsçanın kökten Turanlı, Türkik; sonradan da yoğun olarak Türkçeden etkilenmiş bir dil olduğunu anlatıyor, kanıtlıyoruz artık. "**Persian**" (Farsça) maddesine bakınız.

ever (Eng.), **jeder** (German): Turkish **hiç**, **her**, **hem**. These are real Turkish words (DLT, 1069 – Codex Cumanicus, 1303). See "**Persian**" item.

everywhere (Eng.): **her yer**.

evil (Eng.): **Evil** (adj., n.): "harmful" ~ Türkic **uvul-**, opul-, öpel-, öpül-, uyul- (v.) "collapse, squeeze, subside, suck in, swallow", where the ul-/el-/ül- is a passive marker "sucked in, etc". The verbal stem uv- "crush, grind, rub, wring" has a very physical origin, probably associated with food and material processing, but its derivatives also carry metaphorical notions, the form **uvul-** conveys an abstract notion of "demise, demised", perpetuated to posterity by Tr. and Gmc. languages. Cognates: A.-Sax. yfel "bad, evil, wicked, wretched, worse", OSax. ubil, OFris., MDu. evel, Du. euvel, Goth. ubils, OHG. ubil "evil", Gmn. übel; Hitt. huwapp- "evil". The minor phonetic dispersion attests to fairly late migratory scattering, probably by the 2nd c. BC Sarmat refugees escaping assault of invaders from the Central Asian interfluvial (Yablonsky L. et al, 2010) that created the European Sarmatia and Germania; the uniform distribution among the diverse Gmc. languages makes the late origin from the Western Hunnic phylum unlikely. (Kisamov) / It may also be related to the root of Old Turkish '**ob**': swallowing, eating. **Ubur**: devourer, Tepegöz = Cyclops monster.

evolution (Eng.), **evolvere** (Latin): Evrim. **Eüril**, **awril** (Tara. Küar.): **evolve** (Radloff) / Evril: evolve

ewe (Eng.): Turkish **ebe**, **epe**: mother, midwife. Turkish 'eve': mother (Kisamov)

ex- (Eng. – Latin): Prefix. Turkish '**çık**, **çıkış**, **eksilmiş**, **eski**' (exit, lack, minus, negative, old, ex etc.) / **Ek**: extra / **Eski**: **ex** / Also, many words in Turkish that mean going out have '**a-ö-k**' or '**ks-sk**': **öksürük, aksırık, osuruk** (cough, sneeze, fart).

exact (Eng.): Old Turkish '**çak**' (**çaq**): just, here, same (DLT). In Türkiye Turkish it is still present at local saying (TDK). Moreover, the "**cak**" part of the

Turkish word “**ancak**” must come from this. '**Ancak**': but, however, yet. / Claimed “PIE root” is “ ***ag**- “to drive, draw out or forth, move” (OED). (?) So, '**Act**' < ‘**ak**, **akış, aktar**’ (movement)

Excalibur: the legendary sword of the legendary **King Arthur** … "... from Welsh **Caledvwlch** probably a variant of the legendary Irish sword name **Caladbolg**. Caladbolg which might mean literally ‘hard-belly’, i.e. ‘voracious.’ For the first element, see callus; for the second, see belly." (OED) Poor Western etymologists, they don't know Turkish. Besides, they must exert so much effort to hide what they don’t know and invent things from thin air as much as they can. '**Kılıç** > **calad**' is sword in Turkish. It comes from the root '**kıl**' (cutting). It passed into Latin as '**gladius**.' In Finnish, it's '**kalpa**'. On the other hand, why would the roots mentioned in the OED explanation lead back to Turkish again, just like all roads lead to Rome? **Callus** < **kalın**; **belly** < **bel**; **hard** < **kartı**, **hartı**... / Dozens of different swords are mentioned in numerous Old Turkic epics. Some can cut stone like Excalibur, which is embedded in stone. Those that, when struck against the ground, spring forth the water of immortality. Those that are fire by night and water by day... Those that come out of their sheaths on their own and converse with their owners, offering them advice. Those that extend to the length of a tree during battle... Those have souls, dying when defeated: You choose… Some heroes are born from stone with swords in their hands. In the Kazakh '**Parpariya** Epic,' the hero has a sword named '**Ak Beren**' (Excalibur?), which means 'White Sword' (Serginbayev 2007). Similarly, in the Kazakh '**Alankay Batır** Epic,' Alankay's sword '**Aksemser**' comes out of its sheath on its own to warn Alankay of impending danger (Bayram 2004) (6). From this, we understand that the '**Ex**' in '**Excalibur**' could very well be Turkish '**Ak**,' meaning 'white.' The ‘**bur**’ in ‘**ex-cali-bur**’ should be ‘**ber-en**’. **Beren** > **bur** / **Beren**: strong, powerful, best quality steel / **Ak-kıl-beren** > excalibur / “PIE root” ‘**ghel**’: to cut (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) … **Ghel** < **kıl**

excavate (Eng.); **excavo**, **ecfodio** (Latin); **kratzen** (German): **kaz**, **eş** / Ex-cavate … Ex: out; cavate: cavite-cavitas < **kovuk**, **oyuk**. “PIE root” '**keue**' (?) < **kaz** (dig, make hole), **kabar** (swell)

exceed (Eng.), **exeo** (Latin): **aş**, **aş-mak**. '**Ex**' - '**Cedere**' (to go) / The root of '**cedere**' is '**ked**' < '**git**' (to go) / **exceed**: **aşırı git-mek**

excel, **excellence**, **excellent** (Eng.): **aqsiraq** (excellent) (Orkhon)

excit, **excitation**, **exitation** (Eng.): **öke**, **öktet** (anger) (Radloff.) **Eksilen**, **eksilendir**, **öjet**: to annoy, to provoke (Radloff)

excuse (Eng.): Old Turkish '**köze**' (request, wish, complaint)

exhaust (Eng.): **eskik** (obsolete, to become obsolete, to diminish) (Radloff). **Eksi**, **eksik**, **eksiklik**, **eksilen**: minus, missing, deficiency, diminishing... '**Ex**' means outside in Latin, and gives similar meanings in English, meaning old. '**S-es**' sound: less, miss, lost etc. These give the same meaning in Turkish. **Atatürk** mentions the negative meaning of '**s-z**' in Turkish in his book Güneş-Dil. '**-sız**, **siz**' (less), **kimsesiz**

exit, **acces** (Eng.): **geçit**, **çıkış**. Latin '**ex**': out. **Aksır** (Scythian, Crimea, Ottom.): sneeze. '**Ak**' in Turkish denotes ex, out. '**Öksürük**': cough; '**ıkın**': straining for defecation; **tükür – tükürük**: spit. Old Turkish '**ek**': extra, out. **Öske**, **öskö**, **özge**: from outside, other, foreign; **öskür**, **ösküre**: grow, enlarge; **öskür**: cough (Radloff). Old Turkish '**ös**': out, outward. '**Ağ-ak**': augmen, rise / **Öksü**: rise, exit, exit way; **ösküt**: abondened child (Radloff) / **aus** (German) < **ös** / N. American 'cough': **KOS**, **KAX** >< **öksür**; **TOOX**: **tükür** (spit)

exolesco (Latin): **sol**, **sol-mak** (fade, to become whiter in color under the influence of the sun). / **Sun** < **sol** >< **sol**

exousía (Greek): power, **güç** / Sumer. **gu, gur**: **güç, kuvvet**, power, fleshy, **gürbüz** … **Gu, gur** < **güç** > **kuvvet**

extra (Eng. - Latin), **ecto** (Greek): **Ek** (extra, add) / **Yuk** (Altai. Tel. Kom.): fix, stick (Radloff)

eye (Eng.), **auge** (German): **Göz**. Sumerian '**igi**' (M. İ. Çığ) / Eye means "eye hollow, hole" as well. **Eye** < **oyuk** (hollow) / **ouge** (German) > **oyuk** / Sanskrit '**aksa**', '**go**' > göz / **Okw** "PIE root": see, look < **oku** (read, see) / **NAEGGE**, **GGEZ**, **GGAETS**, **GATS** (Native American) <> **göz** / In Old Western language 'eye': **igi**, **ege**, **augon**, **age**, **auga**, **öga**, **oghe**, **oie**, **oog**, **ouga**… Arabic '**ayn**' … Turkish '**göz**' (auge), '**gör**': see, look / Greek **oftalmos, optikos** … "**Oyuk, obruk, ob**" > **optik, oftalmos** / Sumer. **kur** < **gör, görmek** (Gerey)

eyja, ey (Icelandic): **ada, isle, island**

face, **fassade** (Eng. - Latin), **os** (Latin); **viso** (It.), **visage** (Fr.): **yüz** / **Face** (Fr.) < **os** (Latin): **yüz** (B. Keresteciyan). Ağız > **os** (Latin) (İ. H. Danişmend), (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit **as**, **asya**: **yüz** / **Face, viso** < **beniz** / N. American, Mayan **YICH**: **yüz**, fave, view (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) / Veçhe (Arabic Turkish) > **face** > vision (?)

fact (Eng.): gerçek. Buka(ğ) > fact (A. Atabek), '**oğat**': right (Atabek)

fail (Eng.): Old Turkish '**mayıl**' (languish, slacken, fade, loosen, lethargic, numb); '**bayıl**' (faint, be lethargic) / Mayan **OYOL**: faint, give up, **yılmak** (give up), **bayıl** (faint) (Atatürk) … **Yılmak, yıl** > **OYOL** (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

faint (Eng.): Turkish '**bayıl**' (faint), **baygın** (fainted)

fairy (Eng.): **peri**. 'Çuran': dealing with souls, **çora:** fairy (TT) / Peri (Kutadgu bilig, 1069) / According to Nişanyan, '**peri**' originally is Persian. But according to the same Nişanyan, '**peri**' means 'standing next to', in other words, the Old Turkish word "**berü, beri**" > **peri-** (Eng. prefix)

falando (Etrusk): sky; **falado**, **falau**, gök. Gök: **hlla**, **kalık** (sky – Yakut)

fall (Eng.), **fallen** (German): Greek **ptosis** – As in many Greek words, when the initial '**P**' is removed here, the Turkish word "**tüş, düş, düşmek**" (fall)

emerges./ The words '**faint** and **fail**', which have the same meaning and root, also overlap with the Turkish '**bayıl, mayıl**' (faint).

false (Eng.): Old Turkish '**al**' (cheat, deception, lie) (Kisamov). (?)

far (Eng.); **fern**, **fernen** (German); **porro** (Latin); **makria** (Greek): uzak, **ırak**. **Arman** (Kirghiz): far. Common root: '**ar-ır-or**'; Old Irish '**ire**'. / **Ara**: distance, space, gap / Far < ırak (B. Keresteciyan) / Sanskrit **para**, **are**, **uru** / " **Virah** (Chuvash) - far, fernen, porro." Bucak – vırak - bılağ – far : ırak (A. Atabek) / **Weru**, **arha** (Hittite): far, **ara**, **ırak**

farm, **farmer** (Eng.): çiftçi (the root is two, plowing with two oxes). 'Farmer' < '**pair**' < **bara** (two), **maraba** (farm worker). **Maş** (Sumer) – **bara** (Yakut) – pair : double; maraba : farmer (A. Atabek) / Turk. '**barım**': wealth, property, **farm**

fart, **farting** (Eng.): The OED very seriously wrote down the common words in many languages and brought it down to the "PIE root": "**Perd**". So, it is that we know closely: '**pırt**'.

fascinate, **fascist** (Latin – Eng.): bundle, bind … Turkish '**bag**, **bağlama**' (bind, influnce, enchantment) (**-g** > **-s** rule)

fast (Eng.): hunger, oruç. **Baaska** (Hakas), buşuk > fast (b > f + -k > -t); **baçağ** > fast (-ğ > -t); basık > fast (A. Atabek)

fast (Eng.): quick, rapid. **Bacak** > fast (-k > -t last sounds changing rule): fast (A. Atabek) / **Fast** < **hız**, **hızlı**

fat (Eng.): yağ. Greek **lipos, ladi** – yağ (**Y** > **L**) (?) / **gras** (Fr.): **yağ** > **YİGHE, TLAGH, GHAE** (N. American) / Sumer. **ia**: **yağ**, **öl** (German) = **oil** / Mayan, N. American **YEK**: fatty part of the meat… Turkish **yağ** … **YEKIL**: **yağlı**, fatty (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

father (Eng.); **papa**, **vater** (German); **pater** (Latin), **pateras, papas** (Greek); **födur** (Icelandic); Sanskrit '**tata**': Old Turkish '**ata**', and '**baba**'. **Pava**, **baba**,

paba (Etrusk): father / **TAAT**, **TAATA**, **TA** (N. American); **ATE** (Sioux) / **tata** (Etrusc, Latin); **tato** (Celtic) / **BABA** (Sioux-Dakota, Y. Amerikan) = baba (father); **İPA** (Quechua, Y. Amerikan) = apa, abla (Karimullin) / Icelandic **aetfadir**: **atalar** (ancestors)

faux (Fr.): false, fake … Turkish '**boz**' (bozuk) (faulty) … Türkçe '**bok**': shit, feces… **Faux, false, fault, fake** < **boz**

fear (Eng.): korku, ürkü. **Uerite**, **uerit**, **weriya** (Hittite): fear, scare, **ürk** / **Korku** > horrible, horror, horribilis, scare / **Fürchten** (German), **peur** (Fr.) / **Terror** < **tırs** (Kurdish) < **ter** (scare and run away – Old Turkish)

feast (Eng.): **besle** (feed) / "PIE root" '**ues**', **feast** < '**besle**' (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) (The Genesis of the Turks)

feature (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bet**' (face) … **Bıçım**: biçim, form

feces (Eng.): shit / Old Turkish '**pis**': dirty; 'posa': pulp; **pas**: dirty; **bok**: feces / **Pis**, **pas**, bok > **feces**

feel (Eng.): **bil**, bilin (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**bil**': know, perceive, feel (Orkhon)

feral, **ferocious** (Eng.), **fera** (Latin): They are about Turkish **börü**, **böri:** wolf, beast / **Furious**, **fur** (Eng.) are about 'börü, böri' as well / '**Burru**' (Sumerian) <> **börı** (wolf, beast) (Kurmaev)

fero (Greek): bring, fetch, bear … Turkish '**ver**': give, yield, deliver, fertility etc. …

ferrum (Eng - Latin): demir, temir, '**ergene**' / 'Ergene' > '**Ergenekon**' (legendery home land of Turks (Ü. Mutlu) / eri, '**ergi-mek**' (melt) is most likely about 'ergene' (iron). **Iron** (Eng.) < '**ergene**'

fertile (Eng.): **verimli**, **bereketli**. Turkish '**ver-ber**' root (give, yield deliver, fertility etc.). See "PIE root" "**Bher**"

few (eng.): birkaç, az, biraz ... **Pauci** (Latin.) >< **birkaç, bazı** <> **peu** (Fr.) (?) / **baed, bazı** (some) (Turkish Arab.) … **Bazı** < **birazı**

fidel, **fidelity**, **faith** (Eng.); **fidelitas** (Latin): claimed "PIE root" '**bheidh**'. Turkish '**bağıt**' (contract); '**bağlılık**' (loyalty, fidelity)

fight (Eng.): **battle**, **pat**, **patak**, **bat**, **batur**, **battal** (hit, beat, beat, war hero, war hero) … see "**Battle**" item / Turkish dövüş, kavga, çatış, **bat, patak** (beat) > **fight**; **uruş, vuruş** > **war** / **Battle** < **battal** (warrior, war hero) … **Batrak**: spear, spear pole, baton. **Bagatur, bahadır, batur** (warrior, war hero). / **Batto, pugna, bellum, collatio** (Latin) / **Maeraka, yuearik, harb, arbada** (Arabic) / **Kampfen** (German) < **kavga, kapışma** / **Battre** (Fr.) < **patak, bat, batrak** / **kavgas, pali** (Greek) < **kavga** / Icelandic **berjast** < **vuruş** (hit, strike, fight)

figure (Eng.). **figura** (Latin), **fogg**ia (It.): **bıçım, biçim** > **figura**

fils (Fr.): son, **bala** > **fils**

find (Eng.); **finden** (German): bulmak. According to Kisamov: find (v.) "discover" Türkic **ind**- (Oguz), **yind**- (Ogur) (v.) "find"… (?)

finger (Eng.): parmak. "PIE root" '**penkwe**' (**beş** – five), Turkish pençe (paw) / Old Turkish erngek: finger (Nişanyan) (?)

fingernail (Eng.): tırnak / But… The overlaps of **nail** < **nal** (horse shoe) is very interesting. Fingernagel (German) … **Unguem** (Latin.) > **ongle** (Fr.) > **nail** and Turkish **nal …**

finish (Eng.), **fin** (Fr.), **finire** (Latin), **end** (Eng.), **ende** (German): Turkish **son** / **Zenna**, **zinna**, **zinn**, **zinnizzi**, **zinnanzi**, **tsin**, **assanu** (Hittite): **son**, to finish, to stop / **Kon** (Russian): **son** (O. Karatay) / **CUNQA** (Kechua): **son** <> **zenna**, **tsin** (Hittite)

fire (Eng.), **feuer** (German): '**bur**, **parla**' Turkish root. **Pahur**, **paḫḫur**, **pahwár**, **pahhuwar**, **pawari(a)** (Hittite): fire, to light a fire, campfire, embers.

Turkish '**parla**': blaze, **bur**: burn, bake, roast / Greek **pyre, pyrkagia < bur** (Old Turkish) > **burn …** The word "**börek**" (pastry) from Türkiye's current Turkish comes from this root. / **Feu, flamme** (Fr.) … **Balkı**: parlama / Icelandic **eldi** < **alaz, yalaz, ateş, od**

first (Eng.), **primum** (Latin), **prota** (Greek): **bir**, **birinci** (one, first) / **Bir** – pro – primus – primo - premier relation (İ. H. Danişmend) / Sanskrit: **pranc**, **purat**, **prat** / **Kentu**, **kintu** (Celtic) <> önde: first

fissure (Latin - Eng.): **çizik**, **iz** (scar, scratch, dint, track, mark)

fiton (Greek): plant; **bitki** (herb, plant); **fide**, **fidan** (sprout) / **Bitki** > **fiton**

five (Eng.), **penta** (Latin): **beş** (Orkhon). Alleged "PIE root" '**penkwe**': pençe (paw). Let's accept that Turkish took '**pençe** and **beş**' from Persian '**penç**' and '**pençe**'… What about the Turkish suffix '**nç**' ? Like in the words ödünç, korkunç, utanç, sevinç. (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov) / See "**Persian**" item / **Beş, beş parmak, pençe**… / **Khamesh** (Hebrew): **beş**. **Kha-mesh** < **beş** > **penta** > **penç** … Did Hebrew also take it from Persian? / **PİŞKA** (N. American): **beş**. Did they also take it from Persian? / Çhuvash **pillik, beliş** (belich): beş (Strahlenberg)

fix (Eng.): **ek**, **ekle-me**, **pekiştir-me**. Claimed "PIE root": '**dheigw**' < **dik**, dikme / See "**Dheigw**" item / Icelandic **laga**, festa … / Turk. '**ile, ula, ilik, ilmek, ulama**' > **legere, ligament, link, laga**

flank (Eng.), **wange** (German): kanat (wing, side), **yan**. **Yangak**, yanak: yan, yanak (side, cheek) (Radloff)

flash (Eng.): **parlama**, şimşek. **Balkı** > flash: parla-ma (A. Atabek)

flat (Eng.): **plateau** (Latin, Greek, Eng. - Fr.): plain. **Patta**, **phalaka** (Sanskrit). Turkish '**ablak**': round, flat face (?) … **Ablak, abla-k** > **plat, flat**

flea (Eng.), **floh** (German): **pire**. Turkish '**pırla**' (fly); **fırla** (spring, burst, jump); English **fly, flee, flea, leap, flirt, fırla** relations is interesting but strong.

fleuster (German): whisper, **fısıltı**. **Flüstern**: fısılda-mak

flex, **flexible** (Eng.): probably is related to Turkish '**bilek**' (wrist) and, '**bel**' (waist) that they both are flexible.

flirt (Eng.): **fırla**, **fırlat**, **fırla-mak** (spring, jump forward, throw)

float (Eng.): Turkish '**boy**' is a measurement made by diving vertically with one's body in water (**buoy**) / May also be related to the root of Old Turkish '**ba, bu, ban, bat, bal**' (water, situations and verbs related to water). **Float** < **bat, bal** / Schweben (German) (this also has both '**su** - water' and '**ban**' – touch water.) / **Flotter** (Fr.), **floter** (Greek), **fluito** (Latin) < **bat, bal** (sink, viscous water)

flood (Eng.): **bulak**, **bulgak** (sprint, fountain); **bulga** (boil) / Turkish '**bu**' root (water) … **Bul** (find) > **well** (water pit) (?)

flow (Eng.): akmak, akıntı. Turkish **bulak**, **bulgak** (spring); **bulga** (boil, bubbling) / **Fl, flow** < **bul, bal, ban, bat, but, ba, bu** (in Turkish some words are directly about water) … **But** (Uyghur.): su, water; **batmak, banmak, batak, balkan, balık, buğu, bulut** … many words about water… / **Fluenta, fluere** (Latin); **fliessen** (German); **affluer** (Fr.) / Homeric Greek '**pulai**' (**thermopulai**): spring, hot spring, thermal… Old Turk. **bula** (boil, bubble) > **pulai** < **bulgak** (Uzunbacak Adem)

flower (Eng.): çiçek. Greek **Louloudi** > **flower** … Turkish (Pers.) '**Lale**': a flower, generally red … The root is '**lal** – **al**' (Turkish – red, **crimson** < **kırmızı**) ürkçe – kırmızı) … **Lale, al** >< **Louloidi** >< **flower** … Latin. **flos** … German **blume**, Fr. **fleur**

fly (İng.): uç - uçmak … It is said to have the same root with **'flow'** (Eng.) (ak-mak). "PIE root": **pleu** … Old Turkish '**yel**' means also run, to hurry, to flutter,

to fly about (Nişanyan). / **Fly** >< **flow** >< **yel, yelle** (?) / **Fly** (Eng.) also has the same root. / Sumer. **muş, uşan**: uçmak, kuş, **uçan** / Moreover, Turkish '**fıy, fır, pır**' (escape) must be considered in this concept.

fog (Eng.): sis, duman, pus, bulanık, **bugu**, **buğu**, **buğulu** ... **Dumani, mpulu** (Laz.): **mist**, bulut, cloud / **Dumako** (Celtic) / **fog** > **bugu**, **sis** > **mist** / **Nebulo** (Greek.), **nebel** (German), **voile** (Fr.) < **bul**-ut, **bulut**

folk (Eng.), **volk** (German), **vulgus** (Latin): **halk**, **kalk**. Sumerian: **ug** (M. İ. Çığ) / 'Halk' as a current Turkish word is fit here, but Arabic origin? Is it? There are similar words in Old Turkish. **Uruk**: clan, tribe; **ok**, **ulus**; **ülke**, **ulus** (nation, homeland): **vulgus** (Latin) / Ok (Proto-Turkish folk) > halk > **folk** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Ulus**, **uluş**: folk, union, public union (Radloff) … **Ulus, uluş** > **vulgus**. **Kalk** (Uyghur, Kirghiz): halk, volk; '**kalık**' (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz): volk (Radloff). Ülke - ulus > vulgus > volk > folk (B. Keresteciyan)

follicle (Eng.): "PIE root" "**Bhel**". See "**Bhel**". Türkic '**bol**, **bolçok**, **boltay**' (ball, swelling, tuber)

food (Eng.): Chuvash **apat** (Kisamov). Old Turkish **ed**: food, eat; **idet**: feed; **ide** (Turkish Mong.): eat, food / **edri**, **etri** (Hittite): food, meal (Copeland, Osman Sertkaya) / **ATXA** (N. American): food, **ed**, **et** (foot, meat)

foot (Eng.); **fuss** (German); '**pes**, **ped**' (Latin); **podi** (Greek – foot, leg); **pied** (Fr.): Turkish **put**, **but** (Altai. , Tel. Scythian, Schor…), ayak, **adak**, foot, leg (Radloff) / Foot < but (B. Keresteciyan) / Sanskrit **ayatha**, **padu**, **pad** / **Pad**, **pda**, **pata-i**, **pada-i** (Hittite - Luvian): foot, leg (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) / Proto-Nostratic root: "**Bud-a** ***bud-a** 'lowest part or region (of anything)' " (e.g. buttocks) (Bomhard) / German '**fuss**': Turkish '**bas**' (step) / Native American foot: **WOOK**, **KE**, **KAE**, **OOK** >< **ayak** (foot) / Müse (Yakut) > **fuss** (foot) (A. Atabek)

football (Eng.): Turkish, Old Turkish '**but**' (leg, back part of leg, foot); in Old and New Turkish dialects '**bol**, **bolçok**' (wide things for someting, ball shaped thing).

for, from (Eng.): için, -dan, buradan … "PIE" root "**pro**" (first), "**per**" (forward – ileri) … Turkish "**bir, birden**"; (one, first, from first) … "dan, burdan, buradan" (from, from here) ... **Bir > pro, pre, first … Burun, fırlak, fırlama > per** (**forward** – ileri) **…** / (Here, from here): **bura, buradan > from** (?)

foramen (Latin): oyuk **/ hole** < oyuk > **bore** < **boru**, **bura**, **burgu** (pipe, bore, drill, bract) / 'Foramen' and 'bore' have common root "**Bhorh**" (bore, drill) / see "PIE root" "**Bhorh**"

forest (Eng.): **orman**, **koru**. Claimed "PIE root" "**dhwer**" (??) Those who say that '**orman, koru**' don't resemble the word '**forest**', how similar would "**Dhwer**" be to '**forest**'? / Sanskrit **aranya / Gauri** (Hittite): forest, a kind of forest, **koru**, **orman** / '**Guru**' (Sumerian): forest <> koru **/ K'AAX**, **TİC'AA**, **C'AA** (N. American) - **caill** (Celtic) (?) **/ Arbustus** (Latin), **forst** (German), **foret** (Fr.), **skogur** (Icelandic) (**s-kogur**) < **koru** ('S' law)

fort, **fortify** (Eng.); **fortis**, **fortius** (Latin): Old Turkish **berk**, **berkitme** (fortified, fortify). **Berk** > **fortis** (word ending -k > - t rule. A. Atabek)

fortune (Eng.): **pırkan** (Altai. , Tel. Leb.): good spirit, God (Radloff). Pırkan: throwing or breaking, (burkan) lifting into the air, by rotating (storm). Its similarity with '**Furkan**' mentioned in the Quran is interesting. The name of the surah meaning 'one who distinguishes between good and bad' and 'knows the difference'. (Fark: difference). There is also the Latin **fortunatus**, the root of English '**fortunate**' (Eng.): auspicious, lucky … / Turkish 'fırtına' <> Greek '**fortuna**' (storm).. They are all related to each other and the logic sequence fits the Turkish root best. Bora (storm, whirling storm) > **borea** … / '**Bora**' is genuinly Turkish, because its root Turkish '**bur**': twist, whirl, turn > tornado …

fountain (Eng.), **brunnen** (German), **fontana** (It.), **fountaine** (Fr.): Old Turkish, Oghuz '**pınar, bunar**' (spring) / "early 15c., 'spring of water that collects in a pool,' from Old French fontaine "natural spring" (12c.), from Medieval Latin **fontana** 'fountain, a spring' " (OED)

four (Eng.): **dört**. Latin '**quattuor**', Greek '**tetra**', Sanskrit '**ardh**', Fr. **quatre**, Turkish **dört** / Sumer. **eş**: **üç** (Gerey) … **Gıgru**: Sumerian **En-ki** God, mentioned with number **kırk** (forty) > **Gıgru** (Gerey) (A. Deimel s. 79) / Chuvash **twata**: dört > **tetra** > **quatra** > **ardh** > **four**

free (Eng.), **freiheit** (German): **irik**, **irikli**, **irkin** (Kas. Kirghiz) free (Radloff). " Bır-akmak 'to set free' Erür - barur 'free, independant' (Orkhon)" (A. Atabek) / So: **Bırak** > **free** (**bırak**: leave) … Turkish '**bırak**' must be a variant of '**ber**, ver' (give, grant, offer, yield …) / Icelandic (leave): **fara** < **ver, bırak**

freeze, **froze** (Eng.): **buz** (ice) > **freeze** > **froze** / Greek '**pixi**': to freze (buz)

fresh (Eng.): **baruk**, **burung** > **fresh** (word ending –k > -s sound change rule – A. Atabek) … **Fresh** < **ferik** (fresh, freshly picked fruit) / Turkish **firik**: fresh, very young bride (A. Atabek)

freude, **fröhlich** (German): joy, cheer. **Ürün** (Scythian, Koib. Schor.): rejoice; **üründür**: freuen machen (Radloff)

Freyja, **Frigg** (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of fertility, health, love, beauty, magic, prophecy, war, battle, and death. Marriage and motherhood goddess. Freyja, Frigg < **ver**, **ber** (give, supply); **bereket** > fertility, abundance

Freyr (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of masculine power. His wife: **Gerd**. **Er**, **erlik**, **erkek** (man, virility) > **Freyr**; **Gerd** < **karı** (wife) (gerdek: bridal, nuptial)

fright (Eng.), **furcht** (German): korku, **ürkme**, **ürkü** / Again it may be related to Old Turkish '**böri**, **börı**' (wolf, beast)

frikko (Celtic): **furrow,** saban izi, **yarık** (cleft in the soil), **karık, arık** (agriculturel field, water canal in the field)

frog (Eng.): may be related to Turkish '**fırla**, **pırla**' (spring, jump)

froin, **fri** (Celtic): **burun**, nose / **Çxindi** (çıkıntı) (Laz.) and '**froin**, burun, **front**, **protrusion**' … all denote being in front, protrude …

front (Eng.): related to Turkish '**bir**, **birinci**' (one, first); '**burun**' (nose, protrude). **Prian** (Hittite): in front / **Burung** > proto, front: birinci (-ng > -t) (A. Atabek)

frontal (Latin – Eng.): like in "**Front**" item. Turkish '**burun**', **bir**, **birinci**, **fırlak** (in front, protrude)

fruit (Eng.): erik, **ferik**. Ferik > **fruk** (Latin) > **fruit** (-k > -t sound change rule - A. Atabek) / Turkish '**erik**': plum, or general name of some fruits / Greek '**karpos**' means fruit. It overlaps with Turkish '**karpuz**' (watermelon). / **Berry** (Eng.): böğürtlen / **Fructus** (Latin), **frucht** (German), **fruit** (Fr.) / Turkish '**ver, verim**' (give, yield) root must be considered as well. … Eng. **fertile** < **verimli**

fry, fried (Eng.): Turkish '**bur**, **vere**' root is to cook, fry, also **burn** / Example: **börek** (a kind of Turkish pastry)

fugue, fugitive, refuge, refugee (Eng.): **flee**, escape, **kaç-mak**. Turkish '**fıy**', '**fıymak**', '**pırlamak**': escape, flee, flay away

full (Eng.); **voll**, **fullen** (German): **dolu**, **dolmuş**. Old Turkish 'tol, tolu' (DLT) / **Bol** (many, large, poly) > **full** (A. Y. Aksoy) / Yes, okey, already claimed "PIE root" "**Pele**"< bol / But, Old Turkish samples generally begin with 'T'. **Tol**, **toltra** (Altai. Tel. Scythian): full, complete; toltur (Kirghiz, Kom.): full (Radloff). There is another one, '**kulun**' (Cagatay, Crimea, Kazakh, Uyghur): füllen (Rasanen) / Welsh '**gwala**': enough, filled / **Dala** (Hittite): enough, enough amount; **tolia**, **tule**, **tulan** (Hittite): collect, be together, many,

much / **TUL**: full, **TULA**: bulging (bol, dol) (N. American) / '**Til**' (Sumerian): **full**, **dolu** (Kurmaev) / full: **TL'İİT**, **TLET** (N. American) >< **dol** / Aztec Indian 'TULA, TOLLAN': Where people are as numerous as reeds (B. Afgan, N. Durrani) … **TULA** < **dolu**, bol (many) … Mayan **TUL**: **dolu** (Atatürk) … **TULAN**: full, overfill (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) / **Mali, mumtalaa** (Arabic); **plenus** (Latin); **complet, plein** (Fr.) < **bol, dol** (general root)

fume (Eng.), **fumus** (Latin), **dampf** (German): **duman**. **Dhuma**, **dhumaya** (Sanskrit.) / **Fume**: duman, bu, buhar / claimed "PIE root": "**Dheu**"

fur, **fury, furious** (Eng.): are related to each other. Anger and fur… Also '**furnace**' may be related '**fury**'. See "**Furnace**" item. There are not many words starting with 'F' in Old Turkish, they usually start with '**B**'. **Börk**: fur beret. **Böri**: wolf, wild animal, beast. **Kürk**: fur / Böri: loup (kurt) > **fera** (Latin) (wild animal) > **feroce** (Fr.) (beast) (B. Keresteciyan) / Also, **peruke** (Eng.), **perrucca** (It): 'peruk' are related Turkish 'böri' and 'börk'. / "Proto-Nostratic ***bur-a** '(fine, soft) feathers, fur, wool, (body) hair' " (Bomhard) / Börk > **beret** / **böri** > **fury** < **warkui** / **furious**: like '**böri**' … **brutal** …

furnace (Eng.), **furnos** (Greek): **fırın** / Turkish '**koruk**': fırın; Old Turkish '**vere**', '**bur**': cook, bake, fry / '**Ferno**' of **Inferno** (hell): fırın

fury (Eng.): w**arkui** (Hittite) < **böri**: wolf, beast … Turkish **börk**: **fur, beret**, kürk. **Furious**: like **böri** … See "**Fur**" item / **Börk** > **beret** / **Böri** > **fury** > **brutal** < **warkui**

fytra (Greek): seed / It may be related to Old Turkish '**bit**', '**bitki**' (emerge, herb, plant, plant grow)

gabarit (Fr.): gabari (French rooted), size, gauge, mold, gage, caliber / Turkish '**kap**': container, vessel, case; '**kabar**': arch, heave; **kabara**: width (Radloff) / Akkad. **kabaru, habaru**: thicken (Uzunbacak Adem)

gad, **gadding** (Eng.): rove about, wander, to herd, drive… / **Güt**: to herd, drive, guide; **git**, **get**: go; gez: wander…

gaffe (Eng. – Fr.): "blunder," 1909, perhaps from French gaffe "clumsy remark," originally "boat hook" (15c.), from Old Provençal **gafar** "to seize," probably from a Germanic source, from Proto-Germanic ***gaf**-, which is **perhaps from PIE root *kap- "to grasp."** Sense connection between the hook and the blunder is obscure … (OED) / Turkish – Arabic '**gafil**': unwary (Kisamov pointed out) / '**Gafar**', '**kap**' < **kap** (grasp)

gag (Eng.): (as laugh) **kahkaha** (laud laugh). Sanskrit '**gagh**, **gaggh**, **kakh**'.

gag (Eng.): (as plug) tıkaç, **tıka**, **kak**, **kakma** / Sumerian **gag**: **kazık** (pile, stake) (Gerey)

gain (Eng.), **gana** (Spanish): kazan, Old Turkish **kazgan** / **gain** < **kazgan** (?) / **Gagner** (Fr.) > kazan / **gain** (v., n.) "obtain something desirable" ~ Türkic gänč (gənch), gänǯ (gənj), genǯ (genj), kenǯ (kenj), kaznak "treasury, riches, booty", exemplified in modern Turkish with truncated semantic field as **ganimet** "booty, loot, trophy, prize, plunder"; ultimately from a noun derivative conveying a semantic notion of "procreation, expansion" gen-/ken- of the adverb and noun gen, ken "behind, after" with suffix -č (č), Cf. keŋürüš (kengürüsh) "increase, gain". (Norm Kisamov) / Avestan '**zaya**': victory = Turkish '**kazan, kazgan**': **gain**, win (?)

gaita, **kuyka** (Basque): Scotish **gayda**, tulum, bagpipe, with the same name in Galicia. Laz '**guda**' means goatskin. '**Gudastviri**': gaita. It is also known by the same name in the Balkans. Goat: **keçi** / gunny sack: **TL'UU** (Native American) >< tulum

gajamo (Celtic): **kış**, winter / winter: **XAY** (N. American) >< **kış**, **kış ayı** / **Kişşu, kusu** (Akkad.): **kış**

gal: "PIE root" (1), bald, without feather. **Kel** / Old Turkish '**yalıng**': naked, Old and current Turkish '**kel**': bald… (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) (The Genesis of the Turks)

gal: “PIE root”, (2) "to call, to shout." Turkish ‘**gel**’ means come, come here, it is also a call word. The words that are claimed to come from this root are: **call**; clatter; Gallic; gallinaceous; gallium; glasnost; Glagolitic (OED). It turns out that **Gallic** (Gallia, Gaul) is derived from the Turkish word '**gel**'! They say so. Of course, without mentioning about Turkish. / For more information see “**Call**” item

galag “PIE root”: milk, süt. **Galag** <> gelik (corral, sheep pen) (coming, income) (?) / See “**Milk**”item

gamut (Eng.): qamit, kamug, gam, series from beginning to end, everything from beginning to end / Turkish ‘**kam, cum**’ root (all, everything, integrity, togetherness) / **gamut** (n.) “complete extent or range” (adv.) ~ Türkic qamu, qamuɣ (adv.) “whole, altogether”. (Kisamov) / See “**Common**”, “**Cumulus**” items

gana (Spanish): win, gain, wish, desire, **kazan**mak … **Gana < kazan, kazgan** (Eski Türkçe) > **gain** (Eng.) / Turkish Arabic ‘**ganimet**’: war gain … / See “**Gain**” item

gancio (It.), **gancho** (Spanish): hook. **Çengel**, **kanca** (from Italian) (?). ‘**Çengel**’ and ‘**çangal**’ (gnarled, crooked tree) are considered Persian origin (?); so ‘**kangal**’ Greek origin (?) / **But … cängäl** (Crimean), **cägäl** (Kirghiz), **cer-gäl** (Chuvash): çengel, pençe, **paw**, **gancio** (Rasanen) **…** Old Turkish '**çangal**' very dense forest of trees (TT) (?) … **Köngkö** (Kirghiz): jungle (Radloff) / Kanca > gancio (It.) (B. Keresteciyan), (Bikkinin)

garbage (Eng.): **kir, kırıntı > garbage /** Turkish ‘**kir**’: dirt, **kırıntı > crumb**

garden (Eng.), **garten** (German), **gardi** (Icelandic): **koru** (garden, protected forest) / "Hortus, kohort, horon, **koru**... all are related to each other” (A. Y. Aksoy) / Garden, forest (Eng.); **ort** (German): protected (guarded – korunmuş) field, protected area. Or: in Turkish protected area. **Karta** (Chuvash): garden / ‘**Kiri**’ (Sumer.) (P. Kaya) > garden < koru, karta, koru-mak > **guard**

gash (Eng.): injury, yara, **kesik** (injury, cut) / **Kesik** > **gash**

gasse (German): passage, **geçit**. **Gati** (Sanskrit): geçit

gather (Eng.): alleged "PIE root" '**ghedh**' (OED). '**Ghedh**': to unite, join, Turkish **kat** (**add**). Turkish '**getir**': bring, fetch, get … (bir araya **getir**: unite, gather) … **Getir** > **gather**

gattin (German): wife, Turkish '**kadın**': woman, wife

gattung (die Gattung) (German), **art** (German): genus, genre. **Kot** (Uyghur): gattung; **kodu**: gattung (Radloff)

gaze (Eng.): **gözle**, **gözle-mek** (watch, observe, sight)

gebogen (German): bükülü, bük-mek, bent, curved; German '**biegen**'. **Bökkön** > **gebogen** (Radloff) / Icelandic (curve): **bugða, ferill** < **bük, büg, bur**

gehen (German): to go, **git**. Sumerian **gin**; Old Turkish it, kit (M. İ. Çığ)

geisig (German): greedy, cimri. **Kyz**, **kyzu** (Uyghur): mean (Rasanen) (**kısık**)

geist (German): spirit, mind, Turkish **es**, **öz** (spirit, essence). Alleged PIE root '**gheis**': **gez** (visit, wander, walk about)

gel: "PIE root", cold, freezee. It's about '**gelate**, **gelato** (It.), **gelatin** …'. Chuvash **xaltara**: cold, Chuvash '**hıl**': winter / See "**Cold**" item

gembh: "PIE root", "**tooth**, **nail**." (OED) A hidden but solid root relationship with Turkish. But the intelligence that cannot see the obvious similarities will never be able to see it. It is claimed to derive from this root: **comb**; gem; oakum; messy. It can also be connected with Turkish '**gem**': bit, bridle. Turkish '**kemir**' (**gnaw**), '**kemik**' (bone) show same root partnership. 'Comb' is related to the tooth, the appearance of the teeth and gnawing. They say so. / **gembh** < **kemik**, **kemir**, **gem**

gemüse (German): sebze, vegetable, **kebze** … Turkish **kebze** > gemüse

gena (Latin): **chin**, **çene**. '**Çiğne**': chew. Both of them real Turkish (Kipchak, Cagatay, at least since 1300 recorded). / **Yanak** (cheek) > **gena** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)

gender, **genital** etc. (Eng.): "PIE root" **gene**. They are about the '**cins**' (**genus**, gender) which is said to be Turkish of Arabic origin and the '**can**' (life) which is said to be Turkish of Persian origin. But both of them are most probably real Turkish. "There are '**yan**' and '**tin**' synonymous with '**can**' in Turkish. There is only '**can**' in Persian (?). So these are all Turkish." (A. Atabek) / **Kenc**, **genç**: baby, young

gene (Eng.): gen, gene < **can** (life, soul, vitality) / See "**Gene**, **gen**" "PIE root" item

gene, **gen**: "PIE root", Turkish '**can**': life, soul, vitality … "give birth, beget". Antigone; autogenous; **benign**; cognate; **congenital**; connate; cosmogony; **degenerate**; engender; **engine**; epigone; **eugenics**; **-gen**; **gendarme**; **gender**; **gene**; genealogy; **general**; **generate**; generation; generic; generous; **genesis**; **genital;** genitive; **genius**; genocide; genotype; **gentile**; gentle; **genuine**; genus; **germ**; germinal; germinate; germination; **gonad**; **gonorrhea**; heterogeneous; homogeneous; homogenize; **indigenous**; ingenious; innate; jaunty; **kermes**; **kin**; kindergarten; **king**; kind; **malign**; naive; **natal**; Natalie; **nation**; native; **nature**; neonate; **Noel**; phylogeny; **pregnant**; progenitor; progeny; puny; **renaissance**; theogony; wunderkind… '**Can**' (It is said to be of Persian origin, but really Turkish): life, soul, vitality. **Yan**, **tin**, **can** (Turkish trilogy – Adnan Atabek) / **Cin** (Turkish Arabic): elf, gin, genie; **cin** > **gin**, **genie** / **Kin** (relative) < **kin** … may be related to this root / Altaic '**cin**': person (Mehmet Bayrakdar)

generate, **gene**, **genious** (Eng.); **genos** (Greek): the root is '**gen**, **gene**' (Turkish '**can**': life, soul, vitality). Old Turkish '**kunar**': abundance, fertility; '**gence**': improving, growing, young / Also '**-geny**, **-gony**' (Eng.) suffixes are about this root … Also Turkish '**genişle**', '**genleş**' (to expand, extend) most probably are related to this. / **Genos** (Greek), genus (Eng.) < kan (blood - Turkish), kian (relative, kin - Proto Turkish) (Ü. Mutlu) / Altaic '**cin**': person, Kurdish '**cin**': woman (Mehmet Bayrakdar)

generation (Eng.): Old Turkish '**çin-çine**': lineage (TT) (?) / The real root is '**can**' again. See "**Gene**" item

genius (Eng. - Latin): Arabic Turkish '**cin**': **genie**, elf

gentle (Latin – It. – Eng.): **kentli** (?) / Old Turkish '**kent**': city

genu (Latin), **knee** (Eng.), **gony** (Greek): yincür (Kisamov) / **İncik**: knee, ankle, and the part between these two

genuin (Eng.); **genau**, **wahr**, **gerecht** (German): '**çın**' (Uyghur, Altai. , Tel., Leb. Kas. Ottoman): real, true, genuin (Radloff) / **Gin** (Turkish): truth (Copeland)

geo, **geography**, **geology** (Eng.); **geo**, **gi** (Greek): **yer** (earth, ground, world). **Cir** (Kas.) (jir): earth (Radloff). '**Yer**' > earth, 'cir' > '**geo**' … (Mustafa Celalettin Paşa, 1869; Ünal Mutlu)

geong, **juve** (Latin); **giovane** (It.); **young** (Eng.): **genç** > **young**. **Yengi**, **yeni**: new, **young**. Civan: (Turkish Persian): juve, young, genç

George: a name. It said to be rooted from 'werg' – 'work'. Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of work. Some others say it is rooted from '**earth**'; farmer, earth man. So, **George** < **earth** < **yer** (earth)

gerade (German): straight, right, genau … / '**Kirtü**, **gerçek**': right, true, genuin; '**ger**, **ker**': strectch, strain, tight, stretch rope (?)

gerate (German): devices, ware. Old Turkish '**gerek**': need, necessity; current Turkish '**gereç**': tool, devices

gerausch (German): noised, **gürültü**

gerber (German): tanner, skinner / Is it about Turkish '**ger**': stretch, tighten, strain (stretch the skin) (?)

Geri, **Freki** (Scandinavian, Old German): In Germanic - Scandinavian mythology, on both sides of the great deity Odin, two divine wolves that guarded him and his realm are portraid. " ... '**Geri**' (meaning 'the greedy one') and '**Freki**' ('the ravenous one') constantly guarded Odin so that no one could do him harm. While Geri would sleep, Freki would control the situation, and vice versa, ensuring Odin and the entirety of Valhalla remained safe" (Viking Herald). One is 'the greedy one,' the other is 'ravenous,' both terms meaning 'greedy'! What remarkable creativity! At least they could have said 'freaky'. Mythology relies on half-truths and half-fabrications. Yet, the methods and pathways of fabrication also exhibit a clear cultural and genetic connection. Therefore, the fabricated parts also have some basis in truth. However, there should also be a limit to constantly making things up. Let's preserv the essence of mythological truth while fabricate. Here, the white wolf referred to as '**Geri**' (the white one) is Turkish for '**Kır Kurt**' (grey wolf). '**Kır**': white, gray, light gray... '**Kurt**': wolf. '**Freki**' (the black one) should either be the '**barak**' (dark-colored, heavily furred large dog) or directly '**böri**' (wolf, beast). '**Barak**' is also a sacred dog, it runs very fast because its mother is a bird. Turkish 'böri' has become '**bear**' in English. Additionally, '**börk**' (furry leather hat) has become '**beret**'. Moreover, it has transformed into '**furry**', '**furious**', '**brute**', and '**brutal**'." Turkish '**pars**, **bars**' is another beast (**leopard**). **Bars** > leo-**pard**; **böri**, **bars** > **bear**, **brutal, Freki**…

geriatrics (Eng.): Old and New Turkish '**karı**', '**kart**': old. '**Geri**, **gerikos**, **gerontikos**' (Greek): old / **Karūli**, **karūili** (Hittite): old, kart, karı

germ (Eng.): **üren**, **ürindi** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Kas): seed, germ (Radloff). **Ügür**: seed (Kisamov)

German: According to N. Kisamov it comes from Turkish '**er**' (man, masculine). According to settled peasants and farmers, soldiers on horseback, Goths, etc. they were very masculine. Turkish '**Erman**': brave man, hero. / It is said that Caesar gave them this name. The reason is unknown. Celtic '**Ger**' < means noise, noisy. Turkish '**gürültü**'. '**Ger**-**Gür**' onomatopoeic? But old Turkish '**gür**' means fight, battle at the same time: **guerilla, Guevara**. In other words, 'German' means noisy, **gürcü** (quarrelsome). / So, what about

Germiyan-oğulları, Germen-cik (a principality name, a town name) in Türkiye? So called Persian '**germ**' means hot, **thermal**. '**Termal**' also comes from there. Look at the letter transitions, everything is possible in transitions between foreign languages, when it comes to Turkish, the rule starts to apply, it is said that it does not pass like that. **Germ**, Turkish '**kor**', Turkish '**ter**' (sweat) the fluid that comes out of the body when it gets hot. And Turkish '**tumu**': feverish disease (Radloff) (?) It may or may not be related to the German topic...

geros (Greek): strong, bouncing … Turkish '**hartı**', '**sert**': hard, strong … '**Gergin**': tense

geschenk (German): gift. **Kejik** (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor.): gift (Radloff)

get (Eng.), **gehen** (German): Turkish, Old Turkish '**getir**' (bring, carry, **get**, bear etc.); **götür** (take away, carry, guide, **get**); **git**, **get** (go, **get** out …) / **i-it** (Hittite): go, **git** / **GEET** (N. American): act, doing; **GOOT <> git** (go) / **get** (get on, get over): **kotarmak** (achieve)

getrennt (German): separated. Turkish '**ayrı**, **adrı**, **ötrü**' (other, seperated)

getto, **gesdo** (Celtic): **göt**, **kıç**, ass, buttock

geus, **keus**: "PIE root", "to taste, test, to choose" (OED). It's related to 'gusto', and: "Angus; choice; choose; degustation; disgust; Fergus; gustation; gustatory; gusto; ragout; Valkyrie." (?) Turkish '**keviş**, **geviş, gev**': chew, rumination / **Geviş** > **chew** > **geus**

geyser (Eng.), **geyzir** (German): claimed "PIE root" (**gheu**) and given samples are not convincing at all. Turkish '**kayna**': boil, bubbling; '**coş**': gush; '**kus**': vomit, gush, cast … are much more likely fit with 'geyser'.

ghabh: "PIE root", "to give or receive", "probably is 'to hold,' which can be either in offering or in taking" (OED). **able**; avoirdupois; binnacle; **cohabit**; cohabitation; debenture; debit; **debt**; dishabille; **due**; **duty; endeavor**; **exhibit; exhibition**; **forgive**; gavel; **gift; give**; habeas corpus; **have**, **habit**; habitant; **habitat**; habitation; inhabit; **inhibit**; inhibition; **malady**; prebend; **prohibit**;

prohibition; provender… / ‘**Kap**, **kapma**’: grab, seize, grasp, nab… ‘**kavra-ma**’: hold, grasp, clutch… **Habitat** > **oba** (Kisamov), **habitat** > **havza** (Turkish Arabic) / ‘**Have**’ > **kap** >< havsala, hafız, kabız etc. (Turkish Arabic)

ghed: “PIE root”, to defecate, hole… Old Turkish ‘**göt**’: ass, anus, bowels… (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Arabic ‘**gaita**’: feces, hole, toilet pit … < **göt**

ghel: **“**PIE Root”, "to shine;" it forms words for "**gold**" (the "bright" metal), words denoting colors, especially "yellow" and "green," also "bile, gall," for its color, and a large group of Germanic gl- words having to do with shining and glittering and, perhaps, sliding… Some samples: arsenic; Chloe; **chloral**; chloride; chlorine; chloro-; **chloroform**; **chlorophyll**; choler; **cholera**; choleric; **cholesterol**; cholinergic; **gall**; gild; **glad**; **glance**; **glare**; **glass**; glaze; glazier; gleam; glee; **glide**; glimmer; glimpse; glint; glister; glitter; gloaming; gloat; glow; glower; **gold**; guilder; jaundice; melancholic; **melancholy**; **yellow**; zloty… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **harih** "**yellow**, tawny yellow," "gold;" Avestan **zari** "yellow;" Old Persian daraniya-, Avestan **zaranya**- "gold;" Greek khlōros "greenish-yellow color," kholos "bile, gall, wrath;" … / Old Turkish ‘**al**’: red, crimson, golden; ‘**altun**’: golden; ‘**sarı**’: yellow … **Sarı** <> Sanskrit **harih**, Avestan **zari**, **zaranya** … **golden** < **altun**, altın / PIE ‘**ghel-egh**’ (a kind of metal) >< **çelik** (steel) may be related to this item (O Karatay) (Pokorny) / Sumer. **sa**: **sarı** (Gerey)

gher: “PIE root”, “to grasp, take in.” Turkish ‘**koru**’ root: guard, save, enclose. Turkish ‘**çevir**’: surround, enclose… Examples: **Asgard**; **carol; choir; choral**; choric; chorister; **chorus; cohort**; cortege; **court; courteous; courtesy**; courtier; **courtyard**, curtilage; curtsy; **garden; garth; gird; girdle**; girt; girth; -grad; hangar; Hilda; Hildegard; **Hortense**; horticulture; **kindergarten**; orchard; Utgard; **yard …** Turkish ‘**koru**’: protected forest, big **garden** / **Koru** > **garden**, **korucu** > **guard**

ghes: “PIE root”, “hand” (?) (OED). The examples given are simply Turkish '**kes**' (cut): **chiro-**; chiropodist; **chirurgeon**; **surgeon; surgery; surgical**… “It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Greek

kheir, Hittite **keshshar**" / There are still inconsistencies in this statement, but... **kheir** < **karı** (arm, hand) (Old Turkish)

gheu, **gheud**: "PIE root", get away, disappear… Old Turkish '**yit**': lost, disappear; '**git**': go, go away; '**git**' > **gheud** (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny)

gheu: "PIE root", to pour. Alleged samples of it: **alchemy**; chyle; chyme; confound; **confuse**; **diffuse; diffusion**; effusion; effusive; font; found "to cast metal;" foundry; funnel; fuse; **fusion**; futile; futility; geyser; gush; **gust**; **gut**; infuse; **parenchyma**; **perfuse**; **perfusion; profuse**; refund; refuse; suffusion; **transfuse**; transfusion … / Old Turkish '**ko**, **koy**': put, also .. filling liquid into a container, pour … (Osman Karatay) (The Genesis of the Turks) / **Korio** (Indo-German): **koymak** … Irish '**cuirim**' (koyarım) (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem)

ghost (Eng.): hortlak. Claimed "PIE root" ***gheis**-, **geist** (German): spirit, mind, ghost … Turkish '**gez, gezmek**': wander, visit, travel, tour… **Gez** > **ghost**… Gaz, soul, **horrible** (korkulu, korkunç) are said to come from guttural wheezing sound. (?) (OED) / **Korku** > **horror**, **ghost** <> **hortlak**; '**kez**, **gez**': wandering, visit, tour…

ghost-i: "PIE root)", "**stranger**, **guest**, **host**". Some examples: Euxine; guest; hospice; hospitable; hospital; hospitality; hospodar; host; hostage; hostel; hostile; hostility; hostler; hotel; Xenia; xeno-; xenon. / Turkic '**gez**': wander, travel, visit, tour; '**göster**': show, display, represent ...

ghoul (Eng): **gul-yabani** / see "**Halloween**" item

ghre: "PIE root", growing and greening of the plants. Turkish '**göver**, **göğer**': growing and greening of the plants / **ghre > grow** < **gür, gürleşme** (grow thicker)

ghredh "PIE root": to walk, go … / Some samples: **aggress**; **aggression; aggressive**; centigrade; congress; **degrade; degree; degression**; digress; digression; egress; gradation; grade; gradual; graduate; grallatorial; gravigrade; ingredient; ingress; plantigrade; **progress; progression; regress**; regression; retrograde; retrogress; tardigrade; transgress; transgression / Old Turkish '**geri**'

‘to, toward’ ,,, **İlgerü**: forward, east… **Gerü, kerü, key gerü**: backward, west… Additionally Turkish ‘**gir**’ > **go, go in** …

ghrei: “PIE root”, “rub”. Turkish ‘**karış, karışla-ma**’. Some words derived from this root: chrism; Jesus; baptize; **Christian**; Christmas; cream; dirt; eerie; Kriss Kringle… Turkish ‘**karış**’: hand, palm; ‘**karışlama**’: touching with an open hand, palm. **Krishna** and **Jesus Christ**… Aside from the similarity of their names, their myths also have a lot in common. Both are anointed: Arabic (also in Turkish) '**mesh**'. This is where the name **Messiah** comes from. Its Turkish equivalent is 'karış, karışlama'. This is where the name Christ comes from: **Caressed < karışlandı**

ghut: **“**PIE root” of **God**, **Gott** (German). **Kut, kutsal**: divine, holy, sacred. '**Kuday, Hoday**', '**Hodai**' (Old Turkish, **Hüda** - Arabic): God.

gift (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**kıv**’: give, gift, beneficence (Kisamov) see “**Give**” item / gift < **kümet** (Turkish vernecular) (A. Atabek)

gilet (Fr.), **gileko** (Greek): waistcoat, Turkish **yelek** > **gileko, gilet** … The root is Turkish ‘**yel**’: wind, breeze… **Yelek**: worn for protection from wind and drafts (İlknur Arslanoğlu).

giorno (It.): **gün**, day. Suleymanov associates this with the Turkish concept of ‘**er, erken**’ > **early**; but it is possible that it is directly connected to Turkish ‘**gün**’ (day, dawn). .

giorti (yortu) (Greek): fiesta / **göre** (Turkish vernecular), **kör** (Yakut): fiesta (A. Atabek)

gipsy (Eng.), **tsigane** (Fr.), **cigany** (Hungarian), **tsingana** (Greek): çingene. Old Turkish '**çiğağ**', '**çigay**': poor person (Orkhon, DLT).

gird (Eng.): adore, encircle, **sar, kur** … Old English gyrdan "put a belt or girdle around; encircle; bind with flexible material; invest with attributes," from Proto-Germanic *gurdjan (source also of Old Norse gyrða, Old Saxon gurdian

…) (OED) / It's about Old Turkish root of '**kur**', '**sar**': encircle, wrap, wind … > **circum / 'kur': 'sar' > circum**

girl (Eng.): **kız**, **kir**. According to Bikkinin it's one of the thousands of words transferred from Turkish to English. In some Eurasian Türkic dialects: **qyr**, **qyz**, **khyz**, **kir** > girl (Kisamov) "Girl: 'child, young person' (of either sex but most frequently of females), of unknown origin." (OED) / Girl (Eng.) < **giri** (Turkish): kız (Ü. Mutlu). "Girl < **kir-uul** 'girl son' " (A. Atabek) / In Old Turkish girls and boys were both 'oğul': son

gist (Eng.): **öz** (Kisamov), **gist** < **öz** (essence)

give (Eng.): Turkish **kıv,** practically syn. w. **kut** (blessing) and nearly always used in association with it (**kut kıv** "give blessing"); originally prob. 'divine favour', hence, more vaguely, 'good fortune'. N.o.a.b. Türkü vıı ff., Man. (the five gods are) **kutı kıvı** 'divine favour (Hend.)' (. . . to all on this earth) Chuas. 45-e: Uyğ. vıı ff. Man. (may he give) kut **kıv** küč basut 'divine favour (Hend.), strength, and help' M III 42, 15 (ii); a.o. M II 5, 3-5 (ii) (**bögülen-**): Bud. kutı **kıvı** USp. 102, 26; anın kut **kıv** tozı: (MS. **tori:**) tuğdı: 'and so the dust of good fortune (Hend.) rose' I 301, 2; kut **kıvığ** berse: idlm ku:liga: 'if my Lord gives good fortune (al-dawla) to his servant' 1320, 25: KB the word is spelt kivi and precedes kut; the contexts indicate that the author took it to mean 'fickle' e.g. küvenme **kıvı** kutka kutluğ kiši 'O fortunate man, do not rely on fickle fortune' 668; o.o. of kivi kut 1045, 1332; Chap. xx (w. 1045 ff.) (Clauson – Kisamov) / **Donner** (Fr.) < **donat** (**donandır, dünür**) (equip, give, to arm, dress up)

gladio, **gladiator** (Eng.); **gladius**, **gladio** (Latin): **kılıç**, **sword**. They are orginated from Old Turkish '**kıl**' root (cut) and '**kılıç**' (sword) / Kılıç > gladius (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Kılınc** (Uyghur), **kılıç** (Altai. , Tel. Kas. Ottom.) (Radloff) / "**kılıç-dar** > **gladia-tor**" (A. Atabek) / "Altaic ***čalu-** 'to cut'." (Svitych, Bomhard) … / **Kılağı**: sharpen / Kılıç, **kılınç** > **klinge** (German) (knife, sword)

glanzen (German): shine. **Klia**, **kilaj**, **kilgak** (Yakut, Teleud): shine (Rasanen)

glass (Eng.): cam. **Kelençe** (Chuvash): glass (A. Atabek) / "PIE root" '**gel**, **gla**, **gle**': light, shine, bright, joyfull >< Turkish '**yal**, **yula**': blaze, light (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

globe, **global** (Eng. – Latin): **top**, **toparlak** (ball, round shape) / Top > **lob** (T > L sound change rule)

glomus, **globus**, **glomerul** (Eng. - Latin): lump, glob, **yumru**, **yumak**, **top**, **topak** ... Yum, yumgı, yumurta, yumgak (DLT). '**Tum**, **tom**', 'cum', '**top**, topak': all them describe round shape

glossa, (Greek), **glossary** (Eng.): tongue, language, dictionary / Keleci (word), kelam (Turkish Arabic) (words, remarks) (A. Atabek)

gluckhenne (German), **cluck** (Eng.): kuluçka, clucking, incubation, sound of hen / **Kurk**, **kurkulda**, **gurk**, **kulosa**: **kuluçka**, gurk, chicken voice, incubation period (Radloff) / Native American, Mayan COLOXCHE: the bird cage … Turkish **kuluçka**

glue, **jelly** (Eng.): **Yelim**, 'glue, paste'; s.i.a.m.l.g. w. Civ. **yilim** H II 32, 13: Xak. xı **yelim** 'glue' (al-ğira) with which (arrow) feathers and other things are stuck (yulfaq); and 'fish glue' is called **yaru**: **yellm** Kaš. III 20; … Ottoman xıv ff. **yelim** 'glue' … (Clauson – Kisamov) / See also "**Glass**" item

gluttio (Latin): **yut**, **yut-mak**, swallow

gno: "PIE root", "to know." Old Turkish '**ognan**, **ögren**', New Turkish '**öğren**': to learn; '**kanı**, **kan-ma**': belive, opinion, think; '**kön**, **könül**, **kögnül**': wish, perceive / Old Turkish '**angla**', Turkish vernecular '**ağna**': understand, learn, know / Words that are claimed to derive from this root are: acknowledge; acquaint; agnostic; **can** "have power to, be able;" **cognition**; cognizance; **could**; **cunning**; **diagnosis**; ennoble; gnome; gnomic; **gnosis**; Gnostic; ignorant; ignore; incognito; **ken** "cognizance, intellectual view;"

kenning; **know**; knowledge; **narrate**; narration; **nobility**; noble; **notice**; notify; **notion**; notorious; **prognosis**; quaint; **recognize**; Zend… Some Turkish examples: '**Ken**' (English): '**kanı**' (Turkish); '**can**' < Turkish suffix '**ken**' means "able to, making" (**etken**); '**öğren**': know it / Laz **oçkinu**, Celtic **gna** <> **guni** (Altaic) / see "**Know**" item

go (Eng.); **gehen** (German); **cedo**, **cedere** (Latin): **git**, **get**, **git-mek**. **Ket** (Tar. Kom. Uyghur, AT. Kar.): go. "PIE root": "**Ked**" < **git** / **Ga, gati, gata, gatu, gama, hita, itvara, itya agrega**, **giri** (Sanskrit.): gir (go into); **git, get** (go) / **gad**, **kei** (Celtic) < **git** / N. American **GOOT** <> **git** > go, **ked** / / Icelandic **fara, ganga** < **var, varmak, git, get** (İng. **get**)

goat (Eng.); **geiss** (German); **kid** (Eng.); **gida**, **katsika** (Greek): **keçi** / **Ghagala**, **keseta** (Sanskrit) <> keçi

gob (Eng): mouth … Turkish '**ob**' (hole, swallow), '**göbek**' (belly button)

goblet (Eng.): a kind of cup, Turkish '**kap**'

God (Eng.), **Gott** (German): Old Turkish '**kut, kutsal**': divine, holy, sacred. '**Kuday, Hoday**', '**Hodai**' (Old Turkish, **Hüda** - Arabic): God / " … from PIE ***ghut** " (OED) / Kut > Got > God (İ. H. Danişmend), (M. M. Dalkılıç), Gud – God - Kut (Ü. Mutlu) / N. American, Mayan **KU**: **God, Kut, Kutay, Kuday, Huday, Hüda** = God (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

goitre, **goiter** (Eng.): from Latin, French '**guttorionem**', '**goitron**' (throat, gullet) < Turkish '**yut**': eat, swallow; '**yutak**': pharinx; '**gıdı**': under the chin, gill

gold (Eng.), **gull** (Icelandic): altın, **altun**; **gold**, **golden** < **altun** / See "PIE root" "**Ghel**" item

gong (Eng. – Fr.): gong (loan word) (?) / Its orginal form: Old Turkish **kongray**, **kongra**: bell, gong; **kongru**: shaman drum (Radloff)

gonia (Greek): angle. '**Diagonal**' between two angle, corner… / Turkish '**yön**', '**ger**' (direction); '**kenar**': edge, costa … See also "**Corner**" and "**Costa**" items

good (Eng.), **gut** (German), **gott** (Icelandic): iyi. '**Kut**', '**kutlu**': blessed, holy, happy / Sumerian: **ugu**, Çagatay: **agu** (M. İ. Çığ): **iyi**, **good** / Kut > **good** > **gut** > **Gott** (B. Keresteciyan), (K. Mirşan) / Kut: **guten**, **glück** (German); **ko**: (Tel.) schön, good (Radloff) / **Kala, kalos** (Greek) < **kayra** (?) / **Jyid, hayr** (Arap.) < **iyi**

goose (Eng.), **ganz** (German): **kaz**. **Kas** (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian …): **ganz** (Radloff) / Kaz > goose (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend), (M. İ. Çığ) / Arabic '**ivaz**' < **kaz** (A. Y. Aksoy) / '**Uz-u**' (Sumer.): **kaz** (Kurmaev) / goose: **XAX** (N. American) <> **kaz** / The Oxford Dictionary finds the shared Indo-European words '**anser**' and '**khen**' to be the root '**goose**.' Which is more similar to '**goose**,' **anser** or **khen**, or Turkish **kaz**?

gorge (Eng.): **gırtlak**, throat, larynx / Avestan '**garo**' < **gırtlak** >< **Galaka** (Sanskrit.)

gorgeous (Eng.): Old Turkish '**körk**, **görkem**' (glory, grandeur, splendor) / gorgeous: pertaining to expensive, ostentatious clothing, of **unknown origin** … (Oxford D.)

Gorgons, gorgos (Greek): horror (**korku**) symbol mythical creatures. Each of three sisters. Scary woman, witch, ghost (hortlak). Korku, korkutucu: scary, horror < **kork** / Korku > **gorgos** (B. Keresteciyan), Gorgos < korku (Ü. Mutlu) (Greek 'gorgos': fierce, terrible and grim; Turkish 'korku, korkunç'

gorsmo (Celtic): **karanlık**, **kara**, dark

Goths: the name of a tribe. Most probably is Türkik. Turkish tribes name "**Uz**, **Oguz**, Uts, **Guti**" > **Goth** (Osman Çataloluk) / When put like this, it may sound like an imaginary attribution to those who do not know the matter. However, the intense similarity of old Gothic words with Turkish (especially from German) proves that this is not an fabric attribution.

govern (Eng.): “from Latin **gubernare** "to direct, rule, guide, govern" (source also of Spanish **gobernar**, Italian **governare**)” OED / Old Turkish ‘**kov**’. It evolved from the verb "to drive, (especially a horse)" (Nişanyan). New Turkish ‘**kov**’: fire, dismiss, expel… **KUVA** (N. American, Sioux-Dakota) = kov (Karimullin) / For more information see “**Guide**” item

grad, **-grad** (Slavic): I have not included Russian or Slavic languages in this dictionary. Just one of a few examples. ‘**Grad**’ means “city”. **Petrograd**, **Leningrad**, **Belgrade** … Old Turkish ‘**kurat**’: city, (Yakut). From ‘**koru**’, ‘**kurgan**’, ‘**or**’ (protected place, castle, city).

grail (Eng.): cup, **kurma** (Cagatay) (wooden bowl) (Rasanen)

grain (Eng.): Altaic ‘**üren**’. Celtic ‘**ervo’**. **Ervo** <> **üren** > **grain**

gram (German), **grief** (Eng.): Turkish **garamat** (soorow, trouble, grief) (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş) … Most probably it comes from “**kara**”: black or may be “**ağır**”: heavy, hard … See “**Gwere**” item

gramme (Eng. – Fr.): **gravitation** (Eng.), **grave** etc. **grave** < **ağır**, **ağırlık** (heavy, weight) / Turkish '**ağır**' < grave, gramm (Ü. Mutlu). **Ağır** > **augur(ium)** (Latin.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Ağır** > **aurum** (gold) connection (O. Süleymanov)

graph, **graphic** (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**kara**’: writing; karalama, karak: drawing, write (O. Süleymanov) / **gramm**, **grammer** have also same root with Turkish **kara**, karama, karalama …

grasp (Eng.); **grab**, **grip** (Eng.); **griff** (German): **kavra**, kap, yakala. One of Old Turkish varieties is '**karba**'. Sumerian ‘**kap**’ < kap (hold, catch, grab) (P. Kaya)

grass (Eng.), **grasid, chorto** (Greek); **gras** (German), **grasi** (Icelandic): Old English ‘graes, gaers’, Frizian ‘gers’, Turkish **çayır** (meadow, grass) / **Kurıt** (Chuvash), **karut** (Atabek) > herb, grass, **chorto** (Greek)

grate (Eng.), **gross** (German): Old Turkish '**erig**', '**irig**': **iri**: **gross** (?) **…** **Large** < **irig** (?) … Sumerian **'dirig':** übergross, **irig**

gratsouniá, **xýsimo** (Greek): to scratch … Turkish '**kert**', '**kaz**' (Scratch, dig, excavate) / **Xysimo** < **kaz**; **gratsounia** < kert

grave (Eng.): tomb. Old Turkish gür, kurun, **kurgan** (Kisamov) / Turkish vernecular in Kars region '**gor**': grave (Sibel Dursun) / Sumer. **kur**: undrground world, Turkish **gör**: grave (Gerey)

grave, **gravitation** (Eng.): **ağır**, **ağırlık** / '**Ağır**' > grave (Ü. Mutlu). Ağır > **augur(ium)** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Ağır > **aurum** (gold) (O. Süleymanov) / Avestan '**garo**' < **ağır** (heavy)

great (Eng.): **körk**, **görkem** (grandeur, glory, magnificence, majesty) / **Körk** > great > harika (A. Atabek) (–k > -t rule)

green (Eng.), **grün** (German): alleged "PIE root" '**ghre**'. Growing and greening of the plants. Turkish '**göver**, **göğer**': growing and greening of the plants / **Ghre** > **grow** < **gür**, gürleşme (grow thicker) / **Chloro** (Greek – yellowish green) – '**kula**' (Turkish – yellowish horse colour) / **Verte** (Fr.)

greeting (Eng.): **körkü** > **greet-ing** (-k > -t rule), körkü > **grusse** (German) (-k > -s) (A. Atabek)

grey (Eng.), **grau** (German), **grar** (Icelandic): **gri**. Old Turkish **kır**, **kıray**, **kırar**. **Ghra** (Sanskrit) / **kargi**, **harki**, **harkis**, **harkies**, **harnu** (Hittite): white, clear, to become white. Finnish-Uralic '**harmaa**' grey, English '**hoary**' < **gri**, **kır** / **Grey, grau, grar** > **kır**, **kırar**

grimace (Eng.): yüz **buruşturma**, yüz **kırıştırma** … **Kırış** > **grimas**

grind (Eng.): **Kır**, **kır-mak**: break, fracture, split, crack … / **Kır** (break, pound, grind) (Kisamov)

grobe (German): coarse, rude, **kaba** / Sert, **hartı** (hard) > **grobe**

groom (Eng.): **görüm(či)** (Kisamov) / Görümce: sister of groom. May be related '**gör**', **görüm**: see, look… The one see the bride (?) / Görümce: The first relative of the groom who saw the bride (?)

ground (Eng.), **grund** (German): **kara**, yer / **Kara** > **kır** > **ground** > **qareqa** (Hebrew) > **qaqqaru** (Akkad.)

group (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ogur**': tribe, clan, lineage (Ü. Mutlu) (?) / It's said to be related to '**crop**' (?) (OED) See "**Crop**" item. Turkish '**körpe**': harvest, crop, yield, gathering …

grove (Eng.): **koru** > **grove**

grow (Eng.): Turkish '**gür-leşme**', '**göverme**'. Turkish **aGru** (Uyghur): above, high, up (Radloff). It is said to be related "become green" (OED). Greening and growing of plants: '**göver, göğer**'. **Gürleş**: being grow, thicken, dense …

growth (Eng.): **gürleş-me**, **göver-me** (strengthening, growth, density, thickening, revival, greening for living things)

gruesome (Eng.): **korkunç**, **korkutucu**; '**kork**' root (fear, scare).

guard, **guardian** (Eng.); **hüten** (German): **koru**, **korucu**. Old Turkish **küt**: guard, to guard; **küdüçi** (Uyghur): hüten, guard (Radloff) / '**Kur**' (Sumerian): protect, koru (O. N. Tuna) / Sumer. **gur**: hide; Sumer. **kur**: save, protect, **guard** < **koru**

guerrila (Eng.), **guerra** (Spanish), **krieg** (German): Old Turkish '**gür**': fight, battle. '**Güreş**': fight, war, wrestling / **Guerra** (It.): war, '**gerül**' (Proto Turkish) war, fight, 'hır gür', güreş (Ü. Mutlu) / **Karasu** (Akkad.): **war** < **uruş**, uruş-ma > **guerra** < **gür**, **güreş** … / **Karas**, **kururiyahh**, **kororiah** (Hittite): to make war, revolt / **Kargaşa** (Turkish Mongol.): chaos, revolt, commotion… Chuvash **giera**: yürek, cörök, kardia, heart (Strahlenberg) / **Giera** > **courage** < **gür** (fight, war) > **guerra** …

guess (Eng.): may be related to Turkish '**göz**' (eye), '**gözle**': observe, watch… / c. 1300, **gessen** "to infer from observation, perceive, find out; form an opinion, judge, decide, discern; evaluate, estimate the number, importance, etc. of," (OED) PIE root '**ghend**' (?) … Like in **augur** < **uğur, gör** (see)

guest (Eng.): most probably related to Turkish '**gez, gez-mek, gezen, gezgin**' (wandering, travel, visit, visitor, traveler). See "PIE root" "**Ghos-ti**": host, hostage, hotel, hostile …

guide (Eng.): Old Turkish '**Güt-mek**' (to herd, drive); '**güdici**' (shepherd, guard) / Yedmek (gütmek) > **guider** (Fr.), **guidare** (It.) (B. Keresteciyan) / Güt > **guide** > **govern** (Eng.) – Latin '**gubernare**' / '**Guido**' (It.): leader. Guide: **Go**, **gomanta**, **gana**, **gavya**, **gomandala**, **godhana**, **goduh** (Sanskrit). **Gomanta** <> kumanda (command)

guido (It.): leader. **Güt, güden.. (guide,** herd, drive, shepherd) **Guide**: **Go, gomanta, gana, gavya, gomandala, godhana, goduh** (Sanskrit.). Gomanta <> **kumanda** (**command**)

guilt (Eng.), **culpa** (Latin): "**kilincäk**, leb. kilinsäk, soj. kilin^{d}jäk 'Sünde', soj. xilincek, xincek 'горе, мука' mo. (KWb. 231) kilince < uig. kyl-ync 'Sünde' < **kyl** 'machen' " (Rasanen) / All of them are most probably are related to Old Turkish '**kıl**' (cut). '**Culpa**, **culpable**' < '**kesilebilir**' (cuttable) (Sibel Küçükoğlu) / "Altaic ***čalu-** 'to cut'." (Svitych, Bomhard) … So, Turkish roots '**calu-kalu-kıl':** cut … '**Kılıç**': sword … / **Kıl** > **kill** > **guilt** < **culpa, culpable /** Sumerian **kı(d)**: do, make Turkish **kıl-mak** (do, make) (B. Gerey)

guitar (Eng. – Fr.): It is said to be Arabic and even Greek rooted. Spanish **guitara**, Arab. **kitar**, Greek **kithara** … But this a relative of an instrument called '**tar**'. **Tar** is said to be Iranian. The Turks, who are very numerous in Iran, also play this. But it is forbidden to accept anything as having Turkish origins. "Tar" comes from "four" because it has four strings. Here is Turkish four "**dört**" > tar...

gürtel (German): belt, Turkish '**kur**' (Old Turkish, Uyghur, Ottom., Cagatay): belt, kreis (Rasanen) / **Kreis** < kur

guru (Eng. - Sanskrit): lehrer, **yuru** (Uyghur) (Rasanen) / Claimed "PIE root": '**gwere**' (**ağır** – heavy, slow, serious, staid). **Guru** < **ağır**

gush (Eng.): **coş**, **coş-mak** (excite, excited); **kus**, **kus-mak** (vomit, cast)

gut (Eng.): bağırsak. **Gut** < köt > **göt** (Kisamov). **Guda** (Sanskrit) / **Göt**: ass, anus / **Gödenek**: bowel, last part of the bowel (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş).

guttur (Latin): gluttony, pharynx, geniz. Turkish '**yut**': swallow, '**yutak**': pharynx

gw, **gwa**: "PIE root", "to go, come", (Turkish **git**, **gel**) also the root of **base**, **basement**, **basic**, **basin**; **basis** (Latin). **Bas**: step, press, stamp, print… **Basın**: settle, dent, precipitate, settlings, be sediment… **Basık**: flattened, low, receding. **Baz** (Tatar, Kas, Kar.) : basement. **Baz**: basis; **üs, tös**: basis / **İsdu**, **durussu** (Akkad.): **üs** (Turkic - Arabic), **baz**, **bas**, **tös** (basis, basic, pace, basis) / Some other words that are claimed to originate from this root: acrobat; **advent**; adventitious; adventure; anabasis; avenue; base; basis; become; circumvent; **come**; convene; **convenient**; convent; convention; coven; covenant; **diabetes**; **event**; eventual; **intervene**; intervention; **invent**; invention; juggernaut; katabatic; misadventure; **prevent**; provenance; provenience; revenant; revenue; souvenir; subvention; supervene; venire; **venue**; **welcome**... / '**Gel**': come, '**git**': go. Many of them are not related to '**gwa**' but to Latin '**ven**': to come. **Man**: walk, go. **Ven** < **man**

gwei: "PIE root", the root of **vita** (Latin), **vital.** **Bit**, **bit-mek**, **bitki** (sprout, plant, herb) … some examples from OED: abiogenesis; aerobic; amphibian; anaerobic; azotemia; **bio**-; biography; **biology**; bionics; biopsy; **biota**; biotic; convivial; epizoon; **microbe**; protozoic; **quick**; quicken; quicksilver; **quiver**; survive; symbiosis; viper; vita; **vital**; vitamin; victuals; **viva**; vivace; vivarium; **vivid**; whiskey; zodiac; Zoe; zoetrope; zoic; **zoo-**; zoolatry; zoology… / **Biwo**,

bevan, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) <> **bio**, **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** (grow, sprout, planting) / ***ḫaju** 'to live; life force': Hamito-Semitic *ḫjw 'to live' ~ Indo-European ***heḭu**- 'life force' ~ Altaic ***öjü**- 'alive, life' (Bomhard) / **heiu** (**heil**) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** (life) / **Vasati** (Sanskrit): **yaşa** / **Gwei** < **göver** (revival) / Sumer. **ğış**: tree, wood < Turk. **yış**: forest (Gerey) / **Yaş**: **yaşa**yan, plant, green and (wet-live) plant. From here, the Turkish word '**yaşıl**': yeşil (green) derives.

gwen "PIE root", "woman." Until recently, Turkic peoples preserved the matriarchal cult in the patriarchal order. The implicit authority in the house, mansion and palace was mostly women. That's why there are many names in Turkish, meaning woman, noble woman, executive woman, some of them are compatible with '**Gwen**'. '**Kadın**, **xatun**, **hatun**': lady; '**hanım**': lady, woman 'lady **han**, **khan**'. These are also compatible with '**queen**' / **Ku(w)an(a)** (Hittite): woman / "Proto-Nostratic root ***k'-w-an-** (vb.) 'to suckle, to nurse; to suck'; ***k'-w-an-a** 'udder, bosom, breast'." "Proto-Altaic ***kune** 'one of several wives': Proto-Turkic ***güni** '(n.) co-wife." (Bomhard) / Sumerian '**hatti**': wife, lady <> kadın (Kurmaev) / Sanskrit **janis** (a woman), **gná** (wife of a god, a goddess), Avestan **jainish** (wife)": jinekoloji, **gynecology** / Laz **oxorca**, **xorza**; Celtic **bena**, **ben**, **gwreg**, **bean**, **gwraig** < **karı**, **banu** / Sanskrit **caruvardana**, **cari** <> karı / **Bena** (Celtic) < **Banı**, **Banu** (an old and common female name meaning noblewoman, woman khan) / **Ku(w)an(a)** (Hittite): woman / '**xatun**, **hatun**': lady; 'hanım': lady, **woman** '**han**, **khan**'. These are also compatible with '**queen**'. During the Ottoman period, woman 'sultan's emerged with them. Together with these, the names 'Begüm' and 'Banu'. **Banu Çiçek**, **Selcan Hatun** are Turkish woman heroes. The **Taj Mahal** was built for the Turkic queen **Ercüment Banu Begüm**. 'Begüm' is real Turkish name, not Persian. Begüm means woman lord, "woman bey-beg". **Beg** is a Turkish name means local lord. English '**big**' rooted from '**beg**' and 'büyük'. The founder of the Indian city of Hyderabad is the Turkic queen **Haydar Begüm**. **Jeannine Davis-Kimball** traced the prehistory of this cult in her work in Kazakhstan. He compared the DNA of women in the tombs, which are thought to be **Amazon** women's tombs, with the DNA of the Turkic people in the region,

and found a great deal of harmony. He published these findings in the September-October 1997 issue of the American journal of Archeology and later published it in a book. He pointed out the similarity between the clothes and physiognomy of the **Saka**, **Scythian** women and the Turkic women of the region. It drew parallels with the **Irish War Queens** and **Death Maidens**. German scientists have shown that there is an obvious kinship between the Lady 2-7-2 in the tomb and the Kazakh Turkish girl **Meryemgül**. The same haplotype was also found in women who were relatives of Meryemgül. / wife, **kadın**: **YATAAN**, **ATAAN** (N. American), Mayan / Altaic '**cin**': person, Kurdish '**cin**': woman (Mehmet Bayrakdar)

gwere: "PIE root" (1), "**heavy**." Turkish '**agır**, **ağır**'. Some of words that are said to originate from this root: Aggravate; **aggravation**; aggrieve; **bar** "unit of pressure;" bariatric; baritone; **barium**; barometer; **brig**; **brigade**; brigantine; brio; brut; brute; charivari; gravamen; **grave**; gravitate; **gravity**; **grief**; **grieve**; kriegspiel; **guru**; hyperbaric; isobar; quern, **gross** … / The leading 'a' in Turkish has been dropped when passing to western languages: **ağır** > **gwere** > **grave** / Avestan '**garo**' < **ağır** (heavy) /

gwere: "PIE root" (2), "to favor." Old Turkish '**ver**': to give, grant, offer etc. The words that come out of this are naturally Turkish '**ver**' are about giving. Here are examples: **agree**; bard; **congratulate**; congratulation; disgrace; **grace**; gracious; **grateful**; gratify; **free**; gratitude; gratuitous; **gratuity**; gratulation; ingrate; ingratiate… / **Gwere** < **ver**; **ver** > **free** < **bırak** (leave)

gwou: "PIE root", ox, bull, cattle. Old Turkish '**koy**', '**kov**': sheep, cattle. **Cow** < koy, koyun

gy, **gy-** (Eng.): suffix. For instance 'lo**gy**, psychology, allergy, clergy' … Turkish '**-cı**, **-ci**' suffix is very similar. It denotes (doer, maker) like English '**-er**' suffix (kazıcı, kapıcı); or make adjective (etkileyici). (İlknur Arslanoğlu)

gyeu: "PIE root", the root of "to chew". Old German **kiuwan**, German **kauen**. **Çıgrıt**: chew, trample, trample down. Chew < **çiğne**. **Gev-mek**: ruminer (Fr.), to chew; **geviş**: **chew** (Eng.)

gymnasium, **gymnastics** (Latin, Eng, Greek): literally Turkish '**giyimsiz**' (unclothed). **Giyim**: clothes, dress, wear / 1590s, "place of exercise," from Latin gymnasium "school for gymnastics," from Greek gymnasion "public place where athletic exercises are practiced; gymnastics school," in plural, "bodily exercises," from gymnazein "to exercise or train," literally or figuratively, literally "**to train naked**," from **gymnos** "**naked**," from a metathesis of PIE *nogw-mo-, suffixed form of *nogw- "naked" (see **naked**). OED / No matter how much they try to make it up, this is exactly "**giyimsiz**" (naked, unclothed) of Etruscan, Latin Turks. / PIE ***nogw**- " > **naked** < (**na-giy**)

gynecology (Eng.), **gyni** (Greek – woman): See "PIE root" "**Gwen**" < **kadın**, **hatun**, **han**, **hanım** (woman, lady, lady lord, quinn) / Avestan '**jain**': woman, Old Turkish '**yenge**': brother's wife … / Altaic '**cin**': person, Kurdish '**cin**': woman (Mehmet Bayrakdar), Turkish '**kancık**' female pet / Greek '**gynaika**': wife … Icelandic (woman): **konu, kona** < **hanım, kadın, kuni** (Altaic) / Laz. **oxorca, xorza;** Celtic **bena, ben, gwreg, bean, gwraig < karı, Banu** / Sanskrit **caruvardana, cari < karı / Ku(w)an(a)** (Hitit.): woman / "Proto-Nostratic root ***k'-w-an-** 'to suckle, to nurse; to suck'; ***k'-w-an-a** 'udder, bosom, breast'." "**Proto-Altaic** ***kune** 'one of several wives': Proto-Turkic ***güni** '(n.) co-wife." (Bomhard) / Wife: YATAAN, ATAAN (N. American) = **kadın** (woman)

gyros (Greek): round. Old Turkish '**kur**': circle, cycle

haberdasher (Eng.): peddler, traveling salesman. "Middle English: probably based on Anglo-Norman French **hapertas**, perhaps the name of a fabric, of **unknown origin**." (OED) / **Have**, **waar**: Turkish **tabar**, **tavar**, **var**, **varlık** (asset); '**dasher**': **taşır** (carry, transport) … / Moreover '**haber**': **haber** (news); "**haberdasher**" (**habertaşır**) also transported news … ☺ It's just a joke

habitat (Eng.): Turkish '**oba**': nomad tent, nomad land (Kisamov) / Claimed "PIE root" '**ghabh**' / ghabh < **havza** (Turkish – Arabic basin); Turkish '**ova**': plain, meadows

hack (Eng.), **haken** (German): cut, **kes, kak**. Turkish '**ükçe, ökçe**': heel, cut / '**Hakla**': beat, kill, overcome (at least 600 years old word) (Nişanyan) / "PIE root" '**ak**, **ok**, **hek**': sharp, stone <> Turkish '**ok**' (arrow) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Turkish Arab. **hak**: engrave, carve, carved script or figure < **kak** (inlay, push, engrave)

hægur (Icelandic): slow, ağır, yavaş … **haegur** < **ağır**

hair (Eng.), **haar** (German), **cheveux** (Fr.): Turkish **saç**, '**hav**': feather / 'Havlu': towel / **Shaer** (Arab.) >< **hair**: **saç** / **cheveu** (Fr.) < **saeta** (Latin) < **saç** / **Capillus** (Latin.): **saç** (**kafa-pillus** – headpillus) / N. American, Mayan **TZOTZ** < **saç**, hair (T < S) (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … See also "**Caesar**" item

half (Eng.), **hälfte** (German): yarım. **Kaltai** (Altai, , Tel. Leb.): half (Radloff). The "PIE root": '**kel**': cut (OED), so Old Turkish '**kıl**' (cut). See "**Gladio**" item

hall (Eng.): Old Turkish '**aul**': hunting ground, common area, pasture, dormitory (Radloff) / Turkish '**qaliq**': room, high room, hall", "sky, heaven, air space, air", a noun derivative fr. the verb qalï- "rise, airborne". The notion of qalïq, besides the "upper chambers" and "sky, heaven, air space, air", connotes specifics of "airy space", "openness to heaven" and "gathering place", making it an ideal word for religious imagery, epitomized in the Goth. expression Walhalla (Valhalla) "dead-hall" (Hall of dead), an allophone of the Türkic **ölqalïq** "death-hall" (öl "death"), and its A.-Sax. allophone Waelheall "death-hall". (Kisamov) / '**Caelum**' (Latin): 'gök', sky, '**kalık**' (sky) (Uyghur) / **Hall** < **kalık** … Kal, kalma: stay, stand, stop, bed, residing …

halloween (Eng.): **Halloween** > gulyabani (A. Atabek) / '**Gulyabani**': a scary imaginary monster, ghoul and is said to be Persian origin, but not. Probably related to '**hayal** – **hallu**, **halo**'. / **Hallow**: holly ("PIE" root '**kailo**' – whole) … See "**Kailo**" item

hallusination (Eng.), **halo** (Eng.): **hayal**. Altaic '**kıyal**': image / **Ajal** (Kazakh): hayal (Rasanen) / **Hayal**: dream, imagination

hand (Eng.): **el**. No commonality with Turkish. But… Greek '**cheri, keri**' (hand) < '**karı**' (Turkish – arm, hand); '**karış**' (hand, span) in commonality. **Elbow** (Eng.) and **ulna** (Greek) have Turkish '**el**' root. / N. American 'hand': **BİLO, JİN, LA** >< **el, yen, bilek** (hand, arm, wrist)

happy, **happiness** (Eng.): "PIE root" is claimed to be as "**hap**" (OED) and it means 'luck'. Is there any relation with Hittite '**hapinant**': wealth? Its root: "**kap**" / "Proto-Nostratic root *ħap^{h}- 'to take, gather, or collect (with the hands or arms)' " (Bomhard) / Turkish '**kap**': catch, grasp, hold, have / **KAPAN** (N. American): cellar, supply depot, Old Turkish '**kapan**' (cellar). **Unkapanı**: a district name in İstanbul – flour depot)

hard (Eng.), **hart** (German): **sert**, **katı**, **hartı**, **kuru**, **kart** / Kart > hard (B. Keresteciyan). Hard > katığ > qatığ (K. Mirşan), (Ü. Mutlu) / '**Kuru**, **kurut**' (hard, dry); katkak (Tel. Kirghiz) hard; kat: hard (Radloff) / " **Hartı** 'hard' (local folk saying)" (A. Atabek) / **Sterto** (Celtic): hard, stiff, sert, katığ, **hartı**, **kart**

hare (Eng.): **horan**, rabbit. (Kisamov)

harm (Eng.): "Old English hearmian 'to hurt, injure' " (OED) / Turkish '**yara**', **yağır**: injury, '**yaralanma**': be hurted

harp (Eng.): Old Turkish '**arpa**, **arwa**, **arva**': shaman praying, shaman song (TT) / **Ir**: Old Turkish şarkı: song

harsh, **harshness** (Eng.): Turkish '**hartı**, **kart**, **kuru**, **katı**': hard, harsh / **Haşin** (Turk. Arab. Kipchak): harsh, rough

harvest, **crop** (Eng.): Turkish **hasat**, **körpe** (in harvest meaning); **kırp**, kırpım (crop) / **Kuer** (Hittite): harvest / '**Gur**' (Sumer.): reap, mow (O. N. Tuna) / **Or, oro**: cut, cut off the bottom

has (Eng.): Turkish '**ıs**' (owner) / It is said to be originated from '**kap**' "PIE root". Hittite **sha**, **esha**, **isha**, **ishā**: owner, master, lord, '**sahip**' (Turkish Arabic) / "**kap**" < **kap, kapmak** (hold, have, catch … etc.) Old Turkic '**kapan**': cellar

hash (Eng.): meal, Turkish **haşlama** (boiled meal); **aş** (meal) (Kisamov) / **As**, **asa**, **asana** (Sanskrit.): **aş** / German '**essen**' < aş

haste, hasty (Eng.); **hast**, **hastig** (German): Turkish **hız**, **hızlı** (speed, speedy, **fast**). **Kız, kızık** (Altaic) (Radloff) / '**Kas**' (Sumer.): **hız**, **koş** (haste, speed, run) (P. Kaya)

hat (Eng.), **hufa** (Icelandic): Alleged root is Latin **cappa** (Turk. '**kapa**': cover) Icelandic '**börk**': skin, leatheri crust … Old Turkish '**börk**' (**furry** leather hat) > **baretta** (It.), **beretta** (Fr.), **beret** (Eng.): hat / '**Hood**' is also related this item. Turkish 'kat': layer, coat (?) / All of them may be related to "**head**".

HATAL (Mayan): **tahta**, board, thinned piece of wood, cut into boards … **Tahta**: wood, board … **HATAL** < **tahta** … Turkish **hatıl**: beam (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

hate, hatred (Eng.); **hass**, **hasste** (German): Old Turkish **hasım** (DLT): enemy. '**Hasım, hasmane**' (hostile) are said to be Arabic rooted … But, Old Turkish '**üs**': hate, hatred; **üste**, **üstüg**: hostile (Radloff) … "**Kız, kız-mak**": anger, **heiss** < **kız**

haunch (Eng.), **keule** (German): **kalça**, hip / **Anas**, **anc** (Etrusk.) > **kati** (Sanskrit) > **haunch** <> **kalça** > **hancha** (Latin) / **Klouni**, **kosta** (Celtic): kalça

have, **has** (Eng.); **habere** (Latin), **haben** (German): " … from PIE root ***kap**- 'to grasp.' " (OED). Old and current Turkish '**kap**, **kap-mak**': grasp, catch, hold, have ... **Kapan**: cellar / Icelandic **hafa** < **kap**

haze (Eng.): **pus**, **sis** (mist, fog) (Kisamov)

hazel (Eng.): **kızıl** (crimson) / **Koslo-wido** (Celtic): **kızıl** ağaç, kızıl odun, red wood

he, she (İng.)**: o** (male and female) / **he, she < kişi** (person) (A. Atabek), (Vedat Köle) / **Kuis, kuiski** (Hitit.): someone, anyone, **kişi** / **KİŞUA** (N. American): person, **kişi** / **İlle, olle** (Latin); **il, elle** (Fr.): **o, ol > il, ille / SHAA, IŞ, TS'AE** (N. American): **dişi** / **Er, sie, es** (German): **er, dişi** / Sumer. **gış < kişi** (Gerey) / Icelandic **hann, hun, það** (he, she, it) < **ol, o, allar, onlar** ... Icelandic **hans, henni** < **onun** (his, her) / Mayan, N. Amerikan **U** (he, she, it): **o**

head (Eng.): Middle English hed, from Old English **heafod** "top of the body," also "upper end of a slope," also "chief person, leader, ruler; capital city," from Proto-Germanic *haubid (source also of Old Saxon hobid, Old Norse hofuð, Old Frisian haved, Middle Dutch hovet, Dutch hoofd, Old High German houbit, German Haupt, Gothic haubiþ "head"), from PIE root ***kaput**- "head." / Head, **kaput** < **kafa** (head) … See "**Caput**" item.

heal, **health** (Eng.); **heilen**, **heil** (German): Old Turkish '**iyileşme**, **iyilik**'. Old root: '**heilen**' (eyileşme, iyileşme). **Healer**: **iyileştirici** / **İya** (Hittite): heal with a ritual / **Heal** < **iyileşme** > **iya** > **eu**, **eugo** (Latin); **ygeia**, **igeia** (Greek)

heap (Eng.)**:** yığın, **öbek**. **Hopa**, **hopae**, **harpa** (Hittite): heap, to heap, to pile up. **Kop** (Old Turkish): break off, heap, pile up, very… Kopça: buckle, clasp; kopgı (Altaic, Radloff): clasp; **kolbo** (Altaic, Radloff): connect; **kopgıla** (Altaic, Radloff): gather, get together; **kamık** (Altaic, Radloff): all, whole, everybody… Latin, English prefixes: **co**, **com**, **coop**, **con** < **kop**, **kam** <> **hopa** (Hittite) / **Oba**, **obö** (Kom. Kazakh, Sycthians, Koib., Teleud): haufen, hügel, hill, heap, mound, **kurgan**

hear (Eng.), **hören** (German): '**Hiz**': (Baskurt) hear / "PIE root": "**kylev**" (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) < **ku** (Old Turkish - sound), **kulak** (ear) / '**Hish**' (Sumerian): ear (**işit**: hear) (Kurmaev) / **Audire** (Latin.) (audio) - **duy**, ausculto (**kulak**: ear) … Mayan **UY**: **duy**, duymak, hear (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) / **Yasmae, asghaa** (Arab.) < **işit** (hear) / **ecouter** (Fr.) / N.

American ‘listen, hear’ **YUİŞ** >< **işit** / **Akouo** (hear - Greek) < **ku** (sound), **kulak** / **Ku** (sound) Turkish root was founded and writen by Atatürk.

heart (Eng.), **herz** (German), **kardia** (Greek): **yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök**, **kalp**. **Cörök** > **cor** > **cardia** > **heart** <> **yürek** / **Kir** (Hittite) > **guri** (Laz) > **kalona**, **kridyom**, **kalon**, **calon**, **cride**, **croi**, **kridyo** (kalp, cörök) (Celtic) > **hardi** (Sanskrit.) / ‘**Ur**’ (Sumer): ürek, yürek, **heart** (Polat Kaya) / Heart: chäre (Chuvash) (Kisamov) / **Cor** (Latin), **coeur** (Fr.) < **cörök**, **yürek** / Chuvash **giera**: yürek, heart (Strahlenberg)

hearth (Eng.): Turkish ‘**kor**’: ember / **Koruk** (oven) > **hearth** (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)

heat, **hot** (Eng.); **hitzig** (German): Old Turkish ‘**ot**, **od**’: fire, heat

heavy (Eng.): **ağır**. According to Olcas Süleyman, Latin '**aurum**' (gold) is related to Turkish ‘**ağır**’. Heavy < **ağır** > aur < gravity … / Its alleged “PIE root”: **kap** < **kap** (cover, catch, grasp, contain etc.) / Schwer (German), **Sc-hwer** < **ağır** > **gravis** (Greek) <> **lourd** (Fr.)

hegemonie (Fr.), **hegemony** (Eng.): egemen. ‘Egemen’ is said to be Greek rooted, and its real form: ‘**egemon**’ (leader, chief). Well, but… What about Turkish Arabic ‘hüküm, hükümran, hakim’ > **egemon, egemen** < **hakama** (Arab.) ? Hüküm, hükümran, hakim: judge, sovereign, sovereignity, dominant etc. Old Turkish equivalent is: ‘**hakan**’ (ruler, king). The root is ‘**hak**’: cut

heiser (German): **hoars**, **kısık**

heiss (German): anger, heat, hot, horny; **kız**, kız-mak (anger); **kızmış**, **kızışmış**, **kız-ma**, **kızan**, **kösnül** (hot, horny) / **hot**: **od**, **ot**, **ateş** (fire, flame) / **Uzzu**, **uzzadu** (Akkad.): **kız-mak** (anger) / **İshizziya** (Hittite): angry, to get angry / Turkish, Old Turkish ‘**ısı**, **isig**, **izi**’ (heat) > Sumerian: **izim** / Isı > heiss > **kız-gın** (B. Keresteciyan) / **İzi** (Altai. , Tel. Leb. Scythian, Koib.): **ısı** >

heis (Radloff) / “PIE root” ‘**aues**’: heiss, hot (**ısı**) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Icelandic **heitt** (hot) < **od, ısı**

Hel (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): queen of the underworld realm in Norse mythology. **Öl**: die, **kıl**: cut, **kill**

HELE (Mayan): current, timely … Turkish Arab. ‘**halen**’ (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … To me the real root Turkish ‘**kal**’: stay, stop, remain

hell (Eng.), **hölle** (German): Altaic ‘**kele**’: heat, warm, fire (about coal, calorie). Turkish '**öl**, **ölü**': die, dead; **öl** > **hölle** (Ü. Mutlu) / Hell: **qalïq**, Türkic qalïq “upper chambers, upper floors, hall, room”, “sky, heaven, air space, air”, a noun derivative fr. the verb **qalï**- “rise, airborne”. (Kisamov)

helmet (Eng.): kalpak > helmet (-k > -t law - A. Atabek) / Kalpak: calpak, a kind of Turkish hat

herald (Eng.): "messenger, envoy," late 13c. (in Anglo-Latin); c. 1200 as a surname, from Anglo-French heraud, Old French heraut, hiraut (12c.), from Frankish *hariwald "commander of an **army**" or a similar Germanic source, from Proto-Germanic ***harja** "**army**" (from PIE root *koro- "war;" see harry) + *waldaz "to command, rule" (see wield). (OED) (?) / Turkish ‘**ordu**’ (army) > **harja** / Turkish ‘**kirtü**’ (gerçek): veritas, actual, true … (?) / Turkish **gür** > **koro** (war) (?)

herb (Eng.): bitki, ot / Arpa (Kisamov). **Terra** < **torpak** > **arba** > **herba** >< tarım, arpa / **Kurık** (Chuvash), **karut**: herb, **kraut** (A. Atabek) / Greek ‘**krithari**’: barley < karut

herd (Eng.) die **Heerde** (German):: It’s originated from Turkish ‘**ordu**’ (army, herd) / See “**Horde**” item / **Üre** (Altaic, Tel.): herd (Radloff)

here (Eng.), **hier** (German): **bura**, **burası**, **burada**, **bu yer**. **Beri**: near side, this side, close / ‘**Mun(a-e)**’ (Sumer.): burada (Kurmaev) / **Edo** (Greek): burada, bura-da

hernia (Eng. – Latin): **haru** (Etrusk) (abdomen, **karın**) / Altaic ***k'arbi**- 'abdomen, belly fat'. (Bomhard) / Urra (Kisamov) / Turkish '**ur**': tumour

hero, heroic (Eng.): Turkish '**er**, erlik' (man, braveness, soldier …) / **Argo**, **waro** (Celtic) > **hero** < **er** > **horgr** (Icelandic) > hero < **er** / **Horgr** < **er** + **gür** (fight, war)

herr (German): mister, sir, Turkish '**er**', **er kişi** (O. Süleymanov) / '**Herif**' (Turkish Arabic): man, colleague / **Ar** (Sumer.): **er**, **erkek**, male … Sumer. **be**: **herr** … Sumer '**er**': **erkek**, man, male (Gerey) … N. American Quechua **URKU**: man, **erkek** > **URKU**

hesitate (Eng.): from Latin **haesitatus**, past participle of haesitare (OED) / Turkish '**kuşku**': doubt, hesitate, suspicion … (?)

Hestia (Greek): Goddess of fire, oven. **Houçak** 'ocak' (Hakas): furnace, oven… **Hestia** < **ateş** (fire) > houçak (A. Atabek) / **Hestia** < **ısı, ısıg, ısıt**

hexerei, **hexe** (German): Turkish **sihir**, **iksir**, **magic**. Saxu, sixir (Kas.): sihir; sixirlik (Tob.): cunning (Radloff) / **Sihir** (Turkish Arabic): magic, **iksir** (Turkish Arabic Greek): elixir, potion / Akkad. **saxiru**: magic, magician

hi (Eng.): hello … Turkish '**hey**': **hey, ahoy, hoy, heigh**

hide (Eng.): Turkish '**kütün**' (Kirghiz): sich hüten, avoid, protection (Radloff). " … from root ***(s)keu**- 'to cover, conceal." (OED) "**(S)keu**" < **saklı**, **sakla** (hide, cover)

high, **height** (Eng.); **höhe**, **hoch** (German): **yük-sek**, **yükseklik**. '**Ak**' (Turkish root): augment, rise, elevate, **ağ-mak** (Radloff). **Öksek**, **öksö**, **ögre**: high / **Ouxelo** (Celtic): yüksek, **yüksel** / '**Ugh-ra**' (Sumer.): height, tall, yukarı, yüksek (Kurmaev) / high < **yük** <> **YOK** (N. American)

hill (Eng.), **hügel** (German), **holl** (Icelandic): tepe, bel. A word that Sven Lagerbring brought to my mind (by Abdullah Gürgün). Swedish for '**kulle**'. This

coincides with Turkish '**kule**' (tower). I did not search for Swedish in this dictionary. But such similarities sometimes lead to the roots of English words. It is stated that the Turkish word '**kule**' has Arabic roots and means in Arabic '**kulla**' (hill, summit). A pile of stones is also called '**gal**' in Hebrew. This word cannot have passed to the North and West from the Arabs or Hebrews. Old Turkish '**ökül**': get together, be heap; Old Turkish '**köl**': collect; '**kalk**': up, stand up; Old Turkish '**kalık**': sky … They definitely have something to do with the '**hill**'.

hind (Eng.): gizlenmek. Turkish '**andı**': hide: '**anduw**': hideout, hiding place (Radloff)

hiper (Greek – Latin – Eng.): prefix. Turkish '**kabar, köp, köpür**' > **hiper / Kabar**: swell, rise, heave … **köp**: copy, many, poly … **köpür**: bubble

Hippocrates: Legendary "**Lokman Doctor**" who mentioned in the Holy Book of the **Koran** was "**Ulu Kaman**" (Great Kaman) (Adnan Atabek). Turkic **Hippocrates**' '**krat**' should probably be Turkic '**kurut**': herb. "**Bögü**, bokrat" mean physician. Apa-bokrat… The father of the famous physician İbni Sina (Avicenna) was Turk. The word "**Sina**" is also Turkish. Nini Sina: physician in Sumer, 'sunu': physician in Egypt. 'Shen': China's first physician. Sina: physician. **Apa**: great person. **Apa-Sina** > **Avicenna**. "**Atasagun**, ata-**sagun**" means father of medicine, physician (A. Atabek) / Sagun > **sagacious**, **sagacity** < **sak** (wisdom)

hirundo (Latin): sparrow, **kırlangıç** (Old Turkish)

history (Eng.): According to (OED), the root in common with '**story**' is "**wid-tor**": '**weid**': seeing. For the Turkish root in '**weid**', see the item "**Weid**". But we cannot reach a consistent logic through the "weid" gate. Like many "PIE root" explanations, the letters of the words do not fit each other at all and there is no conceptual unity. According to Kazım Mirşan, the origin of 'history': Proto Turkish '**tururi**'. '**Tur**' means to turn, tour. It means the narration of a cycle. '**S-tory**' < **tory, tururi**

hit (Eng.), **ictus** (Latin): Turkish '**it**' (push, thrust, jog); Turkish '**at**': throw, toss, and at the same time 'hit' (**tokat atmak**, **tekme atmak**, **yumruk atmak** – to slap, kick in, punch). / " … from Old Norse **hitta** 'come upon, meet with', of **unknown origin**." (Oxford D.) / **Ot** (Altai. , Tel. Scythian, Leb. Koib. Ktsch. Ottom.): pound, crush, break in piece (Radloff) / '**Gid**' (Sumerian): push, **it** (O. N. Tuna) / "PIE root" '**uedh**': hit, push >< **it** (push) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Beetle** (be-**etle**) (Eng.): hit, strike, nail … Turkish '**it**' / **Toucher** (Fr. – hit, touch < **dokun, tokmakla** > touch) / **Sad, sadme** (Arab.) / Greek **souxe** < '**sok**': hit, strike (Old Turkish)

Hittite: The correct name of this name is '**Hatti**'. '**Hat**, **Hatti**', '**Hurri**', '**Gur**', '**Guz**' … All of them were same or they are tribes that are the continuation of each other. All of them are Turanic, Türkik peoples. It is possible to see these clearly both in their genes and in the languages they speak.

hive (Eng.): Turkish **kovan**, from Old Turkish **kovuk** (**cave**) / **hive** < kovan, kovuk

hoary (Eng.): whitening, Turkish '**kır**', '**kırlaşma**' (white, grey white, whitening) / **Kır** > **hoary**

hoch (German): huge, **yüksek**, **koca** (high, big, huge) / **hoch** < **yük**, **koca**

hold (Eng.), **halten** (German): tutmak, dur. **Tot**, **tut**, **tutmak** / **Tenere, habe** (Latin), **tenir** (Fr.) < **tıng** (Old Turkish stop) = **dinlen** (rest, pause, stop) ... **Habe** < **kap**

hole, **hollow** (Eng.); **hohl** (German); **holur** (Icelandic): **oyuk**, boşluk, **oy-mak**. **Kovuk** (cave), **obruk** (sinkhole), **oluk** (groove), burrow, foramen, cavum, cavus, concavo… **All of them contain round shape** letters: '**O**', '**U**' and some has '**V**'. It's not a coincidence, especially in Turkish roots. / **Hole** (n.): ol- (v.) hole (n.) "openning, perforation, aperture" ~ Türkic (Tuv.) khoolay (holai) (n.) "hole (vent opening in yurt)", an allophone of CT deverbal **oluk** (olok, oluq) "hollowed, hole", fr. the verb oy- "peck, make hollow". (Kisamov) / **Obruk** > **opi** (Greek) / In my opinion and according to Olcas Süleymanov's theory, it is

not a coincidence that words like "**oy, oymak**", "**oyuk**", "**kovuk**", "**boşluk**" contain a lot of "**o**" and also some "**v**" and "**u**".

hollti (Celtic): split, **yarmak**, **yar**, **ayır** (split) / Altaic ***čalu**- 'to cut'. Nostratic calu to split, to cut (Bomhard) / **Kalu, talu, kolu, kualu** (Laz) < calu / **Dlongit** (Celtic) < **dil**, **dilimle** (slice)

holos (Greek): **whole**, all, **küll** (Türk. Arap.) **Aluan** (Kirghiz.), **kolbo** (Altaic): all, whole, unite … See "**Whole**" item

home (Eng.): ev. Old Turkish '**dam**' (home, wall, roof) resembles it a bit. Claimed "PIE root" is '**tkei**': to settle, dwell, be home. (?) Which one fits better? Sanskrit '**dama**': home / Turkish '**tik, dik, dikmek**': erect, construct, build… **Tkei** < **tik, dik** / '**dama**' < **dam** / Sumer. **dug**: bina **dikmek**, build, construct (Gerey)

Homeros (Greek): Ionian poet. It is said that the bard **Gumar**, the narrator of old Kazakh legends, is the Turkish equivalent of Homer (Ç. Garaşarlı).

homo (Latin): same, Turkish '**hem**' (same, at the same time, both) / '**Hem**' > **homo, same** / Sumer: **gım, gın, gımı** < **kibi, gibi** (same, similar) (Gerey)

honest (Eng.); **honos**, **honora**, **honestus** (Latin); **honneur** (Fr.): **onur**, **ün**. They say that "**onur**" came into Turkish from French. No. There are many similar words in Old Turkish that can be the source of 'honour'. One of them '**ün**': fame, honorable name. **Onuk**: saint, respected person. **Onat**: true, good, solid, perfect person (Dede Korkut). **Onamak**, **onanmak**: to approve, be approved. We do not mean the newly coined word '**onur**', we are searching for the Turkish root of '**honneur**'. **Ongar** (Koib. Scythian, Kirghiz, Crimea, Uyghur.): righteousness, right path, straightness, doing right (Radloff). **Onarga** (Soj.), **ongat**: good, beautiful. **Ongoy**, **ongoylan**: understandable, applicable, correct, justified; **ongurga** (Crimea) spine. **Onur** (Ottoman) has same meaning as 'ongar' (Radloff). '**Onurlan-mak**' in Turkish vernacular: to be arrogant; **onurmak**: to

achieve. (A. Gültekin) / Old Turkish '**on**, **ong**': remedy; '**ongun**': tribal symbol totem / **Ar** (Sumer.): pride, fame, **arrogance** (B. Gerey)

hook (Eng.), **haken** (German): kanca. Some say that '**kanca**' is Italian origin. **IrGak** (Scythian, Kas. Tüm.): hook; **karmak**: hook (Radloff) / **Irgak** > **hook** / See "**Gancio**" item

hoopoe (Eng.): a kind of bird. Üpüp / **Hoopee** < hüthüt, üpgük, **ibibik** (Kisamov)

horde (Eng.): **ordu**, güruh, sürü. "The Tatar word 'horde' comes from the Turkish word '**urda**' (**orta, urta,** middle) " (Bikkinin). The Oxford Dictionary does something rare, it acknowledges the Turkish origin of this word: "Mid 16th century (originally denoting a tribe or troop of Tartar or other nomads): from Polish horda, from **Turkish ordu** '(royal) camp'." / The Germans called the Army '**Horde**' until Hitler, and the name 'Arme' started with Hitler. The Turkish word 'ordu' has also entered German with the meaning of '**herd**' of people." (D. Perinçek) / English '**herd**' is also related to this / **Güren(g)** > **horde** (A. Atabek)

horn (Eng.): boynuz, horek. "**Cornu**, **cornus**" (Latin) < boynuz > **horek** > **horn** / **Akra, kra, nkra, arka** (Laz) > **kornu**, **korn**, **corn**, **adarc**, **benn**, **adharc**, **benna** (Celtic) > **boynuz**, **horek** / **Bakura** (Sanskrit.): boynuz > **benna** (Celtic) / **Karāwar**, **kraun**, **kraur** (Hittite): horn, horek / See "**Cornu**" item / **Korna, kerato** (Greek) – Turk. '**horek**' > **keras, kerat** (-k > -s, -t) > **horn** (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic ***k-hir-a** (the top part of anything – horn, head, scull, crown" (A. Bomhard) / Turk. '**kurtak**': horn pipe, Kipchak '**kyrtyk**' (horn - Rasanen) / **Buwku, qarn, buri** (Arab.) / **Horn** (German), **corne** (Fr.) < **horek**

horrible, **horror**, **horrible** (Eng.); **horribilis** (Latin): **korku**, korkunç, korkutucu. **Ghora**, **karala**, **ugra**, **karu**, **kharu** (Sanskrit.) / **Şkurna, oş kurinu, şkurina** (Laz.) / **Kaout aon**, **perthi own**, **cruto**, **crouco** (Celtic) (terror, trembling) > korku, korkma, ürk, ürkme > **Gorgon**, **gorgos** (Greek) / **fear** < kork, ürk > **kurinu** / **fear** > perva (Persian Turkish) / **Kurkuriie** (Hittite):

scare, korku / Küar, kork (Teleud, Kazakh); qoru (Mongol.): fear, scare (Rasanen) / **Korku** > **horror**

horse (Eng.): at, **kısrak**. Claimed "PIE root": '**kers**' and they say it means 'run' < Turkish '**koş**'. (OED). **Asu**, **atsu**, **aswa** (Luvian, Hittite): horse / **XAAS**, **XOOS** (N. American): horse, **kısrak** >< **XAAS** / Old Turkish '**yaq**': yoke, binding the animals to work, (**koş, koşma, ikili koşma** - connecting the two); Latin '**equus**'… Turkish '**eşkin**' (fast running horse) / Sumer. **kaş**: **at koşma** – horse yoke (Gerey)

hose (Eng.): **hortum**. 'Hortum' as a Turkish word means pipe. In Arabic it means animal nose (Nişanyan)

hospital, host, hospitality (Eng.): It is said to originate from the so called "PIE root" '**ghost-i**". Turkish '**gez**': wander, travel, visit; '**göster**': show, indicate, display … / See "**Ghost-i**" item

host (Eng.): Most probably be related to Turkish '**gez**' (wander, travel…). See "**Ghost-i**" item / Göster (show) > host (Kisamov)

hostility (Eng.), **hostilia** (Latin), **hass** (German): düşmanlık. **Öştö**, **öştös** (Altai., Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): hostility; **üstük**: (Schor.): assault; **üstüg** (Scythian, Koib.): hostile; dospan: düşman (enemy) (Radloff). Turkish '**dost**': friend. The 'dost-dospan, düşman' antonym is also present in 'host-hospitality-hostility'. / Hasım, husumet (Turkish Arabic): enemy, hostility; Old Turkish '**ös**, **öc**': hatred, hostility / Many words known to have Arabic roots in Turkish are actually of real Turkish origin / The real origin of 'hostility' most probably is Old Turkish root '**kız**': anger, hate, hatred, heat, get hot, **ös** … For more information see "**Hot**" items

hot (Eng.), **hütte** (German): cottage. Turkish '**oda**' (room); **odag** (Crimea, Ottom. Scythian, Koib. Küar. Schor.): house, cottage (Radloff). **House**, ısınma (warming), **ateş**, od (fire), **hot**, oda (room, house) are related to each other …

Also '**Otur**' (sit), **hot** … **Hot** – oda – od – otur – sit - **ısı** – **House / Oda > hot**

hot (Eng.): Old Turkish '**od**' (fire, heat) / Sumerian **ud**. Sumerian **udun**: ocak, soba (M. İ. Çığ). / "**Lessing**, one of the important linguists, states that Ötügeni, which comes from the root of Ot/Öt, meaning fire, is the 'Earth Goddess' among Shamanists. This goddess is called **Etügen** in Mongolian and is accepted as 'mother earth'. Among the Yakuts, the god of fire is **Utu**, in the list of gods of the Yakuts. "There is a god of fire named **Ot**." (D. Perinçek) … "The word to get **kız/kızmak**, which we derived in Turkish in connection with the root **Od**/Fire, is derived from the root **Od** in European languages: **Woede** (Dutch): To get angry (increase in fever), anger; **Wut** (German): To get angry, rage; **Hetzen** (German): To anger, to provoke; **Odium** (Latin): **Hatred**; **Hass** (German): **Hatred**, **hostility**; **Hostis** (Latin): enemy, düşman" (D. Perinçek) / Kızmak > **heiss** (B. Keresteciyan, 1910); **ısı** > hot > **heiss** (İ. H. Danişmend), **hot** > **heat** > hot (Chuvash) (Ü. Mutlu), (O. Süleymanov), (K. Mirşan) / '**Utu**, **ud**' (Sumer.): **ut**, **od** (fire) (Kurmaev) / **Ot** > **hot**

hotel (Eng.): large private residence," from French hôtel "a mansion, palace, large house," from Old French **ostel**, hostel "a lodging" (see hostel). The sense of "an inn of the better sort" is recorded from 1765. The same word as hospital. (OED) / Most probably it is rooted from Turkish '**oda**': room, house; '**odalar**': rooms, house … **Hotel** < **oda, odalar** (?) / **Ostel, hostel** < **kos** (Old Turk. **house** < **kos**) / See also '**Ghost-i**' and '**Hospital**' items.

hound (Eng.): Old Turkish **angdi**, **angcı** (hunter) (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**an**, **ang**': animal, wild animal; '**angcı**': hunter

house (Eng.), **casa** (Latin): ev. **Koş** (Old Turkish): house. **Huca** (Chuvash): house, room. '**Kos**' (Kazakh, Nogay); house. '**Hos**' (Yakut): room. Arabic **hücre** (oda, hücre) (Ü. Mutlu) / Also these are related to **ısı** (heat, heiss); **od** (fire) / See "**Hot**" items / Western sources say that "**house, casa**" have "**cut**" root. Even here they can't get rid of Turkish. **Casa** < **kes** (cut).

how (Eng.): All Latin, English question words' root are shown as '**kwo**'. **What**, **who**, **how**, **where**… Old and new Turkish "**kim**, **hankı**, **kankı**, **kaç … "** are same. Nasıl, **kaç** (how): **kankı**, **kaç** … / **Muço, nako, nas**; **muçeşi** (what way?); **muperi** (what colour, shape? etc.); **nako, nakonari** (how much?) (Laz. words of question) > nasıl, ne, hanki, kankı … / **Mu** <> **mu** (Turkish question suffix) / how > **kwo** (root) > **kweti** (Celtic) < kim, hanki, kaç > **ço**, **çe** / N. American **XAA**, **CAAX**, **XU** < **kaç** (how) / **Quam** (Latin.), **que** (Fr.) < **ki**

howl (Eng.), **heulen** (German): **ulu**, **uluma**. '**Havla-ma**'.

hug (Eng.): **kucak**. '**Kuç**' in Turkish dialects means 'hug'. **Kuca** (Sanskrit): breast, **hug** < kucak / Turkish '**kuc**, kucak': hug, bosom

huge (Eng.): **yüce**. **Koca**, **yüksek** / **Yüce**, **koca** > **huge**

huir (Spanish): escape / Huir > **ıra-mak** (Sibel Küçükoğlu), **kır** (run, escape)

HUL (Mayan): reach, arrive, **ulaş** (Atatürk) … **UL**: coming, arrived, **ulaşmış**

human (Eng.): mid-15c., humain, humaigne, "human," from Old French humain, umain (adj.) "of or belonging to man" (12c.), from **Latin humanus** "of man, human," also "humane, philanthropic, kind, gentle, polite; learned, refined, civilized." This is in part from PIE ***(dh)ghomon**-, literally "earthling, earthly being," as opposed to the gods (from root *dhghem- "earth"), but there is no settled explanation of the sound changes involved. (OED) / Old Turkish '**ku, kun**': human; Mongolian **khün**: human, person, man … (Bora Köksal) …

humble (Eng.): It has both positive and negative qualitative equivalents in English. In addition to its positive meanings such as modest, arrogant, docile; it also has negative meanings such as low, modest, helpless. Turkish '**hımbıl**': helpless, lethargic, lazy, poor. / " … from Latin **humilis** 'low, lowly', from **humus** 'ground." (Oxford D.) Latin '**humus**' <> Old Turkish '**kum**': sand, dust, soil (DLT) / '**kum**' > **hum** (Sumer.): sand (Kurmaev)

humerus (Latin – Eng.): **omuz** (shoulder)

humid, **humidty** (Eng.): from Latin '**humidus**', probably from '**humus**' (soil)… **Hum** < **kum** (sand)… But, Turkish-Tatar '**hu**' (water) = **HU** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) (Karimullin)

humiliate (Eng.): the root is latin 'humus': terra (torpak), soil, dung; Old Turkish '**kum**': sand, dust, soil / Kum > humus (B. Keresteciyan) … **ammos** (Greek): '**kum**' > **humus**

humus (Latin), **ammos** (Greek): sand, Turkish '**kum**' > **humus**

hunt, **hunter** (Eng.), **kynigo** (Greek): av, avcı. **Angda** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): hunting, hunt; **angdı**, **angcı**: hunter (Radloff). **Ançı**: hunter (DLT). Chuvash '**an**' means wild animal, hunt (Özcan Yüksek) / See "**Animal**" item / N. America 'to hunt': **AEN**, **AN <> an /** Venatio, **venari** (Latin) and **jagen** (German): **an, ang, av …** (?) **/** Icelandic **veida < av**

hunter - gatherer (Eng.): **avlar-getirir**, **angar-getirir**. See "**Hunt**" and "**Gather**" items

hurray, **hurrah**, **hoorah** (Eng.): According to Bikkinin they are Turkish exclamations.

hurricane (Eng.), **ouragan** (Fr.): Turkish Tatar. '**uragan**' (storm)

hurt (Eng.): " … from Old French hurter (verb), hurt (noun), perhaps ultimately of Germanic origin." (Oxford D.) / Yırt-mak, yar-mak, yara, bere (tear, injure, bruise) / '**Kert**' (Altai): hurt, injure (Radloff)

hush (Eng.): Turkish '**sus**' > hush, be silent

hut (Eng.): **Kota**, **koton** (Uzbek, Cagatay, Tatar, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Yakut); **koton** (Finnish): house (Rasanen) / Huğ > **hut** (word ending –g,ğ > -t sound change rule – A. Atabek)

hypotenuse (Greek, latin, Eng.): Western sources explain it as "**under-tensioning**". Nonsense! What are we under tension here? **Adnan Atabek** tells it

from another point: “The so-called **Pythagorean** theorem was known in the Sumerians. The 'tense' here is Turkish '**tıng**' (Yakut). So where did “hypo” come from? Stretching and tying from below? Why not from above? So why should it be 'hyper'? What is stretched here is not the 'hypo', but the ‘**tel**’ (wire). That string is the string of the harp. Gap > habl (Arabic) > **ip** (Turkish) > cable ” / **Hypo** = **ip** … **Tens** < **tıng**

I (Eng.), **I am**; **ich** (German), **ich bin**; **ego** (Latin); **eg, eg er** (Icelandic): **eg** “PIE root”, **I** (I am) / **I**, **ich** (German) < **ög** (mind, consciousness, self, ego, spirit) (Old Turkish – Nişanyan) / 12c., a shortening of Old English **ic**, the first person singular nominative pronoun, from Proto-Germanic ***ek** (source also of Old Frisian **ik**, Old Norse **ek**, Norwegian **eg**, Danish jeg, Old High German ih, German **ich**, Gothic ik, **Hittite uk**, Latin ego (source of French je), **Greek ego**, Russian ja, Lithuanian aš). (OED) / **Ög** > **ego**, **ek**, **ich**, **I** … / **Men**, **ben** (I – I am) > '**me-my-mine**' … / **Ben**, **men** (**I**); **benim** (I **am**), **benim** (**my**, **mine**), Turkish ‘-am, -em, -um, -ım, -im’ suffixes: **am** / **Ana, milki** (**my**) (Arab.) / **ego** – ego su**m** / **Mİ** (Sioux Dacota), **MİN** (N. American): men, ben, me

I am, **ich bin** (Eng. – Alm.): '**Ben**-**im**', ‘men-**im**’. Turkish **men**, **ben** (I – I am) > English '**me-my-mine**' …

iacto (Latin): throw, shoot, **at**, **at**-mak / ‘**ok at**’: shoot arrow … Latin. **iaculi**: **ok**

iacto, **jacto** (Latin): shake, **yay** (shake), **yayık** (shaked) … **Yayık** > **iacto**, **jacto**

iaculi (Latin): arrow, **ok**. **Arc** (Eng.) < **arcus** (Latin) < yay. **Yai** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Koib. Küar. Kom. Uyghur): arc (Radloff) / Native American **K’O**: **ok**, arrow / **Ok** > **K’O** > **iaculi**

iatri, **iatric**, **iatro** (Greek - Latin - Eng.): **Ota**, **otacı**, **otacılık** … come from Turkish ‘**ot**’ (herb) / **Pediatri**, **psychiatri**, **iatrogenic** etc. / “**Latsiah** (iatsiah ?) (Hittite): to cure, make right. Belarusian ‘dlia liačennia’; Croatian ‘liječiti’, ‘izliječiti’; Polish ‘wyleczyć’; Irish ‘leigheas’; Scots-Gaelic ‘leigheas’ etc.” (Copeland) / **İXT** (Native American): shaman, medicine man, medicine /

utsuhri (Hittite): grass, **ot** / **TL'OGH**, **TAE**, **AETS** (Native American) (**ot**, grass) / **iatro**: "Word-forming element, from Latinized form of Greek iatrikos "healing," from iatros "physician, healer" (related to iatreun "treat medically," and iasthai "heal, treat"); **of uncertain origin**, perhaps from iaomai "to cure," related to iaino "heat, warm, cheer," probably from a root meaning "enliven, animate." (OED) / It is an opinion that it can also be associated with "**iyiletme**" (heal, cure). / **İatro** < **ota**

Iberic (Spain) language number words: **Biur** <> bir (one), **iki-igi** <> iki (two), **us** <> üç (three), **dor** <> dört (four), **bes** <> beş (five), **oti** <> yedi (seven), **bin** <> bin (thousand) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

Iberic (Spain) language word elements: **+e** (denotes direction) <> a, e, ye, ya; **+ar** <> ar-er (make, doer; English suffix **-er**); **+en** > en, an (yapan, eden); **+ta**, **+te**, **+da**, **+de** (denotes position, location) <> da, de, ta, te (there, here, under, above …); **+tan**, **+ten**, **+dan**, **+den** <> dan, den, tan, ten (from here, from there), -**s** (plural suffix) > biz, ikiz, üçüz vb. (Georgeos Diaz-Montexano)

ibex (Eng.): mountain goat / **Boğa** (bull): **Bos** (Latin), **boeuf** (Fr.), **bucca** (It.) **ibex** (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)

ic (**-ic**) (Eng.): Suffix. Examples: psychiatr**ic**, log**ic**, eccentr**ic**… Same in Turkish: '-**ik**, **-ık**' ... Şımarık, çabuk, çevik, kalık, delik etc.

ice (Eng.); **eis** (German); **pagos**, **bixi** (Greek): **buz**. Old Turkic '**ayaz**': cold, moon cold, night cold, bitter cold / " … from Proto-Germanic *is- 'ice' (source also of Old Norse **iss**, Old Frisian is, Dutch **ijs**, German **Eis**), of **uncertain origin**" (OED) / **Eis** < buz (B. Keresteciyan) / to freze: **SİİS**, **TEN** (N. American) (**buz**, **don**) … **TEN** <> **don** (freze) / **Ayaz** > **ice, is, ays** / Greek **bixi**, **pagos** < **buz**

ichor (Eng.), **ichor** (Latin): **çürü**, root: **çiru**, **curu** / **Harrant** (Hittite) (rotten, irin, yiring) / **çürü** > **ichor** / **harrant** <> **irin**, **yiring**

ictus (Latin), **souxe** (Greek): hit, vuruş. Old Turkish '**sok**' has same meaining. **Sok**, **sokkı**, **soktır**, **sogış**: hit, fight, war (Radloff)

Idaho: the name of an American state. **Idaho** < **Işıklı Dağ, Itsıklı Dağ**... It means illuminated (light) mountain. One of the Native American languages in this region is Shoshone, another is Nez. In Shoshone, mountain: **DAGAİ** (Turkish **dağ**)... In Nez, light: **İİTX** (Turkish **ışık**).

idea (Eng. - Greek), **ideal** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**iduq**': sacred, holy (DLT); **idhi**: lord, owner, God (DLT) / **Ütüo** (Yakut): excellent (Ü. Mutlu) / **Ot** (Eurasian Turkish dialects) thought, idea (Radloff). İdık, ıdık, idik (Uyghur): divine grace; **idi**, **ide** (Uyghur): God (Radloff) / **ideal** (adj.): edil, idil (good) (adj.) (Kisamov)

identity, identical (Eng.): the root is Latin **'identicus' (aynı, aynılık)**. **İdenticus, identity** < **aynı, aynılık** (same, identical, equal, sameness) / '**Aynı**' is said to be Arabic rooted; '**ayna**' (mirror) ise said to be Persian rooted (!) … But Sumerian '**agım**' (as, similar, same) (B. Gerey). So, most likely all have Turkish root. / Old Turkish '**adın**': other, different

İdil (Idyll): a river name (**Volga**). A legendary land of abundance and prosperity for the Turks. It is said to be the homeland of Attila. Chuvash '**Atal**'. İdil … Old Turkish God river (Ü. Mutlu) / Eng. '**idyll**': pastoral < **İdil** (?)

idiot (Eng.): **oduk** (Uyghur); **udul** (Tel.) "blödsinnig, idiot" (Radloff) / **Oduk** > **idiot** (word ending -k > -t change rule - A. Atabek)

idle (Eng.): **aylan**, **aylak**. Chuvash **ytla** (Kisamov) / '**Aylak**, **aylan**' (wandering, idle), from 1300s Turkish (Nişanyan) / **idle** < **idyll** < **İdil** (?) see "**İdil**" item

idol (Eng.): Old Turkish '**iduk**' sacred, holy (DLT); idık, ıdık, idik (Uyghur): divine grace

idor, **idra**, **idrotas**, **idros** … (**ydor, ydra** …) (Greek): water, hydra, sweat … Arabic '**darra**': flow, water … Turkish Arabic '**idrar**': urine (Greek '**ouro**'); Turkish '**dere**': creek, flow

Idunn (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of youth. **Yiğit** > **youth >< Idunn**

ieros (Greek): holly, sacred / **Uğur**, **kut**. **Arıg** > **ieros** (-g > -s law) (A. Atabek) / Uğur > **ieros** / **Ogur**, **uğur**: luck, fortune, sacred, **ougur** (Fr.), **augur**

if (İng.): -**sa, -se, ise**, **eğer** / English is not immediately comparable, but Latin and French '**si**' < **ise, -se**

ig, -ig (German): suffix makes adjectives from words. Jähr**ig**,ständ**ig,** grund**ig,** schwier**ig,** verdächt**ig,** vorläuf**ig,** einz**ig**, wicht**ig,** richt**ig,** einz**ig …** Same in English: numer**ic**. Also same in Turkish '**-ik, -ık**' suffix: **Kızarık, şımarık, bulanık, kabarık, karmaşık, sırnaşık, derişik...**

ignate, **ignition** (Eng.); **ignite** (Latin): **yakmak**, **yak** > **ignate /** Mayan **KAK**: fire, ignate … **KAK** < **YAK** (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

iliac (Eng. - Latin): about hip, iliac bone … **Leğen kemiği** (**leğen** bone) / Turkish '**leğen**': basin, washtub / **leğen** > **iliac** / 'Leğen' is one of the thousands of real Turkish words known to us with Persian roots. There have been written examples since Codex Cumanicus (1303). Moreover, as I discussed in the item "**lake**", it forms a conceptually holistic set in Turkish. **Öl**, **öla** (Uyghur, Ottoman, Schor. Soj. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): wetness, puddle, lake; **öllü** (Ottoman): lake; **ilay**, **lay**, **ilai**, **lai** (Kirghiz): dirty, blurry, muddy water; **köl** (in many dialects): göl, lake (Radloff) / **Oluk**: groove, gutter (?) / **Öl, ilay, öla** > **leğen** > **iliac**

ill, **illness** (Eng.): Turkish **illet**. **İl** (badness, sickness), **ilenme** (curse), **ilaç** (medicine, drug); no Arabic root, all of them real Turkish / " … from Old Norse **illr** 'evil, difficult', of **unknown origin**." (Oxford D.). / **İlin**: caught,

getting sick; **ilen**: curse (DLT). **İlin**: contamination, infection (Orkhon) / In local dialects in Türkiye they say '**Boğazım ildi**' (my throat get sick) ... **Ağız uluğu**: mouth sore; **altalama**: recurrence of the disease (local saying, Mehmet İbiş) … **Ulcer** (Eng.), **ulcus** (Latin) < **uluk**

ille, **illa**, **illud**: Latin third person singular, plural. Turkish: **o**, **onlar**. Old Turkish: **ol**, **ollar** (V. Hatiboğlu) / **Ol** > ille (Latin) > **elle** (Fr.) > **elli** (It.) (İ. H. Danişmend) / '**Anen**' (Sumer.): theirs, **onların** (Kurmaev)

illic, **illim**, **illine** (Latin): that place. Turkish '**il**': place, region**;** '**ol**': those

illume, **illuminate** (Eng.); **illuminare** (Latin) … **Illuminati**: Old Turkish '**yula**': light, candle (DLT) / **lumiere** < **yalımak** > **luire** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan); **yula, yal** > **İlyapa** (**Inca** – ligtning and flash God) (Ü. Mutlu).

illusion (Eng.): mid-14c., "mockery, scorning, derision;" late 14c., "act of deception; deceptive appearance, apparition; delusion of the mind," from Old French illusion "a mocking, deceit, deception" (12c.), from Latin illusionem (nominative illusio) "a mocking, jesting, jeering; irony," from past-participle stem of illudere "mock at," literally "to play with," from assimilated form of in- "at, upon" (from PIE root *en "in") + ludere "to play" (see ludicrous). Sense of "deceptive appearance" first developed in Church Latin. Related: Illusioned "full of illusions" (1920). (OED) / That's the explanation. But I think this word is related to the Old Turkic root "**al**." Like in "**illegal**". **Al**: deception, misleading, trick, lying < **al, aldat, aldan** …

iltir, **ildir** (Iberic Spain Language): capital city. Turkish '**il**': region, province (G. Diaz-Montexano)

image, **imagination** (Eng.); **imago** (Latin): **imge**, sign, symbol etc. Old Turkish '**im**': sign; **imle, imlet, imleş** (words about imagination, sign, dream) (DLT) ... / Image < **umaj** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Emre**, **imre** (dreamer, passionate, lover) (TDK)

imi, **im**, **imitazio** (Old Celtic, Basque): letter, typface (Nyland). Old Turkish **im**: sign, symbol. See "**Image**" item

imitate, **imitation** (Eng.): **imge**, sign, symbol etc. Old Turkish '**im**': sign; imle**,** imlet, imleş (words about imagination, sign, dream) (DLT) ... / Image < umaj (Ü. Mutlu) / **Emre**, **imre** (dreamer, passionate, lover) (TDK)

immediate (Eng.): **h(g-k)amtu** (Akkad.): **imdi**, **şimdi** (just now)

immune (Eng.): "Turkish '**emin**, aman' means 'safe, healthy'. '**Eminç**': 'tranquillity' (Codex Cumanicus). Emniyet (safety), '**immunity**' derive from this root." (Adnan Atabek). Norm Kisamov also shares the same opinion.

impose (Eng.): **im-pose < bas, baskı (pres, push)**

in (Eng.); **-in**, **-en** (suffix) (Eng. – Latin, German, Fr.); **en** (Greek): iç, içeri, içinde. The known and used meaning of the Turkish word '**in**' today is 'to go down, to go in hollow' and also 'hollow, cave'. However, in the past, it also meant "inside" in Eurasian Turkish dialects. **İn**: to go down, flow, to sink, to get stuck, to collapse, to get inside, shrink; **engiz**: to break in (Radloff). Thus, our claim that the root of the Turkish word '**in**' is common with the English, Latin and IE '**in**' has been proven. **Endir** (Kirghiz): eintreten lassen, to take in (Radloff). **Inferior**, **interior**, **inferno**, **infra**... They all have '**in**' and '**iç**' in Turkish, and 'iç-**in**-de (in, inside). Old Turkish '**inan**' (trust, believe) and 'anla, angla' (understand) words may be related to 'in, inside'. (**İnanna** – Sumerian God) / Old Turkish '**in**': cave, animal den / Proto-Türk 'in, ine': nesting, absorption (Kazım Mirşan) / **Yinç** (Old Turkish): shrink, thin out; **in**-mek: shrink, shrivel up / So… **İn** > **in**

inch (Eng.): unit of measurement. Turkish '**ili**, **eni**': finger, finger measurment (Radloff). / **inch** < ince (**thin**) (Kisamov) (?)

incision (Eng.): **kesi** / **İncisum** (Latin): **kes**, içeri kes-mek (M. C. Paşa) / in - **cis** < kes / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: cut, break; '**sınık**': broken bone

Indus, **India**: river in Asia, and a country name. / … from **Sanskrit sindhu** "river." The constellation was one of the 11 added to Ptolemy's list in the 1610s

by Flemish cartographer Petrus Plancius (1552-1622) after Europeans began to explore the Southern Hemisphere; it represents "an Indian," not the river. (OED) / **Sindhu** = **su** + **indu** (Turkish '**su**': water; '**indi**': coming down; according to some author Old Turkish '**indi**': river). Those who founded the Indian civilization were the haplogroup R1a, R1b Turks who came from the north and west. Sanskrit and Turkish share a high degree of commonality. I have shown this in detail in other studies.

inferno (Latin, It. , Eng.): hell / **in** < in, **ferno** < **fırın** (oven). See "**Furnace**" item

inflation (Eng. – Fr.): swelling, şişme, bollaşma / In-**fla**-tion < **bol** (**plenty, poly, ample,** wide, expansion, round shape) … See "**Ball**" item

ingemo (Latin): moaning, **inleme**, **ingleme**

injury (Eng.): **yara** (wound, injury) … **incimek, incir** / Old Turk. **yağır**: yara (injury)

inn (Eng.): **han** (old hotel, restaurant) / Also Old Turkish '**in**': cave, animal den / Han <> **in** > inn (İ. H. Danişmend).

inno (Latin): washing, having bath, Turkish '**yun**, **yun-ma**' (wash, bath)

inspection, **inspector** (Eng.): in-spect / For '**in**' < **in** see '**in**' item / **spect**, **s-pect** < **bak** (look) (word begining null "S" law – see "**Scab**" item) Spect: s-pect (initial null '**S**' **rule**, for transfers from Turkish to Western languages, see "**Scab**" item) … **Pect, peek** < **bak** (look, see)

insult (Eng.): " c. 1600, 'an attack;' 1670s as 'an act of insulting, contemptuous treatment,' " (OED) / in-sult … **Saldır** (assault) > In-**sult**

integrity, **integer**, **integral**, **integrate** (Eng.): "Latin **integritas**, from **integer** '**intact**'. Compare with entirety, integral, and integrate." (Oxford D.). Old Turkish '**tegrek**, **tegre**': daire, circle, circle. Tegrity-integrity: in circle. **Tekerlek**, **tegrek**: Old Turkish meaning wheel, circle. **Tegir**: to turn, mill

(tegirmen). **Değirmi**, **değirmi yüz**: round, round face. **Tegme**: touch (DLT). **Intact** (Eng.) complete, complete, untouched. In Turkish, '**tek**' (one) also means integrity and indivisibility. **Tegre**: circle, environment, around, four sides (M. Ergin) / Tegre > integrity (Ü. Mutlu) / **Tügel**, **tügede** (Uyghur, Kom. Kar.) alles, all, all together, complete (Radloff) / **Edekku** (Akkad.): alone, tek

inter, **inter** (Eng. – Latin): **in-ter** / For '**in**' see "**in**" item / **Ter**: yer, torpak, toprak

intra, **intra** (Eng. – Latin): in-tra / For '**in**' see "**in**" item / **Tra** < **doğru** (through, to)

intrigue (Eng.): Turkish '**ıntırgı**': trick, ramp (Niğde, Bor in local dialect - Compilation Dictionary) (A. Atabek) (?)

invasion (Eng.): in-vas-ion, Turkish '**bas**' (raid, foray) … **bas** > **vas**

invert, **avert** (Eng.): **ebir**, **evir** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): **çevir**, turn (Radloff). " **Version**: 'Latin **vertere**' to turn, turn back, be turned; convert, transform, translate; be changed' (from PIE root '**wer**')" (OED). "-**Vir**, **-vır**, **-vur**, **-bur**" Turkish root (or suffixes) denote turning and rotating steadily. Çevir, devir, evir, savur, kavur, kıvır, bur… yuvarla …

Iowa: A name of American state. The name given to Native Americans in this region by other Native American tribes. Actually, "**ayuxwe**" or "**ayuhwa**"... Sleepy or easy-going people... The Turkish harmony is clear: **Uykucu**, **uykulu**: sleepy, '**uyumlu**': easy going.

ipsum (Latin): many. In Eurasian Turkish dialects '**küp**, **köp**, **kop**': many (Radloff)

Ireland, **Irish, Aire**, **Ario, Erini**, **Eriu**: They say that it comes from '**Erin**, **Eriu**'… mean fertile … (?). Turkish '**er**': man; Turkish '**er**, **eriş**': reach, ripe, grow, be man … ; Turkish '**ergin**': adult … / Ire, Aire are meaning '**er**', male,

noble person. (İ.H. Danişmend) / But it may come from a different name. The '**İrik**' river and region… **Hyrcania** was a land of nomadic tribe suitably called Iirks, Yiyrks, yrkae/Hyrcani/Gircani "nomadic Scythians", lit. "nomads" (Pliny 6.XIX). They are **Yörük** in Turkey, Yürük in Turkmenistan, Mazandarani in Iran, likely the same as Dahae (+ Tuhsi, Tokhars, Yuezhi, Dügers, and Digors). Located by SE end of the Caspian Sea, they see-saw between Oxus (Amudarya) and Parthava. In Gmn. Iirkischen means "**Irish**", pointing to the origin of the epithet **Irish** as "nomads, pastoralists". The term Hyrcania is not limited to the pre-673 BC Akkadian Partukka or 247 BC Parthia, there are a Hyrcanian forest, Hyrcanian Sea, and a Hyrcania fortress in a Judean desert. (N. Kisamov) (İrik region, İrik river, Turkish **İrik**, Turkish tribe name Yörük > **Irish** and most probably, **York**, **New York**) / Some say that '**yörük**' was originated from Turkish "**yürü, yörü**" (walk, move) (movement of nomad Turk people)

iron (Eng.): demir, temir. Old Turkish '**ergene**': iron, **ore**, iron ore. '**Ergenekon**': legendery secret land of Old Turks in the mountains of iron mine (Ü. Mutlu) / '**Ergi-mek**': melt, melt iron; '**eri**, **eri-mek**': melt / **Ergani**: a mining town in Türkiye / **Ergene** > **ergi** > **ore** > **iron /** Icelandic **jarn** < **ergene** … Old Turk. '**yarak**': arm (weapon), iron arm

irrigate, **irrigation** (Eng.): Turkish '**ırmak**' (river); Turkish '**karık**', '**ark**' (water channel). **Karsu**, **kosara**, **karsi** (Sanskrit). Hitttite "**irrigate**": **ar(as)siie-a**, **ars-rs**, **arsanu**, **rsnu**: flow, **ırmak**. **Aras**: a river in Türkiye. (O. Sertkaya)

irritation, **irritate**, **irritability** (Eng.): **irkilme**; **ürkme**; **örkö**, **örköt** (Tel.) (startl, fright, excite, exited) (Radloff)

is (Eng.), **es** (Latin), "PIE root '**es**' "**:** '**dır**', to be. Middle or Old Turkish '**uş**, **üş**, **iş**' demonstrative adjective is related to this (**işte** – here is, just is). Also Old Turkish '**iş**': (work, doing) may be related it. / **İssa**, **is** (Hittite): make, to do, create, produce, **iş**; **ie-a**, **aia**, **ai**, **iya** (Hittite): **yap**, to do **/ YEİ**, **YEİX**, **YAPO; JİS** (N. American): be, become, do, **yap**, **iş** <> **YİS**, **YAPO**

ischys (Greek): power / Turkish '**iş**': do, doing, work

isle (Eng.), **insula** (Latin): **ada … ** Its origin Latin '**insula**' (**insu**) (in the water) … Like in '**sal, salt**': **sea** < **su, sal** … Also Turkish **sal**: water release, **sal**: raft / Also note the overlap: **Isle** (isolating) ... **isle** (**ayıl**): **yalın, yalnız** (alone, one, isolated)

ism (**-ism**) (Eng.): suffix (liberalism, Marxism etc.). It's said that certain Old Turkish words may be root of '**ism**'. Like '**iz, is, işaret**' (trace; trace of fire, smog; sign)

iso- (Eng.): prefix, equal... Old Turkish **eş, eşit** (match, equal), Greek '**isos**' < **eş, eşit** / Sumer. **eş** < **eş, eşit** (Gerey)

issue (Eng.): **konu, iş**. At first glance Old Turkish '**iş**': work, doing, matter, subject. / But … "mid-14c., of **water**, etc., "**to flow out**;" of persons, "come or go (out of a place), **sally** forth," from issue (n.) or else from Old French issu …" OED … So, there are water and flow here: Turkish '**su**' (water) and '**sally**': Old Turkish '**sal**' (release, send) …

iste, **istic**, **istinc**, **isto** (Latin): over there. That of yours (DNLD) / Turkish '**işte**': over there, here it is. Old Turkish '**şu**': it, that / Alleged "PIE root": "**Es**", Latin '**es**', Eng. '**is**' "to be" and Turkish '**dır**' (**are**). But Old Turkish '**iş, uş, üş, şu**' are probably related to '**es**'.

itch (Eng.): **kaşın, kaşınmak**. Local saying '**gidiş, giciş**' / **kichi** (Kisamov)

itinerary (Eng.): Turkish '**it, id**': go, send (Kisamov). Old Turkish '**id**': send, leave (Orkhon)

ito (Latin): **git**, go, send, **iter** (Latin): **gidiş**, going, way. **İd** (Old Turkish): send, leave, abondan, go (Orkhon) / **Git** > ito (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend)

itoka (Old Celtic, Basque): quickly, **atik** (quick, agile)

ity (**-ity**) (Eng.): suffix. Prosper-**ity**. Old Turkish '**ed, et**': do, make; '**edil**': made, maden … "Word-forming element making abstract nouns from

adjectives and meaning 'condition or quality of being... ,' from Middle English -ite, from Old French -**ete** (Modern French -ité) and directly from Latin -**itatem** (nominative -itas)." (OED) / -**itatem** = **et, etme**

iugo (Latin): **iki**, **ikili**, two, double, pair

iuxta, **juxta** (Latin): **yakın** (near, close). **Yak** (root) (Altai and in many Turkish dialects) > **iuxta, juxta** < **yak**

IX (Mayan): urine, **çiş** > **IX** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … Also it has Turkish '**ak**' root: flow … Mayan **UIX** < **işe**

ja (**ya**) (German): **yes**, **yeah**. **Ya** (Altai, Tel.): yes / Even in current Turkish **ya** > **ja** > **yes**, **yeah**

jab (Eng.): **sapla**, **saplamak** > jab > **stab**

jack (jack off, jack up) (Eng.): Jack (v., adj.): cak- (v.), **çek** (to pull, draw) (Kisamov)

jackal (Eng.): **çakal**. According to Bikkinin it's not Persian origin, it's real Turkish, Kipchak origin. Laz **çkapu**, **çapu** … The fact that it also exists in Laz language shows that this root is Turkish due to the Laz-Kipchak kinship. / N. American, Mayan **CHACAL**: reddish, rusty, jackal, small leopard … Turkish **çakal** … (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … You know, you jackals, you used to say that "**çakal**" is Persian.

jag (Eng.): çıkıntı > jag … **Çıkıntı**: protrusion, ridge

jag (Eng.): drunkenness … binge, booze (boza) (Turkish light alcoholic beverage / **Cak(k)** (kafayı **çek**-mek): drinking alcohol much (Kisamov)

jakko (Celtic): health, **sağ**, **sağlık**

jam (Eng.): Turkish **cumul**, **cem**, **kam-kamu** (Kisamov) / These Old Turkish words mean public meeting, people, public, get together. See "**Common**" item

janitor (Eng.): **ön**, **öndeki** / 1580s, "an usher in a school," later "doorkeeper" (1620s), from Latin ianitor "doorkeeper, porter," from ianua "door, entrance, gate," from ianus "arched passageway, arcade" (see Janus) (OED) / **ianus**, **ianitor** (Latin) < **öng**, **ön** (front, face, first)

january (Eng.): According to the OED, it is related to '**Janus**' and "PIEroot": '**Ei**' … Janus is said that the God of the beginning, and the end. Old Turkish **yengi**, **yeni**: new, **young** <> **Janus**. **Yeni yir** (new year) (?) / **Son** (end) > **Janus**

Janus (Latin): doors, passages, front and end… Turkish **ön**, **öng** (front, face, one, first); **yengi**, **yeni**: new, young … **Ön**, **öng**; **yengi**, **yeni**; **son** > **Janus**

jaw, **jaws** (Eng.): çene, diş, **ağız** (mouth). **Azaw**: Old Turkish 'molar tooth' (Radloff) / **Azaw**, **ağız** > **jaw**

jazz (Eng.): caz / by 1912, American English, first attested in baseball slang; as a type of music, attested by 1915. Perhaps ultimately from slang **jasm** (1860) "**energy, vitality, spirit**," perhaps especially in a woman. This is perhaps from earlier **gism** in the same sense (1842). (OED) … **Yaşa, yaşu,** yaşam > **jasm**, **jazz …** Turkish **yaşa, yaşu**: life, live **…** **Yaşam**: living, life, **vita** / Sumer. **sa**: instrument, **saz** … (Gerey) / '**Saz**': a kind of Turkish instument.

jeder (German): every, each, any; Turkish '**her**'; Kazakh **oir, ar**; Teleud '**ar**' (Rasanen)

jerk (Eng.): Turkish '**çek**' (pull, tract, draw). İrGet (Tar.): to move hither and thither, to shake (Radloff) / **Jerk** < **çek**

Jerusalem (a city name): **Yeruşalayim** (Hebrew) / The oldest root is Akkadian "**Urusalim**" … Uru – Salim (city – safe, safecity) … The Turkish root "**ur**" means city. As Sumerian city names "**Ur, Uruk**" all have Old Turkish root. "Salim" (Turkish Arabic): safe, good, healthy. It's main root is Turkish '**sağ**': alive, '**sağlam**': healthy, strong, '**sağlık**': health … **Sağ, sağlam, sağlık** > **salum, salus** (Latin) and **salud**, Turkish Arabic '**selam**' (hello) come from this

road. / So **Urusalim** is a Turkish name. **Jeru-salem**… **Yeru** < **ur** (city), **yer** (place) … So it is precisely Turkish. / Turkish name of Jerusalem is: **Kudüs**. It comes from Arabic **El-Kuds** (sacred, holly). And it's main root is "**kut, kutay, kutsal**" (holly, God, sacred) … **God** < **kut, kutay, Huday** / With Native American Languages commonalities prove that the Turkish roots are basic and oldest. In Mayan Languages (Yucatec) **KU** < **kut, kutsal** (sacred); **KUHUL** < **kutsal**, divine; **KUH**: god … **CH'ULEL** < holly spirit … (Tzotzil Maya) … In some N. American language '**sa, si**': good, healthy, nice … **SA, Sİ** < **sağ** … Cherokee (Tsalagi) '**OSİYO**': hello, salud; Q'eqchi' Maya '**SAQARİK**': hello, salud, good morning …

jette (Fr.), **jet** (Eng.): throw, spray.. '**Jet**' (jet plane) … **Jet, jette** < **at** (throw, shoot …)

jewel (Eng.): **cevher** (Arabic Turkish); guhar, gohar (KB- 1069)

job (Eng.): " … a word of **uncertain origin**." (OED). Turkish '**çaba**, çapa, çop': effort, endeavor, hoe, cutting) must be root of it. / Job < **çaba** (Ü. Mutlu)

join (Eng.): katıl, **kayna**. Turkish '**kayna**'mak: full union, full adhesion. Kangda (Tel.): join, ver-knüpfen (Radloff). '**Yeug**' is its "PIE root". See "**Yeug**" item / **Joint** < 'cykanak, cikenek, cyyanak, syyanak' (Kirghiz, Kuman, Kazakh, Nogay etc.): joint (Rasanen) / **kayna** > **join** < **yanaş** (get close)

joint (Eng.): **Cykanak**, cikenek, **cyyanak, syyanak** (Kirghiz, Kuman, Kazakh, Nogay etc.): joint (Rasanen) / Most likely it is originate from '**kayna**' (join, **connect**) and '**iki**, **ikili**' (two) > '**yeug**' "PIE root".

joke (Eng.): **şaka**. Asiatic Turkish 'jomak': story, puzzle; **jamag**: (Turkmen) joke (Ü. Mutlu) / " **Şangho 'şaka'** (Uyghur)" (A. Atabek)

jolly (Eng.): English **Yule** (n.) "winter holiday" ~ Türkic **yol** (n.) "road, way", as a winter holiday "road, way (of fate)"; the original full name of the holiday was "**Yule Tengri**" ~ "Fate (from) Tengri" ~ "Fate (from) God", it is celebrated on the winter solstice, with spruce, music, dances, and gift exchanges.

Cognates: A.-Sax. geol, geola, Ang. giuli, ONorse jol, Gmn. Yule; OFr. jolif; Modern Fr joli “festive”, semantically extended to “pretty, nice”; Modern nglish jolly “festive”; Sum. yol “road, way”. In the religious and IE etymological fields, the term is dumbfoundingly rated “of unknown origin”, although it is still active in the Türkic-populated areas, and is sufficiently well described in the ethnological literature. (Norm Kisamov) / Also attention to this: Turkish new year ‘**yeniyıl**’ > **yule** (winter festal, Noel)

Jord (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of the earth. **Yurt**: motherland, country. Icelandic **jarðvegur, jörð** < **yer, yurt** (earth, land)

Jötunn (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): divine giants… There are also Ancient Germanic, Godly giants in Norse mythology. Let's see what it is: “Giants (**Jötnar**) main article / **Jötunn** Giants (Jötnar) play a significant role in Germanic myth as preserved in Iceland, being just as important as the gods in myths of the cosmology and the creation and the end of the world. (…) In addition to Old Norse: jötnar, the beings are also commonly referred to as þursar, both terms having cognates in West Germanic; jötunn is probably derived from the verb ‘**to eat**’, either referring to their strength, or possibly to cannibalism as a characteristic trait of giants (Wikipedia). This super German mythological creature's root apparently also comes from '**to eat**'! Jotun, Jötnar, etc. come from this meaning… What is this? In Turkish, '**yut**' means 'swallow, eat, drink'... Latin '**edo**', Finnish '**syöda**, **juoda**', Altaic Turkish '**ida**, **edo**', another form '**yut**'. In Turkish mythology, there are a few equivalents: Tepegöz (one-top-eyed) and **Ubur** (glutton)> **vampire**, **obur** > **obese** / A complete overlap with its root and its suffix: **Yutan** > **Jotun**.

journey (Eng.): **Yürü**, **yürüyüş** (walk, travel, journey) (Kisamov)

joy (Eng.): **eğlence**, eğlenmek. **Toy**: Old Turkish feast, entertainment, wedding … (DLT); **toy**: drum. **Toy** (Eng.): plaything. "Middle English: From Old French joie, based on Latin **gaudium**, from gaudere 'rejoice.' " (Oxford D.) / **Gaudere** <> eğlence (joy) < **toy** / Only the word ‘**düğün** - wedding’ has survived from ‘**toy**’ to modern Turkish.

juice (Eng.): meyve **suyu**, usare, **su**. Celtic **sugo** <> su > **juice** (the root is Turkish '**su**': water and liquid of anything that is not solid dry). Celtic **sugo** < **su** > **juice**

jump, hop (Eng.); **hopfen** (German); **hoppa** (Icelandic): **zıplamak, hopla, hoplamak** / Swedish dialectal **gumpa** "spring, jump," German dialectal **gampen** "**jump, hop**," But supposedly no connection could be found between them. OED (!) / **Jump, hop** < '**hop, hoplama**'; '**zıp, zıplama**' …

june (Eng.): rooted from Latin 'iunius'. **İunius** and **june** mean '**young**', so Turkish '**genç**', so Turkish **yeni**, **yengi** (new, young) / **June** < **yeni**, **genç** (**young**)

jungle (Eng.): cangıl. They say it came from Persian '**cengel**' (hook). It's same with Turkish '**çengel**' (hook, at the same time gnarled, crooked tree, bush). Persian **Çangal**: bird paw. See "**Gancio**" item. In Old Turkish '**çangal**' means densely wooded area (TT). **Köngkö** (Kirghiz): jungle (Radloff). Most of the words called Persian are of Turkish origin.

junior (Eng.): **genç**. See "**Juve**" and "**Young**" items. Latin '**iunior**' < **yeni** (new) … **Junior** < **genç**

Jupiter (Eng.): Turkish **cübüt** 'second, çift' > cübüt tir > Jupiter 'second planet' (In Türk Language **tir** 'yer' (terra, earth) (A. Atabek)

jurten (German), **yurts** (Eng.): **yurt**, Old Türkic '**yurt**' (nomad tent), **yurt**: home land

just (Eng.): şimdi, tam şimdi. **İs** (Scor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): to make quickly (Radloff) / " **is**- > quick, agile " (A. Atabek) / '**işte**': here it is, **just**; işte şimdi: just now

just, **justice**, **judge** (Eng.); **iustia** (Latin): about Old Turkish '**yasa**' (law) and '**yazı**' (write) / Just < yasa (Ü. Mutlu). Yasa > jus (B. Keresteciyan). Justice < yargı (D. Perinçek) / **İussum**, **jussa** (Latin); Eng. **just**; German **ius**; Turkish

yazı, **yasa** … / According to Mustafa Celalettin Pasha, the fact that the word is written so differently in Western languages and pronounced so differently is an indication that they were taken from abroad. / **Ai**, **yai** (Altai, AT, Tel, Kom …): rightness, truth, order, law, right thinking, true senses (Aykırı: '**ay**-kırı' against, out of system) / **Çozak** > just, justice (A. Atabek) / **iusi** (Etrusc) > justice (Copeland) / **Judge** < **kadı, kazı, kaz** (Turkish Arabic) … Middle Turkish kazasker: highest ranking military **judge** … (**Kaz**: carve, carved law)

juve (Latin), **giovane** (It.), **young** (Eng.): **genç**. Civan (Turkish Persian). "Old English **geong** 'youthful, young; recent, new, fresh,' from Proto-Germanic *juwunga- PIE ***yuwn-ko**-, suffixed form of root ***yeu-**" (OED) / '**Geong**', '**yuwn**', '**yeu**' < '**yeni**, **yengi**' (new) / Yeni – genç > juven, junior (B. Keresteciyan). **Genç** > **jung** > **young** (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)

k(e)l: "PIE root", stone. **Kluka**, **klog**, **cloch**, **clach**, **clagh**, **gallo**, **klugga** (Celtic) <> **kaya** (stone) / **Kva** (Laz) < kaya / **Kacaka**, **katha** (Sanskrit) <> **kaya** / **Galalu** (Akkad.): pebble stone / Hebrew '**gal**': heap of stones / Uralic '**kiwi**' (Kassian, Starostin) < kaya

k'ak: "PIE root", to cackle, to chatter, crakling sound, 'kak-kık' sound (Bomhard). Kıkırdama, kahkaha (laughter, cackling); **keklik** (cackling bird)

k'al: "PIE root", "to come into being, to be **born**, existence, presence, **birth**; **pregnant**, young of animals" (Bomhard) / **Kal**: remain, to stay, to stop, be left, stand; gebe **kalmak** (be pregnant)

k'an: "PIE root" (1), to bend, twist, turn (Bomhard) / **Kanırt**: to try to twist something loose, to bent. **Kıvır**: twist

k'an: "PIE root"(2), to get, to acquire, to posses, to produce (Bomhard). English '**can**'. Turkish '-**ken**' suffix: doer, maker, able. Üretken, et-**ken**, yapış-**kan**…

k'aph: "PIE root", "jaw, jawbone. Proto-Altaic: **k'epha** (Bomhard) / Turkish "**kap**-mak" also means 'bite' / **Kafa**: **cephal**, head / to bite: **KAPSUN** (Sioux, N. American) < **kap**

k'ar, **k'er**, **k'or**, **k'r**: "PIE root", to twist, to turn, to bend, to wind; Proto-Altaic: **kera** (Bomhard) / **kıvır** (**curl**, bend), **kıvrık** (**curv**, curved)

k'ar: "PIE root" (1), dark, dark colored; **krukos** (Greek): dirty; crock (Bomhard) / **kara, karanlık** (black, dark) / **krukos** > dark > kara, karanlık, kirli (dirty) / '**Gör**' (Sumer.) > kir, kirli (dirty); '**Görsu**' <> **kirli su** (Sumerian city) (Kurmaev)

k'ar: "PIE root" (2), to shout, to call (Bomhard) / **çağır, çığır**: to call, to shout, scream / **Çağır, çığır** > **k'ar**

k'aw: "PIE root" (1), to bend, twist, curve; PIE: **k'ew**, **k'ow**, **k'u** (Bomhard) / **kıvır** (curl), kavis (so called Arabic – real Turkish): curve, **kavla-mak**: to swell and bending

k'aw: "PIE root" (2), to take, to seize, to grasp, hold (Bomhard) / Turkish '**kavra-mak**': to **grasp**, **grip**, clasp

k'el, **k'ol**: "PIE root", "**coal**, **charcoal**" (Bomhard) / **Caleo** (Latin), **calorie** > **kala** (Altaic) (burn, ignite), kalat (burn), **cılı** (hot, warm) > coal / **Kala**: heat, warm, burn (Altaic - Rasanen)

k'el: "PIE root", female in-law, husband's sister; PIE: **k'alow**, **k'aloc**; Proto-Altaic: **kele** (Bomhard) / **Gelin**: daughter in law, bride

k'er, k'or: "PIE root", "to decay, wear out, to become old; PIE: **k'er**, **k'or**; Altaic: **keru**: old, warn out (Bomhard) / **Karı, keru, kart**: old, worn > **geriatric**, **geriatry** / Old Turkish '**ciru**', '**çürü**' (decay, corrupt) > **k'er** > **icor** > **corrupt**

kahl (German): **kel**, bald / **kel** > **kahl** / **Kel** = **KİL** (Maya, N. American) / see "PIE root" "**Gal**" item

kailo: "PIE root", **whole** < **küll, külliyen** (Turkish > Arabic) / **Aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei**: all kind; aluan > all (Radloff) / **Kolbo** (Altai, Teleud, Leb): connect,

be together (Radloff) / **kala** (Akkad.): whole / '**Olmak**, **olgunlaşmak**': be ripe, be completed > **all**, **whole**

kaiser (German – Eng.): German king. It's originated from emperor **Caesar.** Russian '**tsar**' is same. It means Turkish '**keser**' (cut) or Turkish 'saçlı' (hairy). See "**Caesar**" item

kako (Greek): bad, kötü / **Kaka** (shit) > **gaita** (Arabic): feces … Kaka > **kako** (A. Atabek)

kakwkwja (Celtic): **kazma**, **kakma** (scrape, dig, inlay, push)

kalamari (Greek): kalamar, squid / Supposedly '**kala**': **kalem** (pencil), '**mari**': **müren** (sea) / Greek **kladi** < **kol, dal** (arm, branch)

kalo (Greek): to burn … '**kala**', '**kalat**' (Altay, Teleud, Kirghiz) (burn, fire); **cılı**: (Kirghiz) hot, warm (Radloff)

k'alow, **k'aloc** : "PIE root", female relative. Proto-Nostratik "k'el", Altaic '**kele**' (Bomhard) / K'alow > **gelin** (bride)

kampf (German), **gavgisma** (Greek): battle, fight, **kavga**. **Kabğa** (Laz) / **gouren**, **cathaigid**, **comhraig**, **cagg**, **baga**, **kombago**, **kowako** (Celtic) (kavga, gür, hır gür) / **Gouren** < **gür** > **hara**, **kariraka** (Sanskrit.) / to fight: **GHAE**; **GAAW** (N. American) <> **kavga** / Probable root is Turkish '**kap**': grasp, hold, have … Kapka (?), **kapış** = (**Kabğa** – Laz), **gavgisma** (Greek) … Turkish '**kapış**, **kapışmak**': fight / **Kappi** (Icelandic): warrior

kann, **kennen** (German): know, recognise / "PIE root" "**Gno**", **know**, **gnosis** / Turkish '**kan**, **kan-mak**': know, believe; **kanı**: opinion / For more examples see "**Know**", "**Gno**" items

kante (German), **konta** (Greek): edge, border, **kenar** (edge, side), **kanat** (wing, side), yan (side) / **kante** < **kenar**, **kanat**

kantschu (German): **kamçı**, whip

kap: “PIE root”, "to grasp." Turkish ‘**kap**, **kapla**, **kapsa**’: **grasp**, **catch**, **grab**, **cover**, **have** etc. Some English words cited here are: **accept**; **anticipate**; anticipation; behave; behoof; cable; **capable**; capacious; **capacity**; capias; capiche; caption; **captious**; captivate; **captive**; captor; **capture**; **catch**; catchpoll; cater; chase, chasse; **conceive**; **cop** "to seize, catch;" copper "policeman;" deceive; emancipate; **except**; **forceps**; gaffe; week; **have**; heft; incapacity; inception; incipient; intercept; municipal; occupy; participation; **perceive**; **percept**; prince; purchase; **receive**; **recipe**; recover; susceptible... Turkish ‘**kap**’ is a very old and very word-generating root. Arabic Turkish kabz, kabız, kabza, hıfz, hafız, havsala, hafıza … (keep, hold) … must be originated from this root / Kap > **cop**, **capture** etc. **Kap, kapsa** > **grasp**, **catch**, **grab**, **cover**, **have** < havi (Türk. Arap.)

kap: “PIE root”, the root of “**happy**, **happiness**”. Hittite ‘**hapinant**’: wealth / “Proto-Nostratic root *ħapʰ- ‘to take, gather, or collect (with the hands or arms)’ ” (Bomhard) / Old Turkish ‘**kap**’: catch, hold, have. **Kap** > have / **Kap**, **kapan** <> **KAPAN** (Native American): cellar, supply depot / ‘**Kapan**’ (Old Turkish): cellar / In other words, happiness depends on how much you ‘**kap, kap,** grab’.

kapern (German): capture, seize, **kap**, **kap-mak**... (seize, hold, catch, have …)

kappo (Celtic): box. Turkish ‘**kap**’ (container)

kaput: “PIE root”, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "head." It might form all or part of: **achieve; behead; biceps; cabbage; cabochon; caddie; cadet; cap; cap-a-pie; cape; cape; capital; capitate; capitation; capitulate; capitulation; capitulum; capo; caprice; capsize; captain; cattle; caudillo; chapter; chef; chief; chieftain; corporal; decapitate; decapitation; forehead; head; hetman; kaput; kerchief; mischief; occipital; precipice; precipitate; precipitation; recapitulate; recapitulation; sinciput; triceps**… It might also be the source of: Sanskrit kaput-; Latin caput "head;" Old English heafod, German Haupt, Gothic haubiþ "head." (OED) … Turkish ‘**kafa**’ (head) > kaput / See “**Caput**”, “**Cephalo**” items…

kar: “PIE root”, alleged root of ‘**hard**’, Turkish ‘**kuru**’, ‘**hartı**’, ‘**kart**’ … (hard)

karpos (Greek): fruit / Turkish ‘**karpuz**’: watermelon

karpós cherioú (Greek): wrist / Old Turkish ‘**karı**’ (arm, hand); ‘**karış**’ (hand)

kaserne (German), **castra** (Latin): Turkish ‘**kışla**’ (garrison, winter quarters of a military unit); ‘**kış**’: winter. **Kışla** (Altai, Crimean, Kom. Kas. Ottoman): spend the winter, shelter in the winter (Radloff) / “**Casa**” and “**Castle**” items may be related to this.

katrakylima (Greek): tumble, somersault, Turkish Arabic ‘**takla**’… Alleged root is Arabic ‘**kala-da**’ (?) Nişanyan

kaunen (German): chew, **çiğne-mek**. **Çajna**, **cajna** (Çagatay, Kazakh, Lebet vb.): **kaunen**, **chew** (Rasanen)

kaurban (Iberik Spain Language): offered, allocated product (G. Diaz-Montexano). Kurban (Codex Cumanicus – 1303) (Turkish, Arabic, Semitic): sacrifice, offering

KAXNAK (Mayan): **kuşak**, belt (Atatürk) (**Kasnak**: the waist section of the Turkish traditional wrestler's leather trousers) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

kayak (Eng.), **kajak** (German), **kajak** (Icelandic): Old Turkish ‘**kayık**’. **Kai**: (Tel. Altai. Scythian, Koib. Kom.) kayma, ski, slip, kayak, kayık, little boat (Radloff). "Mid 18th century: from **Inuit** qayaq." (Oxford D.). **Kaymak**, **kayak**, **kayık** (one of Inuit - Turkish common words) (Bikkinin). / Slip, slide, skate: Native American **GAAC**, **KAE** >< **kay**, **kayak**

Keagan: an Irish name. “Keagan and its variant Keegan are Anglicized versions of the Irish last name Mac Aodhagáin, which means “son of **Aodhagán**,” from Aodh, meaning “fire.” A fiery name like Keagan will undoubtedly encourage a lively and energetic personality in baby.” Wikipedia / **Aodh** (fire) < **od, ot** (fire) > **Odin** …

ked: “PIE root”, "to go, yield." Turkish words ‘**git**’ and ‘**getir**’ exactly have same meaning. The English words that are claimed to derive from this root are: **abscess**; **access**; ancestor; antecedent; **cease**; **cede**; **cession**; conceded; **decease**; **exceed**; excess; intercede; **necessary**; preceded; predecessor; proceed; **prescription**; recess; recession; prostrate; secession; **succeed**; **success**… Let's open a few. For example ‘**cede**’: **git**-mek, ‘**accede**’: **kat**-ılma, '**precede**' önden **gitmek**, **exceed**: **aşırı gitmek** …

keen (Eng.): **kın** (Schor. Scythian, Küar.) (wish, desire, enthusiasm, effort) (Radloff); **conatus** (Latin) (effort). **Kınık** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Scythian, Koib.): diligent, enthusiastic, strive (Radloff).

keep (Eng.): One of the meaning of Old Turkish '**kap**' root is “to continue, keep, fixate”. Kaptır (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz, Kas.): bind, connect, unite. Current Turkish ‘**kaptır**’: get carried away, lose control and keep on… / Turkish ‘**kap**’: cover, catch, capture, contain … etc. / " … from Proto-Germanic ***kopjan**, which is of **uncertain origin** ... from Proto-Germanic ***kap**- " (OED) / Keep < kapmak (O. Karatay) / "Keep: one of its meaning is ‘fit, suit’. Turkish 'Kip gelmek': fit " (A. Atabek) / **Kap > keep < kap**

kei: “PIE root”, the root of ‘city’. **Kei < kent** (Old Turkish - city)

keiro (Celtic): dark brown, Old Turkish ‘**kara**’: black, dark colour

kele: “PIE root”, “warm.” Old Turkish (Altai, Teleud, Euroasia dialects) '**kala**': burning; **kalat**: to fire; **cılı** (Kirghiz): warm. English words that are said to derive from this root are: caldera; calid; Calor; **caloric**; **calorie**; calorimeter; **cauldron**; caudle; chafe; chauffeur; chowder; coddle; lee; **lukewarm**; scald… / **ılık > luke**

ken (Eng.): to recognize, to know, intellectual opinion… Turkish ‘**kan**’: believe, think, to be fooled, to be deceived; ‘**kanı**’: opinion. **Kann**, **kennen** (German): to know, to understand. **Bekannt** (German) known. **Kanık** (in many Turkish dialects, including Altai): to get used to, to know (Radloff). 'Kanaat, kani': are Turkish words bu they say they have Arabic origin (to be enough, believed in

something, confident in a thought.) But the real root of them is Old Turkish '**kan**' > know. Also '**kan**' (satiation) > kanaat / The cure for the illness of Indo-European etymological fabrication is the oldest languages. As soon as you put the word equivalent in **Hittite** for one of them, IE's balloon bursts. Here is another example: **kane-is**, **kne-is**: recognize, to know, acknowledge, kan, kanma, kanı

k'en, **k'on**: "PIE root" (1), "to get together, connect." "Proto-Nostratik "k'an" (Bomhard) / **kenet**, **kene**, **kon**, **konşu**, **konak** (clamp, tick, perch, settle, neighbor, settled place)

k'en, **k'on**: "PIE root" (2), "to know": bilmek. "Proto-Nostratik 'k'any' (Bomhard) / **know**, **gno** > **kennen** < **kan**, **kanmak**, **kanı** (know, think, believe)

Kent: a region name. It is said that it came from the side, from the shore. Turkish '**kenar**': side; **kıdı**, kıyı, **kaş**: coast, side; **kanat**: side / Turkish '**kent**': city / See "**Canton**" item

k'enu: "PIE root", "chin." **Çene** > **chin** / "Proto-Nostratik 'k'an' " (Bomhard) / **K'enu** < **çene** < **çiğne** > **chew** > **chin**

k'er, **k'or**: "PIE root", "to shout, call". "Proto-Nostratik "k'ar". (Bomhard) / **call** > **ku** (voice) > **çağır** (call) **… k'er** < **çağır**

ker: "PIE root" (1), "to **grow**". '**Gür-leşme**': grow thicker; '**kur**': establish, set, create; '**göver**': grow, be green … / some examples: accrue; cereal; Ceres; **concrete; create**; creation; creature; Creole; **crescendo**; **crescent**; crew; croissant; cru; **decrease**; excrescence; excrescent; griot; **increase**; Kore; procerity; procreate; procreation; recreate; recreation; recruit; sincere… / **create** < **kur**; **crescent** < **gür** … **'aGru'** (Uyghur.): up, above, high

ker: "PIE root" (2), "heat, hot, fire". Turkish '**kor**': ember, hot coal; '**kömür**': coal. **Carbon**; carboniferous; **carbuncle**; **cremate**; cremation; **hearth** …

ker: “PIE root” (3), “tie tightly”. “ Uralic *karʌ ‘to tie tightly, to wrap up’ ~ Dravidian [*kar- ‘to tie tightly, to tighten’] ~ Altaic *k‘ärʌ ‘to tie tightly, to tighten’. (Bomhard) / bağla, ban, düğüm, düğümle, kör düğüm / **ker** “IE” > kar^ (kör?) (Altaic) > **mekoru, okuru, ekoru** (Laz) / **tie** > tüğ, tüğüm, düğüm / ban, bağ > bind, bond > **eko-pinu** (ekle bağla) (Laz) / kör düğüm: unbreakable knot , ker; **ker** < **kör**

kera, **kra**: “PIE root”, to mix, to cook; Old Turkish ‘**kar**’: to mix (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

kerd, **kyerd**: “PIE root”, “hearth.” Turkish ‘**yürek**’, Old Turkish ‘**cörök**’. English words from this root: accord; **cardiac; cardio**-; concord; **core**; **cordial**; courage; credence; credible; credit; credo; credulous; creed; discord; grant; **heart**; miscreant; myocardium; **pericarditis**; **pericardium**; quarry; record; recreant; **tachycardia**… / **Cörök** > **cardiac**

keri, **cheri** (Greek): hand, Old Turkish ‘**karı**’ (hand, arm); **karış** (hand, span)

kerp, **krep**: “PIE root”, “abdomen”. **Karın**: abdomen. “ … Dravidian ***karʌ** ‘fetus, womb’ ~ Altaic *k‘arbi- ‘abdomen, belly fat’. (Bomhard) / **karbi** > **korba** (Laz) > **karın** > **kroth** (Celtic)

kers: “PIE root”, “to run.” ‘**Koş**’ in Turkish, also ‘**kır**’ (run, run away, escape). The English words allegedly derived from this root are: **car**; **career; cargo**; caricature; cark; **carpenter**; carriage; **carrier**; **carry**; charabanc; charette; **charge**; chariot; concourse; **concur**; concurrent; corral; corridor; corsair; courant; courier; **course**; currency; **current**; curriculum; cursive; **cursor**; cursory; discharge; discourse; encharge; excursion; hussar; incur; intercourse; kraal; miscarry; **occur**; precursor; recourse; recur; succor … (OED) / I think that many of these words do not come from this root. As in other items, but there are more here. For example **kağnı**, **kağnı**, **keriban**, **körük**, **karutza** (Kipchak) > **car**, **chariot** etc. But that's not our point. We have given different interpretations of some of these words by other publications. But their example is their example… : the root ‘**kers**’ is Turkish ‘**koş**, **kır**’. That’s it.

kes: “PIE root”, “to cut.” Turkish ‘**kes**’: to cut. No other words are needed. English words from here: caret; cashier; cassation; caste; castellan; castellated; Castile; castle; castigate; castrate; castration; chaste; chastity; chateau; chatelaine; Chester; forecastle; incest; quash. / “ Indo-European ***kes**- ‘to scratch’ (Bomhard) > **kaz**, **kazı**, **kaşı** (dig, scrape, scratch) / **Xazeri, oxazu, oqazu** (Laz) < kaşı, kazı > **haş** (Sumer.) (P. Kaya) / N. American ‘to cut’: **XOOT**, **K’ETS**, **K’AAC**, **XAAS** <> **kes**, **kat**, **cut**

kessel (German): cauldron, **kazan** / **kazan** > **kessel**

keu: “PIE root”, “to see, observe, percieve”. Turkish **kör, gör**: see, perceive … Samples: Anschauung; **caution**; **cautious**; caveat; kudos; precaution; scavenger; scone; sheen; **show** / ‘**Kör**’, ‘**gör**’ (see) > **keu**

keue: “PIE root”, “to swell," also “vault, hole.” Turkish for '**kabar**'mak, '**ko**'mak, '**küme**', the other meaning is '**kovuk**'. Examples: accumulate; accumulation; **cave; cavern; cavity**; **coeliac**; church; **codeine**; coelacanth; **coeliac**; coelomate; **concave**; **cumulate**; cumulative; cumulus; **excavate**, **kirk**, **kymatology** … / For those who say that the ‘**küme**’ is not Turkish, we have given examples from old Turkish dialects such as ‘**cumul**’, ‘**kimi**’, ‘**kömek**’. **Cave**, **cavern**, **cavity** > **kovuk**. **Cumulate**, **cumulus** < **küme**, **kümelen.** **Kabar**: to swell

key (Eng.): **kilit** / Kleis, **kleid** (Greek); iklid (Arabic); kilid, kelid (Persian); **kirid** (Kashgari – DLT - 1074)

khan (Eng.): Old Turkish **kaan**, **kağan**, **han**, **king**, **könig**. The name “**Caan**” is related to this and has the same root.

Kharma (Tibet, Indian, Eng.): A word that strongly evokes Turkish sounds and meanings. Like '**dharma**', '**kharma**' is one of the basic concepts of Indo-Buddhist philosophy. It has negative meanings and expansions as well as neutral and positive meanings. After all, it expresses the mutual interaction and balance of pluses and minuses. Old Turkish ‘**karma**’: mix; ‘**katma**’: add; ‘**karıştır**’: mix, blur; **karışık**: complex; **karmaşa**: caos; **kargış**: curse, caos …

khimos (Greek): Fruit juice, drink… Turkisk **kımız**: a traditional Turkish drink made from milk, soured and alcoholic.

kick (Eng.): kik- (v.) kick (v., n.) "strike" ~ Türkic **kik-** (v.) "parry, punch", strike two objects, like honing knifes by whetting one knife against another (Kashgari II 293) (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**kak**' (Kaşgarlı - DLT): hit / **Kak** > **kick**

kikos, **keeagh** (Celtic): **göğüs**, **kögüs**, **chest** / **Kögüs**, **göğüs** > **kikos**, **keagh** > **chest**

kill (Eng.): öl, öldür, öldür-mek (die, kill, to kill) / **Oilu, okilu, oqvilu** (Laz) / **kilu** > **kill** < öl, öldür, kıl > **oilu** / Old Turksih '**kıl**' root: **cut, kill, kill** by behead / **Skotono** (Greek.) **s-kot-ono** (cut: **kes, kat**) < **qutil, katl, katletmek** (**kill,** murder) (Arab. Turk.) / Occidere (Latin), töten (German) / Homeric Greek '**ollimi**': to perish, to destroy, to disappear, to lose (Georg Autenrieth – Uzunbacak Adem)

kin, **kinship** (Eng.): Latin root '**con**'. Turkish: **kan**, **kandaş**, **kün** (blood, kinsman, from the same lineage) / "Germanic origin; related to Dutch **kunne**, from an Indo-European root meaning 'give birth to', shared by Greek **genos** and Latin **genus** 'race." (Oxford D.) / They say it came from 'Genus'. See "**Gene**", "**Gender**" items / Genos > genus < kan < **kian** (Proto Turk) (Ü. Mutlu) / Kin: **kuni** (Turkish) (relative) (O. Karatay) / AGini, aGinicilik: friendship, intimacy; **kınal** (Tel. Schor. Scythian, , Koib. Kirghiz): intimacy, affinity; **kına** (Altai): intimacy, relativeness (Radloff) / **Kin** (Akkad.): blood, blodshed, blood money; **kaina** (Hittite): kinsman, in-law; **quadin**: in-law relative (Orkhon); **kayın**: kinship, affiliated through marriage (O. Sertkaya, Copeland) / Do these words about kinship as in a cluster exist in languages other than Turkish and Hittite? / **Kün**: relative (Old Türkik), Hun '**el gün**' denotes 'foreigner and relatives'. OTD p. 326 KÜN II: kün qadaš (родич), (Clauson - Kisamov)

kind, **kindness** (Eng.): **kala** (Greek) (good, goodness). **Kayra**, **kayrakkan** (Kirghiz, Schor. Soj. Altai, Scythian): goodness, mercy, divinity

(Radloff). **Kayra, kayıran, kayırma** (Tel. Sag. Koib. Ktsch.): favor, grace, charity. **Kayra** (Uyghur, Kazak, Teleud, Scythian): goodness, love, beloved (Rasanen)

king, **könig**, **kohen** (Eng. – German - Hebrew); **konugur, kongur** (Icelandic): **Kaan** (Altai, Tel. Leb.) (Radloff). **Khana** (Sanskrit.). **Könilik**, **qan**, **han** (Orkhon) / **King**, **könig**, **kin** (relative) and **kün** (sun) connection (O. Süleymanov) / **Queen**, kün, kuni, han, kaan, hakan, king relations (Ü. Mutlu), (H. Tarcan) / **Komer**, **hakohenn**, **kohen** (Hebrew): priest, chief, leader / **Kam** (Turkish shaman priest), **kaan** (king) > **king** > **kohen** / **Xntawa**, **xntawat(i)**, **hhantawat**, **hantawad(i)** (Hittite): king, ruler, kingship / **X'AAN**, **KANAAYİ** (N. American): general, leader of war, leader / **King**: kengu .. Ultimately, the Türkic root is kün "sun", not the homophonous Türkic kun/kün, the English **kin** "blood-related", as was suggested by IE philologists. The **kün** with the Türkic suffix -gü makes küngü "of **sun**, solar, sun-like", or the phonetic variation **kengu** (Kisamov)

kiosk (Eng. - German): Its origin Turkish '**köşk**'. "Kiosk: '1620s, … from French kiosque (17c.), which is (along with German and Polish kiosk) from Turkish **koshk**, kiöshk 'pavilion, summer house,' from Persian kushk 'palace, villa; pavilion, portico." (OED) / **Köşk** > **kiosk** (Ü. Mutlu), Bikkinin / **Kos** (Kuman, Kirghiz, Kazakh, Çagatay …): dorm, tent, cottage, house

Kirk (church) (Eng. – Scandinavian, Scottish): as a name. **Kertgün** (to believe, believing) (Clauson, Kisamov) / **Church** < **çirgü** (Chuvash) (A. Atabek)

kirkos (Homeric Greek): falcon, bird that flies in circles in the air. Turkish '**kırkuy**': hawk (DLT); **karkuy, karguy, kiragan**: hawk, falcon (Uzunbacak Adem) / Old Turkish '**kur**': circle, turn, tour … **kurs, course** < **kur** / '**Kartal** - eagle' is also likely to come from this root or from the root '**kara**' (black) or… most likely comes from the concept of "bird that flies in circles in the air" … **kur** > **circle, course** (round shape) ,,,

kiros (Greek): **kuru** (dry, hard). Kuruğ > **kiros** (- g-ğ > -s .. word ending sound change rule – A. Atabek)

kiss (Eng.), **küssen** (German): **oşkan**, **oksan**, **okşo**, **okşa**, **öksön** (Altaic – Radloff): kiss, kiss on the lips / **kuas**, **kuuass**, **kuuasnu** (Hittite): kiss / **KAA XEİT**, **XEİT** (N. American): **kiss** < oksan

kitchen (Eng.), **küche** (German): Turkish '**katna**, **kayna**': boil, cook (Kisamov) / " … from Proto-Germanic *kokina … German Küche, … French **cuisine**, Spanish **cocina**, a variant of Latin **coquina** … from coquus 'cook'" (OED) / Turkish: **kayna**, **kaynat** (boil, cook)

kitu (Celtic): join. **Kitu** < **katıl** (join, attend)

kitzlichsein (German), **kittle** (Middle English): **gıdıklanma**, **tickle**. **Kıtık** (Kirghiz. Kas. Ottoman) gıdık, gıdıklanma (Radloff) / gıdık <> tickle <> kitzlichsein

kladi (Greek): branch, **kol** (arm), **dal** (branch)

klafter (German): fathom, overarm, **kulaç**. Kulaşta: kulaç (Radloff) (Kol-aç: overarm)

klep, klepto, klevo (Greek): steal. Turkish **çal**, **çapul**, **çalmak**, çalap > **klep** / Here, there is both a '**kladi-kol**' (arm) connection and a '**klep-çal-çap**' (steal) connection with Turkish.

kleu: "PIE root", "to hear". Some examples: Cleon; **clio**; Damocles; **Hercules**; leer; list; **listen**; **loud**; **Pericles**; **Slav**; **slave**; Slavic; **Slovene**; **Sophocles**; Themistocles; **umlaut**; Yugoslav… / Old Turkish '**ku**': voice, sound. **Kulak**: ear / As Atatürk wrote in the 30s, Old Turkish '**ku**': is sound, it is related to hearing. '**Kulak** - Ear' is the receiver of sound, like '**ku-alak**' (sound receiver). Or did the Westerners make the Turkish suffix (**lak**) a root and a series of words related to sound? Like in the game of ear to ear. However, they were able to remove the last syllable: **Listen, list, loud**… all of them are "**Kleu**" with the '**K**' dropped. And again, did '**Lion**' derive from the '**lan**' of Turkish '**aslan**'? We do not

underestimate the Westerners. In a way, they are also ancient Turks… / By the way, Sumerian '**az, ası**': lion, **asrı** (DLT), **arslan, aslan** (Gerey)

klug (German): smart, wise, **us**, akıl, bilgelik. Uguş (Uyghur) us, akıl; uguşık (Uyghur) wise, öke. **Külük** 'mind' (Hakas)" (A. Atabek) / **Akıl, uguş, külük** > **klug**

kluka, **klog**, **cloch**, **clach**, **clagh**, **gallo**, **klugga** (Celtic): **kaya**, stone. PIE **k(e)l** / **Kva** (Laz) < kaya / **Kacaka**, **katha** (Sanskrit) / **Galalu** (Akkad.): pebble stone / Hebrew '**gal**': heap of Stones (Hebrew.) / Uralik '**kiwi**' (Kassian, Starostin)

knee (Eng.), **knie** (German): diz / **Genu** (Greek); **gony, gonato** (Latin.); **geneu** (Fr.): Old Turkish **yincür** (joint), **incik** (knee, ankle and the part of between them)

knight Eng.): Old English **cniht** "boy, young, servant" … Old German **kniucht, knecht**, "boy, young, youth" … Unknown origin (OED) Turkish 'young' = '**genç**' > **cniht, kniucht, knecht, knight**

knochel (German): bone, kemik (Crimea, Altai, Tel. Ottoman) (Radloff)

knock (Eng.), **kick** (German - Eng.): hit. Turkish **kak**: hit, beetle, inlay; **kax**: kak, hit (Radloff)

knorpel (German): cartilage, **kemirçek**, **kıkırdak** (Altai. Tel.) (Radloff).

knot (Eng.), **ketten** (German): Turkish '**kat**': bind (Radloff). '**Kenet**': clamp, clasp; '**kene**': tick / Sumerian '**keş**': bind, tie. Turkish '**keşde**': lace, embroidery (Gerey)

know (Eng.): **gnoscere**, **cognosco** (Latin); **gnosis** (Greek); **cognition** (Eng.), **kennen** (German). Alleged "PIE root" '**gno**', '**gn-kn**' sound. Old Turkish '**kan**, **kanı**': believe, think, opinion, know … '**Ognan**' (Scythian): to know, understand. **Kögüs** (Uyghur. Altai. Tel. Scythian, Koib.): sense, mind, opinion, understanding. **Köngül** (Tar. Kirghiz, Kom. Uyghur, AT): gönül, spirit, understanding. **Kön**: comprehension, approvel (Radloff). German '**kennen**',

‘**novi’** (Latin), **teneo** (Latin): **tanı**, know / **Gönül** (Kazakh, Uyghur, Cagatay, Türkmen, Crimea): mind, sprit, heart / Hittite ‘**kane-is**, **kne-is**’: recognize, to know, acknowledge … kan, kanma, kanı > **kane-is** (Hittite) / **Novi** (Latin), **teneo** (Latin) < **tanımak, bilmek**, know / **Savoir** (Fr.) (Turk. **sav, sab**: idea, thought, saying, claim); **connaitre** (Fr.) < **know, kennen** < **kan, kanı**

kochlari (Greek): spoon, **kaşık**

kokkinos (Greek): red colour. ‘**Kök**’, ‘kök boya’ (?) (madder) … **kızıl**: **kok** (red) (?)

ko-moin-i: “PIE root” of ‘**common**’, ‘**com**’ etc. **Commonwealth**, **community**, **communism** etc. '**Kamu**, **kamug**': common / " … from Latin communis … PIE *ko-moin-i- … from ***ko**- 'together' + *moi-n-" (OED) / **Qamay**: all, whole, all together; **qamuq** (Orkhon); **kamuğ: kamu**: whole, every (DLT) / '**Kömek**': people, common; '**cumul**' (Kirghiz): meeting (Radloff) / Cumhur, cumhuriyet, commun, cem, cami, cemaat, küme, cümle, kamu… / **Kamasu** (Akkad.) > common < **kamu** / **Kombuti** (Celtic): community < **kamıg**

koppeln (German): link, connect. **Kolbo** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): connect (Radloff). Turkish '**ko**' and Latin '**co**' roots are same. Eurasian Turkish ‘**kopgı**’: clasp, gather, collect; Turkish **kopça, kopgılama**: buckle, clasp, agraf

kopso (Greek): cut / Turkish ‘**kop**, **kopar**’ (break off, breaking off)

korb (Celtic): **kir**, stain, **dirt** / **korb** < **kir**

koro: “PIE root”, war, fight / Old Turkish ‘**gür**’ > **koro** / **Gür**: war, fight; **güreş**: wrestle > (**guerra, guerilla, Guevara**) … **war** < **uruş, güreş**

koumiss, **koumis** (Eng.): **kımız**, a beverage like ‘kımız’ (Bikkinin) / **Kımız**: A traditional Turkish alcoholic drink made from mare's milk

k'ow: “PIE root”, “to hold, grasp”, **kavra-mak** (to hold, grasp). “Proto-Nostratik ‘**k'aw**’ ” (Bomhard)

kraft (German): power, **erk**, **karu**. **Karuk** (Schor. Uyghur): power; **karulu** (Altai): powerful, strong; **karu**: arm, power (Radloff)

krank, kranken (German): sick, sickness, illness …Turkish ‘**kıran**’: deadly epidemic

kratzen (German): scratch, kaşı-mak. **Karlık**: scratch; **karti**: kratzen, scratch (Radloff)

kraus (German): curl, **kıvır**, **kıvrık**, **kıvrım** / **Kıv**, **kıvır** > **curve**, **curl**, **kraus**

kraut (German), **chorto** (Greek): grass, herb. **Kurık** (Chuvash), **karut**: grass, herb, **kraut** (A. Atabek)

kriko (Celtic): kısık, kırık, hoarse

krio (Greek – Eng.): frost. **Qar** (Hebrew): cold, **qerakh** (Hebrew): ice / **qerakh** <> **kırağı** > **krio** <> **kar** / **ice** > **ayaz** > buz > **freze**, **frost** / **Kar**: snow, **kırağı**: frost, **kır**: white / **Qerakh** < **kırağı** > **krio** < **kar** / **ice** < **ayaz** > buz > **freze, frost**

krukos (Greek): crock, dirty, kir, kirli. “Proto-Nostratik "k'ar" (dark, dark coloured, **kara**) (Bomhard) / **Kara**, **kir** > **krukos** /

krumm (German): eğri, **kıvrık**, **curl**, **curved**. **Krümmen** (German): kıvrık, **kıvrılmış** / **kıv**, **kıvır**, **kur** > **curve**, **curl**, **kraus**, **krumm**

krus-to: “PIE root”, **crust**. Come from '**kuru**, **kuru-mak**, **kurumuş**, **hartı**'… / **Kuru**: hard, **hartı**: hard / **Kuru** > **hartı** > **hard** / " … from Latin crusta 'rind, crust, shell, bark,' from PIE ***krus-to**- 'that which has been hardened,' from root *kreus- 'to begin to freeze, form a crust' (source also of Sanskrit krud- 'make hard, thicken" (OED) / Crust: Uralic ***ćarʌ** ‘(hardened) film’ ~ Dravidian *carʌ ‘rough’ ~ Altaic ***čar(ʌ)** ‘hardened crust’”. (Bomhard) / “PIE”: **sker** > **crust** <

kuru (dry, dried, hard) > hartı (hard) > katığ, katı (hard) > sert (Persian - Turkish) (hard)

ksep: "PIE root": night (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov). Turkish 'gece, akşam' (night, evening) (?)

ksero (Greek): **kuru**, sert, dry, hard

ku, **ki**, **ci**, **cu**, **kwu**, **kun** (Celtic): dog, köpek / ***Ḳ̆ùjnA** 'wolf, dog': Afrasian *k(j)n/*k(j)l, *k(w)l 'dog, wolf' ~ IndoEuropean ***k̂u̯ōn**/*k̂un- 'dog'; Uralic *küjnä 'wolf'. (Bomhard) / Turkish **zağar**, Scythians '**cağar**', Laz **cogoy** > **cu** / **ku**, **kwu**, **cu** <> **cogoy** <> köpek / Native American **PEEK**, **CH'UPUL**: **köpek**, **cu**, **dog**

kukko, **kruko** (Celtic): **kayık**, boat, kayak; Native American **GAAC**, **KAE** (kay, **kayak**)

kuppel (German), **cupola** (Eng.): **kubbe**, dorm. **Kup** (Kas. Kür. Tob. Tara.): swell, rise, upsurge … Kebir, kübra, kibir (Turkish, and said that Arabic root … Actually they have real Turkish '**kabar**' root – arch, upsurge, swell, rise). **Up** (Eng.) < '**köp**' (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Küar.): upsurge. Turkish '**ka-ko-kö**': rise, arch, upsurge … Kabar, kavla, kayır, kalk, köpür etc.

kurbash (Eng.): **kırbaç**, whip (Bikkinin)

kurgan, **Kurgan Hypotesis** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kurgan**'. "1889, from Russian, originally a Tatar word." (OED) The Kurgan hypothesis (also known as the Kurgan theory or Kurgan model) is the most widely accepted proposal **to identify the Proto-Indo-European homelands which the Indo-European languages spread out throughout Europe and parts of Asia**." Wikipedia. **Isn't it a joke?** The **name** of the theory created to describe the existence and origin of the **Indo-European Language Family** is **Turkish**. Kurgan clearly comes from '**korugan**, **koru**-mak ' (protected area, protected building, to save, to guard). Even though they are mound graves in the sense most known to foreigners, they also have other meanings in Old Turkish, related to protecting,

hiding. Kurgan is mentioned in the Inscriptions in the sense of '**kale**- castle', also '**kurikan**': tent (M. Ergin). Kurgan also means monument, mausoleum-tomb. "Russian, of Turkic origin; compare with **Turkish kurgan** '**castle**'." (Oxford D.) / **Kurta** (Hittite): town, castle, city; Akkadian '**kirḫu**' / **Kourat** (Yakut): city; **haretz** (Hebrew): land, mother land; **Karak**: city (A. Atabek) / Proto-Nostratic *q'-w-ar-a 'edge, point, tip, peak'. Hittite (acc. sg.) **gur-ta-an** 'citadel' … Altaic, Mongolian **qorga** 'fort, fortress; shelter, enclosure'; Old Turkic **qurgan** 'castle, fortress'. Poppe 1960:88; Street 1974:88 *kurgan 'a fortification'. Sumerian **gurû-ru**, **gurû-uš** 'forest' " (Bomhard) / **Krouka** (Celtic): mound, kurgan

kurz, **kurze** (German), **curt** (Eng.): short, Turkish **kısa**, **kıska** (Radloff), kırt, koru / See "**short**" item

kvisl, kvísl (Icelandic.): spoon, kaşık, **kavisli** (arcuate)

kweie: "PIE root" "to rest, be quiet." Examples: acquiesce; **acquit**; **awhile**; coy; quiesce; quiescent; **quiet**; quietism; quietude; quietus; **quit**; quitclaim; quittance; requiescat; **requiem**; requite; **while**; whilom… (OED) / Turkish '**git**': go, **quit**, çık (go off, go out) / Turkish '**kal**': stay, remain, sleep (?) / Turkish '**gayet**' (Kutadgu Bilig – 1069) (Arabic and Persian root ?): very, much, **gayet** > **quiet** (pretty) / The examples given with the suggested root are not in harmony with each other. In this case, why shouldn't these Turkish equivalents be considered?

kwell: "PIE root", "revolve, move round; sojourn, dwell." Their meanings are somewhat broad and varied. We are concerned with the meanings of '**kal**, **kal-ma**: stay, remain, sitting; '**kaldır-ma**': lift, "till the ground" (toprağı '**kal-dır-ma**'). Here are those words: accolade; ancillary; atelo-; **bazaar**; bicycle; bucolic; chukker; **chakra**; **collar**; collet; colonial; **colony**; **cult**; **cultivate**; **culture**; **cycle**; **cyclo**-; cyclone; encyclopedia; entelechy; **Kultur**; pole; pulley; rickshaw; talisman; telos; **torticollis**; wheel... **Colony** > **kalma**, **kalım** / **cultur** > kaldır, kal (?) / By what logic is a Turkish-rooted word like "**bazaar**" shown as an example of this root? Unbelievable. It shows once again how unreliable Western etymological sources are.

kwetwer: “PIE root”, "four." **Quod > tetra <** dört. Turkish ‘**dört**’: four and Turkish ‘**kırk**’: forty. One of the words derived from this root is ‘**quarantine**’: a concept that emerged from the forty (**kırk**) day isolation practice. Here are the words supposed to originate from this root: cadre; cahier; carillon; carrefour; diatessaron; escadrille; farthing; firkin; fortnight; **forty; four; fourteen; fourth**; **quadrant; quadraphonic; quadratic**; quadri-; quadrilateral; quadriliteral; quadrille; quadriplegia; quadrivium; quadroon; quadru-; quadruped; quadruple; quadruplicate; **quarantine**; quarrel; quarry; quart; quarter; quarterback; quartermaster; quarters; quartet; quarto; quaternary; quatrain; quattrocento; squad; **square**; tessellated; tetra-; tetracycline; tetrad; tetragrammaton; tetrameter; tetrarch; trapezium...

kwo, **kwi**: “PIE root”, the root of interrogative pronouns. Turkish '**kim**', '**kankı**', '**han-gi**, **han-ki**'. Again, like those derived from other roots, some of them will seem meaningless to you, but the sources say so. Focus on the question words specifically: either; hidalgo; **how**; kickshaw; **neither**; neuter; **qua**; **quality**; quandary; quantity; quasar; **quasi**; quasi-; query; quib; quiddity; quip; quodlibet; quondam; quorum; **quote**; quotidian; quotient; ubi; ubiquity; **what**; **when**; whence; **where**; **whether**; **which**; whither; **who; whoever; whom; whose**; **why**… **/ qui**, **quo**… etc. (Latin) / **Kui+a**, **kuis**, **kuis**, **kui**, **kui+ha** (Luvian), **kwi** (Luvian), **kwi+ha** (Luvian), **kwis kwis/kwis**, **kwis/kwis**, **kwisha** (Hittite): who, what, whoever, whatever, which etc. **Qui, quo** (Latin.) < **kim**, **kankı**, **hankı** etc. (Copeland, O Sertkaya) / ‘**Ki**’ (Sumer.): **kim** (P. Kaya) > **kwo** > **who / KA**, **KEX**, **KİNE** (Native American) <> **kim**, **hangi**

kwon: “PIE root”, dog. Some examples from this: of: canaille; canary; canicular; canid; **canine**; chenille; corgi; **cynic**; **cynical**; cynosure; dachshund; **hound**; **kennel**; Procyon; quinsy… Old Turkish ‘**an**’: wild animal, animal; **ang: hunt; angcı: hunter … Ang > hound…** Mongolian **chono** (wolf) **… Chono > kwon, canine**

kwrimis, **buzhug**, **cruim**, **cruimh** (Celtic): worm, kurt, kurtçuk. Pay attention to these Turkish concepts: ‘**kıvrım**, **kıvrıl**’ (crimp, curve, curl) and ‘**büzük**, **büzülme**’ (shrunken, contract, shrink) / Altaic *Kor‌ʌ ‘worm’ (Bomhard)

kyerd: “PIE root”, **heart**, Turkish, Old Turkish **yürek**, **ürek**, **cörök** > **cor** (Latin)

Kyiv (a city name): Turkish ‘**Kiev**’ (kıyı ev) (riverside house) > **Kyiv / Kuyaba** < **Kıyı-oba** (riverside – settlement) (A. Sanducci)

kylev: “PIE root”, “**hear, hören** (German)” / " '**Hiz**': (Baskurt) hear. **Hir**: hear " (A. Atabek) / PIE root ‘**Kylev**’ (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) < Old Turkish ‘**ku**’ (sound), **kulak** (ear) / ‘**Hish**’ (Sumerian): ear (**işit**: hear) (Kurmaev)

LAACHAL (Mayan): become, be like … **-leşmek** > LAACHAL (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

Label (Eng.): **yafta**... / **Yafta** > **label** (**Y** > **L law**)

Labes (Latin): fade away, fall, blemish, disgrace … Old Turkish ‘**yabız**, **yabuz**, **yavuz**’: bad, bad person … (**Y** > **L** law)

Labo (Latin): wobble, quake, stumble… Turkish ‘**yalpa**’: stumble (**Y** > **L** law)

Labor, lab, **laboratory** … (Latin – Eng. – Fr.): Turkish ‘**yap**’: make (?) (**Y** > **L** law) / Turkish ‘**çaba**’ > labor

Labris (Latin): axe, balta. **Teber** - labr(is): balta (T > L rule – A. Atabek)

Laceratus (Latin): **Yırt**, **yırtılma**, **tear**. (L – Y + T – L laws – A. Atabek)

Lacerte (Latin): **kertenkele**. Kertenkele, yeşilce > **lacerte** (A. Atabek) (L < Y law) / Keler > lacerte

Lack (Eng.): **yok**, **yokluk**, noksan, eksik … eksik > **lack** > **yok** (**Y** > L rule) / Hittite **uakk**, **uaksiie-a**, **wak**, **wak(i)sie-a**: **eksik**, lacking (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) … **yok**

Lackey (Eng.): "footman, running footman, valet," from French **laquais**, from Spanish **lacayo**, ultimately from Turkish **ulak**, which means "runner" or "courier" (OED) (Burak Demir).

Lacuna (Latin – Eng.): gap, fossa, pool / **Yok** (no, nihil) **= lacuna** (**Y > L** law)

Laevus (Latin); **left** (Eng.): sinister, ominous, unfortunate, left … Old Turkish '**yabız**, **yabuz**, **yavuz**': bad, bad person … (**Y > L** law)

Lag, **laggard** (Eng.): **ağır** (heavy, slow, reluctant) (A. Atabek)

Lagois (Latin): bird, **kuş** (?) / '**uşub**' (Sumerian): **kuş** (uçan - flying) (O. N. Tuna) / N. American, Mayan **KOX, CUTZ**: kuş > **lagois**

Lake (Eng.), **Limni** (Greek), **Lac** (Fr.), **Lacus** (Latin.): **göl**. **Öl**, **öla** (Uyghur. Ottoman Schor. Soj. Scythian, …): wetness, ponding, lake; **öllü** Ottoman): lake; **ilay**, **lay**, **ilai**, **lai** (Kirghiz) dirty turbid muddy water; **köl** (all Turkish dialects): lake (Radloff) / '**Leğen**': real Turkish (wash basin), Greek '**lekani**' / **Linna**, **lenn**, **llyn**, **llinn**, **loch**, **lhingey**, **logh** (Celtic): göl, köl, öl, öla, ilay, lai / **Jaladi**, **cil** (Sanskrit.): **leğen**, **göl** > **lake /** German **'see' < su** (water) / **İlkinti**: puddle (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş)

Laktisma (Greek): kick, **tekme** … **Tekme** > Laktis (T > L rule)

Lal, **lol** : "PIE root", "thong", Turkish **dil**. **Kali** (Uralic) (Kassian, Zihivlov, Starostin) / **Dnghyva**, **lal**, **lol** (Sanskrit) / **Lal** (Turkish - Persian): mute, voiceless (Codex Cumanicus, 1303) / **Dil** > **lal**

Lama (Tibetian, Mong. - Eng.): Buddhist priest. Turkish '**hama**' (Oir. Tel. Soj.): nama, lama; Middle Turkish 'lama, laba': viel- lard, directeur; Mongolian '**lama**': healer, heiliger'; Tibetian 'ьIa-та' (Rasanen).

Lame (Eng.): **topal** (**T > L** law)

Lampa (Latin): torch, brightness, shine / **Yan**, yan-ma: burn, flame, fire (**Y > L** law)

Lana, **Lane** (Latin – Eng.): wool, **yün** .. / **Lane < yün** (**Y > L** law) (A. Atabek)

Land (Eng. – German- Icelandic): Turkish **alan** (area, field) / **Alan** > **land**

Languor (Latin – Eng.): tiredness, faintness, **yorgun**, **yorgunluk** / **Languor** < **yorgun**, **argın** (**Y** > **L** law)

Langusta, **lobster** (Eng.): Turkish **lengeç**, **yengeç** (Kisamov) (Y > L)

Lanterna (Latin), **Lantern** (Eng.): **yan**, **yan-mak** (light, fire). **Yan** > lantern (Y > L sound change law – A. Atabek)

Large (Eng.), **largus** (Latin): big, wide, very, very much… It may related to Turkish plural suffix '**-ler,-lar**', like English '**-s**' suffix. / I also questioned the plural word '**are**' (Eng.) from this perspective. '**Are**' also means > **dır, dır-lar** in Turkish.

Laspi (Greek): mud, çamur. Laçaga (Chuvash) > **laspi** (Greek) (A. Atabek)

Lateo, **latare** (Latin): to lie in wait (ambush), to hide. Being safe, living a solitary life... / **Yat**: lie, lie down, lie in ambush position … / **Yat** > **lateo** (**Y** > **L law**)

Latin (Eng.): the name of Latins. **Tutin** (halk, folk – Etrusk) > Latin (?) (A. Atabek)

Latten (Eng.): golden. 'Middle English, from old French **Laton**.' (Oxford D.). Arabic, Turkish '**Latun**, eflatun' (reddish, purple, brass) / Turkish **altun** (golden)

Laugh (Eng.), **gelo** (Greek), **hleja** (Icelandic), **lachen** (German): **gül**, **gül-mek**. Let's read it backward. It's said that its root is proto-Germanic '**Kleg**'. Kleg < gül. Sanskrit '**gagh**, **gaggh**, **kakh**'; English '**gag**'; Turkish '**kahkaha**': laugh, laugh out loud / "PIE root" '**ghleu**': to be joyful, to joke (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Gül** > **ghleu** > **gelo:** Alleged "PIE root" '**kleg**' … **Kleg** (**gülek**) < **gül**. Sanskrit '**gagh**, **gaggh**, **kakh**'; Eng. '**gag**'; Turkish / On the other hand **…** Latin **risus, ridere** (grin), Fr. **rire** >< **sırıt**

Lavo, **lavare**, **lavati** (Latin): wash, **yıka**, **yıkama**, **yuğ**, **yun**, **yuğma** / **Lavo** < **yuğ** (**Y** > **L law**)

Laxo, laxare, laxus (Latin – Eng.): extend, spread, wide, **yay**, **yaygın** ... (**Y > L law**)

Lay (Eng.): spread / **yay** (spread) > **lay** (**Y > L law**)

Lazy (Eng.): it may come from '**loose**'. Turkish "**sal, salık**": loose, loosy (L rule – see "**Lock**" item) / Turkish '**ölez**': weak, exhausted, dull (Tul Par , Academia)

Lead, **leader** (Eng.): According to N. Kisamov, this word is related to Turkish **elet-, ileti** (carry, bring, conveyed, lead, deprive, send) (elite, lead) … (?) … "**elet-** (carry, bring, conveyed, lead, deprive, send) (elite, lead) the basic meaning seems to be, physically 'to carry', but with several extended meanings like 'to bring (something Acc.), to carry away (something Acc.)'… Türkü yarıklığ kantan kelip yana: eltdi: sünüglig kantan kelip süre: eltdi: 'Whence came the man in armor, routed you and carried you off? Whence came the lancer, drove you and carried you off?' … Edgü nirvanka yakın elttiŋiz 'you have brought us near to the good nirvana' TT III 52: Chr. … Men sizlernl küčep elitmezmen 'I am not taking you (with me) by force' PP 32, 5-6; men yerčilep elitgeymen 'I will act as guide and take you (with me)' do... Ottoman **ılet**- (sometimes in verse ilt-) 'to carry, to bring, to carry away'; c.i.a.p. TTS I 373; II 525 ; III 364; IV 417." (Kisamov) / Sumerian **ıl**: take away, carry, pick up, lift… Turkish **elt, elet, ilet** (B. Gerey)

Leaf (Eng.), **fyllo** (Greek), **folium** (Latin), **feuille** (Fr.): yaprak, **pul** … **Yaprak > leaf** (**Y > L law**) / old Turk. **palağ** (**pul**) > **fyllo** (Adnan Atabek) / **Blatt, flüge**l (German) < **palağ, pul**

League (Eng.): Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ilik, iliş**' (bind, bond, tie, link, connect …) / See "**Election**" item

Leak (Eng.): sız, sız-mak, **ak**, ak-mak (leak, flow) / Turkish '**lık lık**': the sound of drinking or leaking / **Delik**: (hole), **çatlak** (crack), **patlak** (erupt) (?) / **Tök**, **tökül**, dök, dökül > **leak** (T > L rule) … **Dök**: pour, pour out

Lean (Eng.): dayan, **yaslan** / Turkish '**yan**': side (**Y** > L) / Native American '**lay**': **YEET.AT:** bed - **yatak**; **TSİL'AAN**, **KAA YEİT:** bedding - **yat**; **AAT:** lie down - **yat** / Avestan '**sa ete**, **pad**': lie down, **yat** / **Lean** (to lean): **Tayan**, **dayan** / **Tayan** > lean (**T** > **L** law)

Lean (Eng.): thin, Turkish **ince, yinc** (thin) / Lean – **yalın** (plain, bare, pure) (A. Atabek) / "Lean Management" = **Yalın** Yönetim" (A. Atabek)

Learn (Eng.), **lernen** (German): **öğren** (learn, know). Eüren, **öğren**, öğret; ürön, ürgen**: learn** (Radloff) / See "**Know**" item

Leash (Eng.): tasma, tasma kayışı, **iliştir-me**. Leash > iliş (ula, ile, ilik, ilmek, '**league**, **ligament**', bind, link, connect … **Ulama**, connect) (A. Atabek) / Old Turkish 'kogış, kayış': strap, band, belt; kayış > **leash** / Sumer. **kuş**: leather ; Turk. **kovuş, kayış** (tanned leather) (Gerey)

Least, **less** (Eng.): en **az**, **az**. **Asta** (Tel. Altai. Leb.): less, least (Radloff) / **Ast**: under, low, low degree / **AS** (Quechua, N. American) = **az**

Leather (Eng.), **leder** (German): **deri**. **Drtri** (Sanskri.)

Lebes, **lip**, **labrum** (Latin): basin, washtub, pelvis, kalça, kalça kemiği… = **leğen** (Codex Cumanicus 1303) / **Öl, ilay, öla** (lake, water pool, puddle) > leğen > iliac

Leg (Eng.): limb, **elig** (Old Turkic - hand) (?)

Leg: "PIE root", "to collect, gather, with derivatives meaning 'to speak' on the notion of 'to gather words, to pick out words'." Old Turkish '**ula**, **ulam**, **ile**, **ilik**, **ilikle**, **ilmek**, **le**, **la**, **ulaş**, **iliş**, **ilişki**' directly overlaps with the root and suffixes expressing connection. Some English words that are allegedly derived from this root: **alexia**; analogue; **analogy**; **anthology**; **apology**; **catalogue**; coil; **colleague**; **collect**; college; delegate; dialect; dialogue; **dyslexia**; eclectic; **elect**; election; epilogue; homologous; ideologue; **intelligence**; lection; **lecture**; legacy; **legal; legend**; **lesson**; lexicon; logarithm; **logic**; logistic; **logos**; **loyal**;

monologue; **neglect**; **neologism**; philology; privilege; prologue; sacrilege; **select**; tautology; trilogy… / **Election** < **ele-mek**, **elek**; **eclectic** < **eklemeli**; **legere** < ula, ulama, ulam, ilik, ilikleme, ilmek… (Old Turkish); ila, ilave (so called Arabic) (bind, tie, link, add, botton hole, loop, with, and, connect …) **Ulaş**: reach; **iliş**: attach, interfere, relationship / **Ulapu**, **E'al'u** (Akkad.): strap, bandage < **ulama**, **ilik** / **Ulai** (Hittite): blend, to unite <> **ula, ile**

Legion (Fr. – Eng.): The alleged root is "**leg**" (to collect, gather) … Turkish '**ula, ile, iliş, ilik**' (connect, bind) is the real root. You may also see "**Leg**", "**Leagu**" etc. items.

Leig: "PIE root", "to bind." Similar to "**leg**". See the item above. Words from here: alloy; ally; colligate; deligate; furl; league "alliance;" legato; liable; **liaison**; lien; lictor; ligand; **ligament**; ligate; ligation; ligature; oblige; rally; religion; rely / **leg** < **ilik**, **ilikle, iliş** (buttonhole, loop, bind)

Leios (Greek): smooth … Turkish '**tüz**, düz' … Leios < **tüz** (L < T law) / Fr. **Lisse, doux** < **tüz, düz**

Leip: "PIE root", "stick, adhere". The root of "**liver**" / Leip < **yapış** (Y > L sound changes rule) / Liver: ciğer: **ur** (Sumer.) (?)

Lekka (Celtic): binding, **ilik, ilikle, ula** / See "**Leg**" "PIE root"

Lemma (Eng. - Greek): like in 'di**lemma**' or 'ana-lemma', (to take: **al-mak**) or suffix '-**le**, **-leme**', '+**lm**'. (-la, -le: Turkish suffix that makes verb from name or adjective) (+lm: Turkish piece that produces action name from verb: **ikilem**, **ikileme**, kaplama, fırlama, parlama etc.).

Leopard (Eng.): Leo-pard, lion-**pars**. Old Turkish 'pars': **bars** (Orkhon) (leopard) / **Parsna**, **prsna** (Hittite): leopard (O. Sertkaya) / **Bars** <> **parsna** > **leopard**

Less (-less) (Eng.): suffix that gives the meaning of "none" to the word it comes in front of. Just like the Turkish '**-siz**, **-sız**'. **Door-less**: Kapı-**sız**. (İ. N. Dilmen) / **Less** < **az** (little, few, short)

Let (Eng.): bırakmak, çözmek / Alleged 'PIE' root" is '**leg**' (bind, put together) … Opposite meaning of it. Additionaly it is said that the main root is: '**le**'. In this case it is related to Turkish '**ile, ula, ilik, iliş**' (bind, tie, put together, connect) … Old Turkish **elt, ilet**: take away, lift, carry … (?)

Letum, lethal, letalis, Leth (Latin): die, mortuary, death = **ölü**, **ölet**, **ölüt** = **death**

Levo, levare (Latin): to alleviate, to soothe, to make comfortable, to slow down, to moderate, well-behaved, gentle.. = Old Turkish '**yava**', Turkish '**yavaş**' (to moderate, be well-behaved, slow, slow down) / **Yava** > **levo** (**Y** > **L** law)

Lex, legis (Latin – Eng.): law, **yasa** / **Yasa** > **lex** (**Y** > **L law**)

Liber (Latin – Eng.): **yaban** (wild) / (**Y** > **L** law)

Liber (Latin): book. Tomar > liber : book (T > L sound change rule – A. Atabek)

Lich (-lich) (German): the suffix that makes words adjectives: Zuversicht**lich**, müd**lich**, sorg**lich**, gefährlich, schließlich, endlich, plötzlich, wirklich … In Turkish '**-lik**, **-lık**, **-lek**, **-lak**' suffixes are same: Evladiye**lik**, hediye**lik**, topar**lak**, içer**lek**...

Lick (Eng.), **lecken** (German): **yala**, **yala-mak**. There is a similarity here as in "**yalnız – alone**". Also like in the 'yalan' > **lie' overlap** … (Y > L) / '**Eme**' (Sumer.) (lick) <> **emme** (suck, lick) (P. Kaya) / **Alau** (Akkad) < **yala** (Uzunbacak Adem)

Lie (Eng.), **legen** (German): **yat, yaslan** (lie, lie down) > **lie** (**Y** > **L** law)

Lie (Eng.), **lügen** (German), **lyuga** (Icelandic): **yalan**. Yalgan, yalan (lie) and Old Turkish root of '**al**': trick, decieve, decieved. **İlyate** (Sanskrit): lie < yalan (Y > L) / '**Lu**, **lul**' (Sumer.) > **yalancı** (P. Kaya) / Native American **YEL**, **(Y)AA <> yalan** > lie / "PIE root" '**ghal**': flaw, defect (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

Ligamentum, **ligament**, **ligate** (Latin – Eng.): Turkish '**ilik**, **ilmek**, **ile**, **ula**' (buttonhole, loop, bind, attach, and… etc.) / **Ulapu**, **E'al'u** (Akkad.): strap, bandage < **ulama**, **ilik** / **Ulai** (Hittite): blend, to unite < ula, ile / "PIE root": "**Leg**"

Ligare (Latin): bind, tie, **ilikle**. Turkish '**ilmek**, **ilik**, **ilikleme**, **ile**, **ula**, **le**, **la**' … all are about 'binding, connecting'. / **'(A-e)le'** (Sumer.): hang, attach (Kurmaev) < **ile, ula**

Light (Eng.), **licht** (German), **lux** (Latin): **ışık**, **yula** / Old Turkish "**tog**- 'to shine, sun rise'. T <> L changing rule… Like in Taberna-Laberna, Töre-lore, Tongue-langua(ge)" (A. Atabek) / **İsana** (Sanskrit): **ışık**. 'Yaşu, yaşuk' Old Turkish ışık / **Lux** < ışık, yışık / **Luk-**, **lukkanu**, **luknu**, **lukk**, **lüke**, **lukkai**, **laluke** (Hittite): light, ışık, aydınlık (Copeland, O. Sertkaya) … **Light**, **lux** < **yula** (**Y > L law**)

Light (Eng.): not heavy. "having little actual weight," from Old English **leoht** (West Saxon), leht (Anglian), "not heavy, light in weight; lightly constructed; easy to do, trifling; quick, agile," also of food, sleep, etc., from Proto-Germanic ***lingkhtaz** (source also of Old Norse lettr, Swedish lätt, Old Frisian, Middle Dutch licht, German leicht, Gothic leihts), from PIE root ***legwh**- 'not heavy, having little weight.' " The adverb is Old English leohte, from the adjective. (OED) / Hypothetically, I think this originates from Old Turkish '**elig**, **ellik**'. I suggest, I do not claim. There is no example of this "ellik": light that I found in Turkish. But '**ellik**' means suitable for the hand and can be lifted by hand (as semantic). / **Ikıt** (Türkiye vernacular) > light (A. Atabek)

Ligneus (Latin): **ağaç**, wood. Yıgaç > ligneous (Y > L – A. Atabek)

Lignos, **ishnos** (Greek): thin, **ince**, **yinc** (Y > L law)

Liguria, Ligurna: A place in Italy. According to one view, it comes from the Turkish name "Uyghur - Uyghur". … "In **Leon Cahun**'s book, it is said that the **Ogurs** (Turkish clan) were called **Ligur**. **Ogur, Yugur, Uyghur**, **Ligur** are variants of the same word. The place where the Ligurs settled in Italy is Ligurna. Ligur Ene 'Ligur Place' > Ligurna. Ligurna, until recent times, was the center of

paper production in Italy. **Uyghurs and paper**. Biş Balıg (Suğçu Balıg), starting from Samarkand to Ligurna, paper work is Uyghur work. The paper produced in Ligurna, which was the largest paper production center in Europe during the Ottoman period, was called **Ali Kurna** paper in the Ottoman Empire and was a class of pure paper. Paper was actually produced as cotton felt and used for various purposes, primarily for writing." (Adnan Atabek).

LIKIN, CHIKIN (Mayan): east and west… **KIN** < **kün**, **gün**, **güneş** (sun) … CHIKIN (çöken güneş, çıkan güneş = chı-kın ?) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

Line, **link** (Eng.): like in '**ligature**, **leauge**, **ally**' words; claimed "PIE root" is the "**Leg**". Turkish '**ile**, **ula**, **ulam**, **le**, **la**, **iliş**, **ilik**, **ilmek**, **ulaş**' (bind, connect, tie, loop, reach etc.) / See "**Leg**" item

Lineage (Eng.): It's about Turkish **ile**, **ileme**, **ulama**, **ilik** (connection) and '**ilinti**': relation

Link (İng.): as in **Ligature, leauge, ally** words their roots is "PIE" "**leg**" (allegedly). Turk. '**ile, ula, ulam, le, la, iliş, ilik, ilmek, ulaş**' are related to this as the item above. See also "**Leg**" item / Icelandic **hlekkur** < **ilik**

Lion (Eng.), **leo** (Latin): Turkish aslan, **aslan**, **arslan** (?) / In Turkish many of animal names (especially wild ones) ends with 'lan' or 'an'. Kaplan, sırtlan, ceylan, yılan, çiyan, papağan, pelikan, ayuan, kulan … Old Turkish '**an**' or '**ang**' also gives its name to "**animal**" and '**hunt**, **hunter**' (**angcı**, **ancı**). / **Aru** (Sumer.) <> **arslan** (lion) (P. Kaya)

Lipos, **ladi** (Greek), lipid (Eng.): **yağ** / Ladi < yağ (Y > L) (?)

Liquid, **liquor**, **liqua** (Latin - Eng.): Turkish '**ak**' (flow); '**akar**, **akıcı**' (liquid). Old Turkish Altaic '**ygilikidey**' means not solid, fluent. For example it means marrow in the solid bone. It is one of the first examples of **Atatürk**'s "Sun-Language" theory. **Geoffrey Lewis** also talks about this. But jokingly, of course. / **Liq**, **liquid** < **ygilikidey** (**Y** > **L** law) < **ak** / **Lac**, **lacte** (Latin – milk); **lacrima** (Latin – tears) most probably is related to these >< Turkish '**ak**, **akar**' (flow, liquid).

Listen (Eng.): dinle, '**işit**'. Claimed "PIE root" is "**Kleu**" … K-**leu** (?): '**listen**, **loud**, **list** etc.' < 'işit' / Old Turkish '**ku'** (sound); '**kulak**' (ku - alak) (ear) (M. K. Atatürk) / **İstamas** (Hittite) listen, **işit** (O. Sertkaya) / N. American **YUİŞ** >< işit

Litho, lit (Latin): stone, **yada** (jade) (**Y** > **L** law)

Liver (Eng.): Turkish ciğer (?) (Persian root?) / Old Greek '**iocur**, **iocor**' (OED) (?) / Turkish '**bögür**': flank, ilium / "PIE root": "**Leip**" (**yapış** – stick to) … **Yapış** < **Leip** (Y > L sound change rule) / Sumerian '**Ur**' <> ciğer, **liver**, bağır, böğür … (P. Kaya)

Loaf (Eng.): ekmek. Turkish '**lavaş**' (flat bread) (A. Atabek), Kisamov / "Chuvash lap 'flat', lap 'plain', lapam 'plain', lapi 'plain, flat', lapka 'plain area', lapçit-'flattening' " (A. Atabek)

Lobe, **lober** (Eng. – Latin): Turkish **topar** / Topar > lober (T > L law – A. Atabek) / Also… **Yuvar** > **lobe**, **lober** (Y > L law)

Local, **location** (Eng.); **locus** (Latin): from Latin locus "a place, spot; appointed place, position; locality, region, country; degree, rank, order; topic, subject," from Old Latin stlocus, a word of uncertain origin. (OED) / Turkish '**lök**': camel, camel sitting; '**çök**': settle, sit (?) / Turkish '**kal**': stay, reside, remain … Both possibilities are in line with the rule that "when you read the first syllable of a Western word starting with 'L' backwards, it will be Turkish." ☺

Lock (Eng.): kilit, sürgü, yoke (See "**Yoke**" item), **kol** (door bolt, lock bolt) / **When the first syllable that forms the root of some Western words starting with the letter L is read backwards, it matches its meaning in Turkish. For example:** Lock < **kol** (door lock) ; Lacuna < **göl** ; Lebes, Lip (pelvis) < **bel** ; Labris < **balta** ; Lacerte < **keler** ; Lake, Loch < **köl, göl** ; Laugh < **gül** ; Leg, Leig (bağla) < **-gil** (kinship) ; Lie < **al** (trick, falsehood); Lob, Lober < **bol, bolçuk** (round shape) ; Local < **kal** ; Loose < **sal** ; Loot < **talan** ; Loss < **sol** ; League, ligament < **gil** ; Leg < **kol**, **elig** (hand, arm) ; Little < **til**, **dil** (slice) ;

Load < **dol**, **doldur** ; Look < **kol**, **kolla** ; Lyse < **sil** ; Lot, lottery < **talih** (Arab. Turk.) ; Lush < **sulu** ; S-lop < **balçık** ; S-lough > **köl**, **göl** ; S-luice, slush < **sulu** ; Re-**lease, lease** < **sal** ; **lazy** < **salık** … Sometimes in English it works: **Loose** >< **solution**

Lofos (Greek): hill, **tepe** … **Tepe** > **lofos** (topos) (T > L rule)

Logy (Eng.): **anglak**, an-lak (mind, understanding) (Cagatay – before 1500 – Nişanyan) / Claimed "PIE root" is '**Leg**' (**ilig**, iliş, ilişki, relation, connection, tie, bind) / See "PIE root" "**Leg**" item

Lone (Eng.): **yalnız** (**Y > L law**)

Long (Eng.), **Lange** (German), **Longue** (Fr.), **Langur** (Icelandic): uzun. **Ula** (to length) > long (A. Atabek) / **Ulaş** (reach) > long (?) / Arabic **tul**: lenght (**tall**) / Sumer. **sıru:** long … Turkish sırık (long stick, pole) (Gerey)

Longoz (Greek): sea, sea trench / Deniz, dengiz (sea) > longoz (A. Atabek) (T > L rule)

Look (Eng.): bak, kol (watch out) / **Look** < **bak** / "***baḲa** 'to look': Hamito-Semitic ***bq**- 'to look' ~ Altaic ***baka**- 'to look'" (Bomhard) / 'Look' of Celtic **feic**, **faic**, **faik** < **bak** / **Oziru** (Laz) < izle, gözle (?) / to see: **PAAKAT**, **AKA** (N. American) >< **bak**

Loop (İng.): **ilmik** > **loop** / As in **"Ligare", "Link", "Line"** items.

Loose (Eng.), **lösen** (German): **çöz**, **çözül**, **sal** … / Sumerian '**uş**': unbound, free. Yakut '**ösül**': untie (M. İ. Çığ) / Also '**release**' is about this / **İs** (Scor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch.): release, let out; **ös** (Scythian, Koib.): erlöschen, release (Radloff). / "Qalenin dibinde üç agaç incir. Elimde kelepçe boynumda zincir. Zinciri **los** (**loose**) bagla qollarim incir (Tie the chain loose, otherwise my arms will hurt)' Kirkuk Turkish folk song." (A. Atabek) / May be there is a a rule (I suggest) (**Ç** > L): **çöz** > **loose**; **çim** > lavabo, lauba (Fr. – Latin) (wash); **çubuk** > tube; **çaba** > **labor** … / Turkish '**üz**': **loose** (Nasrettin

Hoca, P. Boratav) / N. American, Mayan **CHOCH**: **çöz, çözmek** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg).

Loot, Lootering (Eng); **leia** (Greek): **talan**

Lore (Eng.): Turkish '**töre**' (custom, morals). Töre > lore (T > L rule) (A. Atabek)

Lorica (Eng.): armour. Turkish '**yarık**' (armour). Yarık > lorica (Y > L rule) (A. Atabek)

Lot, **lottery** (Eng.): **This may be a rule, it's obvious that a clear trend:** When the first syllable of some Western words starting with **'L'** is read backwards, their Turkish equivalents appear… Samples: Lake < **köl**, **göl** / Loot < **talan** / Loose < **sal** / Loss < **sol** (bad, spoiled, inauspicious, faded) / League, ligament < **gil, ilik, iliş** (a group of people, bind, bond) / Lie < **al** (lie, fake) / Leg < **kol** (arm), elig (hand, arm) / Little < **til**, **dil** (slice) / Load < **dol**, **doldur** (fill up, fill in) / Lobe < **bol**, **bolçok** (round shape) / Lock < **kol** (bolt, door bolt) / Loch < **köl**, **göl** (lake) / Look < **kol**, **kolla** (watch out) / Lyse < **sil** (erase, wipe) / Lot, lottery < **talih** (Arabic Turkish) (fate, destiny) / Lush < **sulu** / S-lop < **balçık** / S-lough < **köl**, **göl** / S-luice, slush < **sulu** / Re-lease < **sal**

Love (Eng.), **liebe** (German): sev, sev-mek … **Tap** (Yakut) > love, liebe (T > L rule) (A. Atabek) / **Love** (Eng.), **liebe** (German): **yavuk**, **yavuklu** / **Yavuk** > **love** .. (**Y > L law**) / **Habu** (Akkad): love, like (Uzunbacak Adem), **habib** (Arab.): lover. Alleged "PIE" root '**leubh**'. / Icelandic **elska, ast** < **aşk** (love), **iste** (desire, wish) / Arabic **habib** (lover), Arabic **habbe** (bubble, **kabarcık** < **habbe**) … Turkish **kap** < **have, capture** / N. American Ojibwe language 'ZAAGİGE': **sevmek**, like, love... Lakota language CHUWİLA – CHUWİCA < **sev, sevgi** … SHİ CHİYAH < seni seviyorum (I love you) (Apache)

Lucern, **luceo** (Latin); **Lucifer** (Eng.): lamp, lux, light … Turkish **yak** (ignite, fire, kindle, turn on the light) (**Y > L** law)

Luck, **lucky** (Eng.): **ülüg, alik, alych** ‘having a share or destiny’, but normally ‘having a good destiny, fortunate’. N.o.a.b. Türkü vıı ff. Man. kutluğ ülüglüg el(l)ig xan ‘the divinely favoured fortunate king’ TT II 10, 87-8: Uyğ. Man.-A ülüglüg kutluğ bodun biz M III 29, 2 (iii): Bud. kutluğ **ülüglüg** (or vice versa) U 11 15, 5; PP 21,4; Suv. 474, 21: Civ. TT I 154-5 (oğul): Xak. xı bilig kiši: ara: ülüglüg ol ‘wisdom is shared out (maqsum) between people’ Kaš. I 511, 25 (Clauson - Kisamov) / **Luck** < **ülüg** (A. Atabek)

Luctus (Latin): mourning, grief, cry / **Yas**, **yuğ**: mourning; **yak**, **yakın**: burn, complain, gribe … (**Y** > **L** law)

Lukewarm (Eng.); **lau**, **lauwarm** (German): **ılık**. **Yılı**, yılın: ılık (Radloff). (**Y** > L law) / **Ilık, yılı** > **luke** / It may also have a conceptual connection with the ‘chance’ in the item “**Luck**”. (?) / Icelandic **hlýtt, hlýr** … Turk. ‘**ılı, ılık, ılıt**’ > lukewarm <> **hlýtt** < **ılıt, ılıca**

Lukuyanus: Roman legendary horseman hero. It means horse, horseman, ulak. **Ulaga** > **alogo**: horse. **Ulak**: messenger, messenger horseman. **Alaşa**: horse (A. Atabek) / Hittite **hlugi**, **hlugai**, **halugan**, **hluga**: message, news, information

Lull (Eng.): calmness, sleep, sleepy. **Uyu-ma** (sleep) (Kisamov)

Lump (Eng.): **yumru**. **Glomus** (Eng. - Latin) yumru, yumak, topak. 'Yum' denotes the ‘round shape’ in Turkish … yumgı, yumurta (egg) etc. (DLT) / **Lump** < **yumru** (Y > L law) / **Lump** < **tomur**, **top** > **tumour** (T > L rule)

Luna (Latin – Eng.): moon. Greek ‘**selini**, **Selene**’ … Old Turkish ‘aytolını’, ‘tolunay’ (full moon) … The first root may be this. / Old Turkish ‘**yula**’: light

lush (Eng.): **sulu** (The rule for reading the first syllable of English words starting with the letter L backwards)

Lux, **luxuri** (Latin – Eng.): **aşırı**, **aşru** (excessive, exceed, extreme)

Ly (-ly) (Eng.): suffix. Exactly same in Turkish with '**li**' suffix. Love**ly**: Sevimli. **-li**, **lik** > **like-ly** <> **ig-lich** (German) (Bedros Keresteciyan, 1912)

Lygdamis: West Anatolian and Cimmerian names of king and ruler. Lygdamis: **Tugdamme**. Another proof for T > L rule. Old Turkish famous name **Toktamış** > **Lugdamis** (A. Atabek)

Lyre, **lyric** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**yır**' (song, poem); **yıra** (musical enstrument). **Yıra** > **lyre** (Y > L rule – A. Atabek) (**Y** > **L** law) / **Sir** (Sumer.): poem, song, **ır**, **yır**, **şarkı** (O. N. Tuna)

ma: "PIE", denoting negativity (O. Karatay). Turkish '**ma**': don't, don't do … Yap: do, yap**ma**: don't do it / Avestan '**ma**' < **ma** / Mayan **MA** < **ma**

macro (Eng.), **megalo** (Greek): **magnificent**, **magnify** etc. **Makta** (Kas. Kom. Altai, Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian, Kirghiz): praise. **Maktan**: praise, brag; **maGu** (Uyghur): praise. **Mactus**, **macte**, **mactare** (Etrusk – Latin): glorify, honor, praise / **Mekkish** (Hittite): big, wide / **Mahat** (Sanskrit): great, large / **Magjo** (Celtic): big / **Mangga** (Altaic - Starostin, Bomhard): big, strong / Most likely it is related to Old Turkish '**beg**' (lord) > **big** / See "**Big**" item also see '**Magician**' item / **Macro** < **mangga**, **makta** / **Macris** (Greek): long / **Major** (Eng.), **majesty** (Eng.), **mayor** (Eng.) < **makta**, **mangga, beg, büyük** (the real root)

mag: "PIE root", "to knead, fashion, fit." It forms all or part of: **amass**; **among**; macerate; magma; **make**; **mason**; mass; **match**; **mingle**; mongrel… It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Greek magis "kneaded mass, **cake**," mageus "one who kneads, **baker**;" Latin macerare "soften, make soft, soak, steep;" … (OED) / If all this Indo-European nonsense is half true, they also lead to Turkic roots: Turkish infinitive '**mek**, **mak**; **-mek**, **-mak**': do, make**;** bakery: ekmek, etbek (bread, bakery) … See "**Make**" and "**Bake**" items

magician, **magic** (Eng.); **mago** (It.): **büyücü**, **büyü**, **bügü**. (Büy, büg > **mag**). **Umma** (Sumerian): witch. **Umay** (Old Turkish) holy mother legendery, spiritual Goddess. **Yumaş** (Chuvash): magician. **Maşmaş** (Sumerian) umacı,

bogey / **Büyü** > **beg** > **magic** / **Umma**, **umay**, umac, mago, **magician** (Ü. Mutlu) / Sanskrit '**maya**': **büyü** / " Mangi > ***manti** (-g > -t) > **manti-es** 'fortune telling, magic' (Greek) " (A. Atabek) / "**Mag**, **mags**" are the clergy class in Turkic **Medes**. This word is common to many Eastern and Western languages, including Chinese. The Turkish origin is "**bögü**". "Bögü" means physician, religious leader. Also "bögü, bügü" means magic. **Norm Kisamov** explained this long ago in the origin of the English words "**might, may**" and "**magic**". It has a direct relationship with the Turkish concept of "**beg**, **bey**": lord. **Büyük** > **big** > **beg** > mag > **magic** > **beg** (**bağış**) > **weg** are linked. **Osman Karatay** explained all these in a special book just for them: "**Bey ve Büyücü**" (The Lord and Magician). / **Magusu** (Akkad): büyü, **bügü**, **magic** (Uzunbacak Adem)

magnify (Eng.), **magnus** (Latin): **big**, **büyük** (beg) / **Manq** (big, huge) (B. Keresteciyan) / see "**Macro**" item

make (Eng.), **machen** (German): yap-**mak**. '**-mek**, **-mak**' Turkish infinitive suffix. To, to make: **mak**, yap-**mak**, et-**mek** … **Mühe** (German): effort, çaba, **emek**. Emgek, **emek**: labor

malakos (Greek): soft, **mılık**, yumuşak

malax, **malt** (Eng.): Turkish '**bula**', '**bulamaç**' (slurry, wet dough) / See "**Mel**" "PIE root"

malign, **malicious**, **malignare** (Eng. – Latin): Turkish '**bela**'. Bula, bele: dirty, **black**, immersed (Kisamov) / **Bela**, **bala** (Celtic) > **mel** (black) / Pis – bar – mal (Turkish trilogy) – mal (Latin): bad, dirty (A. Atabek) / Bela (K.B -1069 – it is not Arabic origin, it is Old Tyrkish)

mama, **mamy**, **mother** (Eng.); **mutter** (German): **anne**, **ana**. Turkish '**mama**': anne, grand mother, mother (Radloff). It's real turkish root that evident from "**meme**" (mamma) and "**emme**" in the root. '**Emme**' (suck) is existed only in Turkish. **Ana**, **hana**, **hanna** (Hittite): **ana**, mother, grandmother (Copeland, O. Sertkaya, A. Atabek) / **UMUE**, **NAA**, **ANAN**, **NANA** (N. American): **ana** / **AAN**, **İNE** (Sioux), **ANNA** (Indian Pennsylvania) <> **ana**

mamma, **mamilla** (Latin); **mammal**, **mammals** (Eng.): **meme**. One of the most interesting examples proving that Turkish is the first root. **Meme** (Old Turkish - breast), **emcek** (breast), **em** (suck), **emzik** (pacifier) etc. are conceptually integrated in Turkish. Of these, **emcek**, **em**, **emzik**, **imbik** (distillery) …. exist only in Turkish, in old Turkish. There is no such richness of words and conceptual integrity for this concept in any other language. So the root is Turkish. The fact that the same concept is also found in Native American languages shows this as well: **İM** (Sioux): suck, **em, emme** / **ämig**, **ämsi** (to suck, to wish sucking) / **eme** (Sumer.): (lick) > **emme** (P. Kaya) / Summe > **sucer** (Fr.): emmek (to suck - B. Keresteciyan) / **Omku** (Laz.)**:** milking, sucking, **em** / **emme** > **milk** (probably related) / These are definitely related to the words **mama**, **mom**, **mother**, **UMUE** (mother - Native American) / Sumer. **eme, ama**: **ana, ama** (mother) (Chuvash) (Gerey)

mammott (Eng.): ancient elephant, Turkish (Yakut) '**mammot**' (mother earth)

man, men (Eng.), **mann, mensch** (German): The first Turks called themselves '**ben**' or '**men**'. '**Mana**': to me (Orkhon) / When it comes to the end of nouns in Turkish, it means '**man**'. In Turkish some examples: **Erman**, **kahraman**, **Teoman**, **toraman**, **Karaman** etc. / **ben**, **men**: I am / "Old English man(n), (plural) menn (noun), mannian (verb), of Germanic origin; related to Dutch man, German Mann, and Sanskrit **manu** 'mankind." (Oxford D.) / **Wiros** (Celtic): **er**, **erkek** (male) > **vir** (Latin) / **Koçi, biçi** < koca (male, husband) > **macho** (Spanish) / Native American **XİİB**: **kişi** (man, woman, person); **CH'İİJ**, **KİŞİUA** (**kişi**, living being, human, anima, animal) / **Human** (Eng.), **humano** (Latin), **homme** (Fr.) have the same root. / **Atomo** (Greek): **adam** ... Greek '**andros**' … "**Mandros**" (?)

man: "PIE root", "man." Examples of this root are: Alderman; Alemanni; fugleman; Herman; hetman; landman; leman; Man; manikin; mannequin; mannish; mensch; Norman; ombudsman; yeoman... / The first Turks called themselves '**ben**' or '**men**'. '**Mana**': to me (Orkhon) / When it comes to the end of nouns in Turkish, it means '**man**'. In Turkish some examples: **Er-man**, **kahra-man**, **Teoman**, **toraman**, **Karaman** etc. / **ben**, **men** (I am) most

probably is the root of “**man**”. / Sumer. ‘**aman, emen**’: **herr**, **erkek**, **man** … Turkmen. ‘**aman**’: a name was given to **bey**s (lords). (Begmırat Gerey) / Greek ‘**andros**’ may be “**mandros**”. / Mayan **MEHEN**: generally “son”, born, fils, l’engendre...

manage (Eng.): Old and New Turkish ‘**bin**, **min**’: riding, riding a horse, running by a horse... '**Bin**, **bin-mek**' '**min**, **mın**, **mun**, **mang** … ' Irk Bitig ‘**min**’ (before A.C 900): ride. **Mang** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): riding (Radloff) / " manage (v.) / 1560s, '**to handle**, **train**, **or direct**' **(a horse)**, from the now-obsolete noun manage 'the handling or training of a horse; horsemanship' (see manege, which is a modern revival of it), from Old French manège 'horsemanship,' from Italian maneggio, from maneggiare 'to handle, touch,' especially '**to control a horse**,' which ultimately from Latin noun manus 'hand' (from PIE root ***man**- : hand)" (OED) **Min**, **mun**, **mın**, (bin) (Uyghur, Altai, Tel. Ad. Türkmen. Sart. Tar. Kom. Kas. Kirghiz): ride, riding horse; **minis** (Kirghiz) das Reiten (Radloff) / It’s also about 'man', 'manuel’, ‘maneuver’, '**minister-ministery**' … etc. / **Mniahae**, **mniahadr**, **mniahan**, **maniyahhāi** (Hittite): manage, ruling, administration, govern. / Old Turkish ‘**min**’: I reasoned above that the Turkish words ‘**min, bin**’ also mean to manage, to handle. **Sewortyan** confirms this in the item **M** (p.68) of his extensive dictionary. **Min**: to ride, to mount a horse, to climb, to ascend, to manage, to undertake, take on a job, to set out… Poor Western etymologists and linguists who deliberately ignore Turkish.

mandate (Eng.): the root is Old Turkish ‘**min**’, ‘**binmek**, '**mang**', ‘**minis**’ (riding, manage). See "**Manage**" item

mandra (Latin): **mandıra**. Some say it’s Old Greek, some say real Turkish. It is most probably related to Old Turkish root ‘**min**, **bin**’ (riding, manage). / **Mandra** < mandira (Sanskrit) > mandra (It.) < mandıra (B. Keresteciyan) / The first root may be related to Turkish ‘**mang**’, **meng** (food) or **min, bin** (manage, handle).

mangiare (It.): food, meal. Old Turkish **Mang**: hunting; **meng, mang**: food, meal (A. Atabek)

mania (Eng. – Greek – Latin): Old Turkish **mäni**, **mängi**, **mänilig** (Orkhon): happy, joy, fun, pleasure; **mengi**, **mengilik** (Uyghur): ardent, enthusiastic, zealous; **mengrey**: fool, idiot, absurd; **mAngde** (Tel. Altai. Schor. Tar.): hurry; **maniklik** (Uyghur): "Bedeutung unclar, offenbar ein Adjektivum", ardent, enthusiastic, zealous… (Radloff): adjective of uncertain meaning… From the explanation and example below, it is understood that: enthusiastic, diligent, ardent (Radloff). The sentence example given in this source is also not taken from a medical text, but from an everyday political text. As a medical psychiatric term, '**manic**' is a mood disorder that manifests itself with increased affect and movement as a different type of madness (not exactly madness, schizophrenia, etc.). Exactly as described in the descriptions of old Turkish words.

Manitou (Eng. – Native American): **Mani-tou**, the great spirit of some Native Americans. Old Turkish '**mang**': big; '**mengü**': endless, eternal; '**tan**': miracle, dawn; '**Tengri**, **Tanrı**': God.

Mantra: (İngilizceye de geçmiş Budist kavram). Meditasyon sözleri, dua gibi tekrarları. N. Kisamov şöyle açıklıyor: English **mantra** (n.) "commonly repeated word or phrase, slogan" ~ Türkic **maŋra**- (v.) "bay, bleat, holler, yell". Cognates: suggested semantically unsuitable and historically unfeasible Skt. mantra-s "sacred message or text, charm, spell, counsel", none of which is either commonly repeated nor a slogan, nor convey a notion of annoyance. The Türkic form **maŋrat** is semantically more suitable ("cause to bleat"), carries the notions of repetition and annoyance, and is suitable for an origin of the Skt. form. The suggested PIE etymology, derived from a "thinks" of an unattested root, in turn derived from an unattested form for mind (n.) is no better, considering the Türkic substrate origin of the term **mind**. The universal popularity of the word mantra (eg. Finnish, Indonesian, Serbo-Croatian, etc.) with negative connotations is inconsistent with the suggested origin from the pre-Buddhist, pre-Hinduism sacral practices in India, and suggests etymological conflation of little-related meanings based purely on phonetical homophony. / **Mangi**: büyü (Atabek)

manual (Latin - Eng.): the root is Old Turkish '**min**', '**binmek**, '**mang**', '**minis**' (riding, manage). See "**Manage**" item / Hand control or one of its later meanings

‘handbook’. Foreign great language scholars establish a relationship with “hand”. This may be true for the later development of the word. However, the real root of this word is Turkish ‘bin, min, ming, minis’, meaning riding a horse. / Also, if the ‘**man**’ really means ‘hand’ as a Latin root, then it should have a relationship with ‘**pençe**’, ‘**pançak**’, that is, the hand of an animal (**man** < **pen**). Although these are also called Persian, do not believe that everything called Persian is non-Turkish. Persian is a language that has been formed and developed under the influence of Turkish to a great extent. See the “**Persian**” item. The ‘**pençe**’ here is derived from Persian ‘**penç**’, that is, Turkish ‘**beş**’(five, five fingers) > **paw**.

many (Eng.), **menge** (German): **bol**, çok. " Old English **menigu**, … also Gothic managei' **multitude**, crowd,' Old High German managi 'large number, plurality,' German **Menge** '**multitude**." (OED). The root is "**multi**": Turkish "**mol**, **bol**". Also Old Turkish ‘**mengü**’: endless, eternal (Orkhon). **Many** < **mengi** (O. Süleymanov) / **Filu**, **felu**, **wolgo** (Celtic): çok, **bol**, **poly** / “***manga** ‘strong’: Hamito-Semitic [*mʌ(n)g- ‘strong, heavy, abundant’] ~ Kartvelian [*mag- ‘strong’] ~ Indo-European ***mengh**-/*m(e)negh- ‘abundant, numerous’ ~ Altaic [***maŋa** ‘hard, strong, stable’]. (Bomhard) / **Bahula** (Sanskrit.): **bol** (abundant) > **poly** / **Copious** < **köp** (Old Turkish) / **Manga(n)** (Hittite): very, quite, many / Native American **HACH**, **COXE**, **YAX**, **MOOL**, **MOL** < **bol**, **çok** / **Muncha**, bunca > many (Kisamov) / Turkish ‘**bin**, **min**’: thousand / **mang**, **mengi** > **menge** (lot, crowd) (German) / **MOOL** (Sioux-Dakota, N. Amerikan), **MOL** (Maya) = mol, bol (Karimullin) / German ‘**viel**’ < **bol** / **Plural** < **bol**

maral (Eng.): deer, **maral**. "Mid 19th century. From Turkish **maral**; compare Persian maral red deer, ibex, and Turkish maral, meral doe." (Oxford D.)

marasmus (Greek, Latin, Eng.): weakining, debilitating ilnnes, Turkish **maraz** / Maraz: illness (Turkish Arabic)

mare (Eng.): horse. The root ‘**mar**’ is also Turkish. Turkish ‘bargir’, ‘beygir’: **mar**, horse (Necip Üçok)

marine (Eng.), **mare** (Latin), **mer** (Fr.), **more** (Rus.): sea / **Moura** (Yakut) sea (Ü. Mutlu) / Old Turkish '**müren**': river, lake / **Marratu** (Akkad.) sea / '**Müren**' suits Old Turkik '**ba**, **bu**' (water) root.

marry (Eng.): It is related to '**pair**' (two) concept. / Maş 'pair' (Sumerian Turkish word); koş 'çift, two'; **bara** 'pair, two' (Yakut) (**maş** and **bara** makes Turkish z-r pair). Bara > **pair … Marry** comes from '**bara**'. (A. Atabek)

Mars (Latin - Eng.): "Old Turkish **burung** 'first, number one' > Burus (-ng > -s) > Mars 'first planet'." (A. Atabek)

mash (Eng.): Turkish '**bas**' (press), '**ez**': **mash, crush**

mass (Eng.), **massa** (Latin): **Mas** (Altai, Tel.) treeless (bald) mountain top; **mejelik** (Tel. Leb.) hill, treeless mountain hill (Radloff)

master (Eng.), **meister** (German): **usta**. **Osto**, **us**, **usta** (Tel. Altai, Schor. Leb. Soj. Kom.): ustalık (kunst) (German), mastery (Radloff). It is stated that '**master**' comes from the Latin '**magister**'. 'Master' < 'magister' (Latin) (?). Though it also has Turkish root, see "**Macro**" item / So, another opinion: Bögü, bügü, beg, bey (magic, magician, lord) > master / **İs**, **isa**, **isitr** (Sanskrit): usta > **master**

mature (Eng.): Old Turkish '**matur**, **matı**' (AT-Orkhon) very good, perfect; **matur** (Kas.) good, beautiful (Radloff)

may (Eng.): Turkish "-meli, -malı". Yapmalıyım: I should do. Turkish infinitive '-mak, -mek': make, do. Turkish suffix '-ma, -me': not make, not do; yapma: not do / **Mayk** (Kirghiz): wish, longing / But … There is also an explanation for this in terms of '**might**'. It is also related to the wizard '**mags**', '**magic**'. See the item '**Might**'

Maydan: Name of a square in **Kyiv**. Turkish '**meydan**': square, open place (Atabek) / Turkish '**Kiev**' (kıyı ev) (river side house) > **Kyiv**

me (Eng. - Latin): ben, **men** (me, I am) … '**-m**' suffix denotes first person singular in many languages. **I am**, **Ich bin**, **Ez ım**, mın, min (English, German, Kurdish, Tatar) … Ben-**im** (I am) (O. Süleymanov), (K. Mirşan) / Also same in **um**, **am**, **mea, meus** (Latin) < **um** (Turkish suffix – I am) / **Mı**, **mını** (Etrusk.): I **am**, **me**; **ammuk** (Hatti, Hittite) / '**Ma-e**, **mana**, **mu**' (Sumer.) > **mine**, **me** < **men** (P. Kaya) / **Mİ** (Sioux Dacota), **MİN** (N. American): **men**, **ben**, **me** / **mene** (Celtic) <> **men** / Sumer. **men**: **ben** (Gerey)

meal (Eng.): most likely it cama from Old Turkish '**emme**, **meme**' (suck and mamma, breast). **Memal** (Hittite): meal. Turkish '**mama**': meal, meal of babies or pets / The Western sources explanation claims that the root '**mel**' comes from 'grinding' (**mill**). See the article "**Mill**". That is also Turkish. / Icelandic **maltio**

mean (Eng.): literally Turkish 'anlam, **mana**'. 'Mana' is said to be Arabic rooted. But Kisamov relates it Old Turkik 'meng': ego, mind and '**beyin**' its old form: **meyin** (brain). **Mani** (Tatar.): meaning, contents (Radloff) / **Mana** > mean

means: as the 'wealth' concept… Turkish '**min**'. means "considerable capital in wealth or income" ~ Türkic mün (min) "means, monetary wealth, capital". Ultimately, possibly fr. m- form of bu: "this", compare equative **bunca - munča** "many, bunch" and **bun** "basis, foundation", see much. (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**mengü**': endless; '**bin**, **min**': thousand

meat (Eng.): Turkish '**et**'. **Eat**, **meat**, '**et**', **food**, **edo** (Latin), **ide** (Türk) etc. are tied to each other. " … High German ezzan (**aş**), German **essen** (**aş**), Old Norse **eta**, … from PIE root ***ed-** 'to eat' ." (OED) / Latin '**edo**', '**eat**' < **Et**, **etmek** (eat) Old Turkish. / Turkish 'etmek' means cooked meal, food and 'eating' (İ. H. Danişmend) / Turkish **et**, **ed** root and its Latin relation (O. Süleymanov) / Native American **C'ETSEN**, **TSEN**, **T'AATS**: meat, **et**; **ATXA** (food) / Icelandic **kjöt** < **et** / The verb words to do, to eat, to pay are identical in Turkish, Latin and English: Turk. '**ide, yut**': **eat**; Turk. **et, ed**: **do, did,** make; **edo** (Latin.): **eat, do, ide**; Turkish **öde**: pay, **foot …**

medical term's prefixes (some of them): **Ab**, **ad** (**e-a**): **e**, **a** (direction) **; ab**: **öbürü** **; ante**: **önde** **; alter**: **alt**, **alt üst** **; ana**: with many and ambiguous meanings (PIE root: **on**): **önde**, **ön** **-** general, main: **ana** **; com**: **kamu**, **kamug**, **kop** (community, connect) **; con**: **kon**, **kenet**, **kenges**, **kopgı**, **kolbo**, **koş** **; coop**: **kop**, **kopça** **; col** (collect): **kolbo**, **göl** **; de**: **değil** **; dis**: **değil**, **düş** **; dual**, **du**: secundo < **ikili**, **ikinci**, **tüng**, **tüngai** **; hyper**: kabar, köp ; **in**, **endo**: engiz, endir (Kirghiz) **; intra**: **in-doğru** **; inter**: **in-yer** **; eu**: **iyi** **; ex**: **eksi**, **eksilmiş**, **çık**, '**ks**' (öksürük, aksırık…) **; extra**: **ek** **; ecto**: **ek** **; gene**: **can** 'yan' **; iso**: **eşit** **; juxta**: **yakın** **; cross**: **karşı** **; contra**: **karşı** **; circum**: **sar, sarmal, kur** **; epi**: **hep** **; ob**: **oyuk**, **kovuk**, **obruk** (hole), **aba** (up) **; multi**: **mol**, **bol** **; poly**: **bol**, **mol** **; no**, **none**, **not**: **ne** **; omni**: **yeme** (all) (Radloff) **; uni**: **ön**, **en** (first, unic) **; quadro**: **dört** **; tetra**: **dört** **; para**, **peri**: **beri** **; pro**: **bir**, **birinci** **; pre**: **bir**, **birincil, beri** **; per**: **her** **; syn**: **sinme** (absorb), **sün** (insert) **; ultra**: **öte**, **ulu** **; up**, **upper**, **upon**: **kop**, **aba**, **apa** **; mal**: **bela**, **bula** **; trans**: **ters**, aktar, **doğru** …

medicine, **remedy** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**em**' (remedy) (Clauson – Kisamov)

mei: "PIE root", "to change, go, move". Some examples given: Amiss; **amoeba; common; commune**; communicate; **communication; communism**; commute; emigration; **immune**; immutable; **mad**; **migrate**; migration; mis; mistake; **municipal**; munificent; mutable; **mutant**; mutation; **mutual**; permeable; permeate; permutation; zenith… / For example, the external source explanation of the word '**immune**' is '**in – munnis**'. 'Munnis': performing service, immune: exemption from service or work. Therefore, I think that this root may be related to the Turkish roots '**emek, emgek, mung** (**mühe**); **mek, mak**' (do, make). **Mung** (Altay, Uyghur, Saga, Tel. Leb. Schor. Kirghiz.) **die Mühe** (verbatim quotation from the dictionary); **emek, emgek**: labor, effort (Radloff) / Adnan Atabek offers a different explanation: "**Emin**: aman means 'well-being'. **Eminç** 'silence, serenity, peace' (C. Cumanicus); emniyet 'immunity' derive from this root."

mel (Eng. – Latin, Greek): honey, **bal**. / Bal > mel (Latin) (V. Hatiboğlu), (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Mel**: bal (Radloff) / **Meli** (Celtic): bal; **mjalte**, **milites**, **militu** (Hittite): honey, **bal** / Sumer. **lal**: bal (Gerey)

mel: "PIE root" (1) .. Turkish '**bela**' … "false, bad, wrong." The exact sense of the root remains uncertain, "since it concerns a collection of largely isolated words in different IE branches" [de Vaan]. It forms all or part of: **blame**; blaspheme; blasphemous; blasphemy; dismal; **mal-**; **malady**; **malaise**; **malaria**; malediction; malefactor; malefic; malevolence; **malevolent**; malice; malicious; **malign**; malison; malversation; mauvais." (OED) / Turkish '**bela**'. Bula, bele: dirty, **black**, immersed (Kisamov) / **Bela**, **bala** (Celtic) > **mel** (black) / Pis – bar – mal (Turkish trilogy) – mal (Latin): bad, dirty (A. Atabek) / Bela (K.B -1069 – it is not Arabic root)

mel: "PIE root" (2), "soft," with derivatives referring to soft or softened materials. Turkish "**mılık**.' It forms all or part of: amblyopia; **bland**; blandish; blenny; emollient; enamel; malacia; **malaxation**; **malt**; **melt**; **mild**; Mildred; milt; moil; mollify; Mollusca; mollusk; mulch; mullein; mutton; schmaltz; smelt … (OED) / Turkish '**bula**': smear, to roll something in, mix, malax; Turkish '**bulamaç**': slurry, wet dough / **Mılık**: mild (Atabek) / **Mellowed** (Eng.): **melt** < **mılık**

mel: "PIE root" (3), "mountain" (Bomhard), Nostratic root: '**mALʌ**' (Bomhard). Turkish '**bel**' (hill, montain) / **Mello** (Celtic): hill, **bel** / **Da**, **garad**, **dardara** (Sanskrit) >< **dağ** (mountain)

meld (Eng.): mix, **bula**. Old Turkish **bulga** > meld, **blend** (A. Atabek)

mele: "PIE root" .. *melə-, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to crush, grind," with derivatives referring to ground or crumbling substances and crushing or grinding instruments. It forms all or part of: **amyl; amyloid; blintz; emmer; emolument; immolate; maelstrom; mall; malleable; malleolus; mallet; malleus; maul; meal**, **mill; millet; mola; molar; mold**, **molder; ormolu; pall-mall.** (OED) / Turkish Yakut '**meli**': **mill**; Hittite '**mala**, **mall**': mill

mele-n: “PIE root”, “black”(Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / Turkish **bele**, **bula** (smear, get black, be dirty) > **black** > **melena** (Kisamov)

melena, **meleno, melena** (Latin –Eng.- Greek): black. ‘**mele-n**’ “PIE root”, “black”(Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / **bele**, **bula** (smear, get black, be dirty) > **black** > **melena** (Kisamov)

melgo, **marwod**, **mervel**, **marw**, **baleo**, **tameo** (Celtic): die, dead; Turkish öl, ölüm, ölü (?) / **Tameo** <> **tamu** (World of the dead) (?) / Marw, marwod > morbid / See “**Morbid**” item

mell (pell mell) (Eng.): mix, **bula, bulandır, bulamaç** (smear, mix, slurry, wet dough) / See “**Mel**” “PIE root” item

melon (Eng.): It obviously comes from the root "**mel** - honey." "**Mel**" comes from the Turkish "**bal**." "**Bal**" in Turkish means honey, dark liquid, slurry, or mud. Also “**mel**” means black, dark, dark liquit in many Western languages.

melt (Eng.): Turkish ‘**balkı**’: melt, be soft, be liquid (Radloff) / Bula, bulandır, bulamaç (smear, mix, slurry, wet dough) / **Bal** > **mel** (honey) / See “**Mel**” “PIE root” item / **Melt** < **mılık** (soft)

m-em, -m (Eng.): (suffix) Syst-**em**, custo**m**, idio**m**… In Turkish it is exactly same … Söyle-**m**, yönte**m**

men: “PIE root”, “to think”, for example ‘**mental**’, ‘**mean**’ etc. Mean < **mana**. **Mani** (Tatar): mean. '**Men**-ben': I am, '**menglik**': ego, consciousness, mind … **Men, meng**: beyin, brain … / Some examples for ‘**men**’ “PIE root”: **dement, amnesia, amnesty, manic, monument, mention, mentor, demonstrate, museum, music, anamnesis, mantra, comment, -matic …**

menhir (Eng.): (mengir) “upright monumental stone” ~ Türkic **meŋgü** (**mengü**) “memorial monument, stela”, from **meŋü**, **beŋü** “memorial”; commonly of stone, but mostly of perishable materials. Turkish ‘balbal’ is similar. England has numerous balbal alleys lined up with mengirs, exactly like the kurgan burials across Eurasian steppes, hence the Welsh, Cornish, and

Breton lexicons; the “Breton” word may be an Alanian word of the Amorican Alans, who moved into Brittany in the 5th c. AD, and kept their Kurgan burial traditions with kurgans and stelas. Alternatively, the Brits of Brittany were Sarmatians, or Scythians, or even Cimmerians engaged in the construction of kurgan cemeteries adorned with **meŋgü stelas**. (N. Kisamov) / Turkish **mengü:** (endless, infinite, eternal)

mental (Eng.); **mens, mentis** (Latin): “PIE root” '**men**'. Mean < **mana**, anlam. Men, ben: I am. **Menglik**: ego, mind; ‘**mani**’ (Tatar): mean

mento (**-mento**): Latin suffix. Turkish suffix (-men, **-meng**, -menglik) are same. Egemen, egemeng, egemenglik… (**-g** > **-t** rule)

menu (Eng.): Turkish **meng** (meal, food) (Kisamov)

mer: “PIE root”, “morbid, morbidity”. Akkadian ‘**maraşu**’. **Maraz**: (Turkish > Arabic): illness, sickness, weakening

mere (Eng.): lake, **müren** (river, lake) (Kisamov)

mess (Eng. – Latin): food, portion of food, food supply. Turkish ‘**besle**’: feed, ‘**besin**’: food

message (Eng.): muştu (good news) (Kisamov) / Muştu > müjde (Turkish Persian) / **sagu** (Latin): message, **sava**, **sav** (say, talk, opinion, declaration)

messer (German): cutter, knife, **keser** (cut, adze)

messu (Celtic), **eiche** (German): oak, **meşe** / **Meşe** (Codex Cumanicus) > **messu**

messy (Eng.): **pis**, **pasak**. From ‘**pis**’, ‘**pasak**’ (dirty, dowdy) or ‘**mess**’ (food) (**bes, besle**)… See “**Mess**” item

mi, **ni**, **vi** (Iberic Spanish Language): ben, **men**, benim, yaptım (I am, me, mine, I do) (G. Diaz-Montexano)

Michael: Mikael. The greatest angel in Christian belief, some even call him as Jesus Christ. "**Ma(e)igil**" in Turkish Teleuds: spirit, ghost of the female gender (?) (Radloff – 4,1986)

mickle (Eng.): big, much, **büyük** … Turkish **mig** / mickle (adj., n.) "large number, amount or extent" ~ Türkic mi:g, mig, big (n., adj., adv.) "big, thousand". The Türkic mig has numerous allophonic forms. Most important variation is an m/b alteration, big/mig, the other forms are min, mi:n, pin, mi:g, bi:g, müg, ben, bog. (Kisamov) / Current Turkish '**büyük**' > **big** / See "**Big**" item

micro (Greek - Latin – Eng.): **makar** (Kirghiz) little, small (Radloff). Altaic '**bica**': small (Svitych) / **Bikkos**, **bix**, **bihan**, **bec** (Celtic): small / **Kşulla**, **ksullaka**, **kijcid**, **ku**, **ksa** (Sanskrit): küçük, kısa, kısga / **Çuta** (Laz) < küçük / **Miant** (Hittite): small, minik, micro / Native American 'thin': **BEK'ECH** >< **bica**

microbe (Eng.): Micro-bio / **micro** < **bica**, and … **bio** < **vita**, **bit** (vita, sprout) See "**Biology**" and "**vita**" items

might, **may** (Eng.): It's about Turkish infinitive '**mek-mak**' (to make). **Mag** (Old German): ability / Turkish **mag** (magician), beg (lord), büyük (big), bügü (magic), **master**, **majör**, **makro** etc. relations might be discussed (O. Karatay). "**Bey ile Büyücü**" / **Mag** (Turkic Medes' clergy) > **magic** > **might** (power, mental power) (Kisamov)

migrate (Eng.): Turkish **göç, göç-mek…** (to me it is main root) (?). **Hicret, hac** (Turkish Arabic) (migrate, pilgrimage) < **göç** > **coach** (car) … **Mek-mak**: Turkish infinitives … to, to be … **make** …

mikros, **kontos** (Greek): short, kısa, kısga, **kırt**, **bica**, **makar**, **kıntır** (mean)

mild (Eng.): yumuşak, ılıman. **Mılık** > mild (A. Atabek)

milk (Eng.): may be related to Turkish '**emme**, **emil**-me' (suck), '**meme**' (breast), '**ılık**' (lukewarm) (?) / It's not over yet… **Suck** < **sağ**, **sağma** (**su ak**

– dripping, flowing, leaking water) … Turkish '**su**' (water), **süt**: milk … **Galact** < gelik (anything that coming) (memesinden süt **geldi**: milk came from her breast - a common saying for milk) (?) … Turkish '**mılık**': soft, melted (?)

mill (Eng.): (grinder); Hittite '**malla**, **mall**, **malliie**'; Turkish '**meli**' (Yakut) (Kisamov, A. Atabek) / Icelandic **millj, mylla** < **meli** > **mill**

million (Eng.), **milia** (Latin): **min**, **bin** (thousand, many). Turkish 'bin' root (O. Süleymanov). **Min**, **ming**: thousand, many (Radloff) / **Milo** (Celtic): **bin**

milo (Greek): **elma**, **apple** ('**ap(a)laz**' Old form of 'apple' in Old German)

mimic (Eng.), **mimicos** (Greek): Old Turkish '**im**': sign, image, signal / '**im**': grimace, '**imla**': signal, '**im**': sign (Radloff) / '**imla**' (Turkish > Arabic): orthography, spelling

mind (Eng.): **mana**, **mani**, akıl, us; **menglik** (ego, mind); ben, men (I, I am) / See "**Mental**" item / **Menge**, **minge** > mind (A. Atabek)

mine (Eng.): men, **menim**, benim (I am, mine, my) / **Mene** (Celtic) < **menim** (my, mine)

ministery, minister (Eng.): See "**Manage**" item … It is originated from Turkish '**bin**, **min**': riding, to handle, manage …

Minnesota: Mni-sota. The name of an American state. It means murky, gray, and shadowy water. **Mni, mini** means water. "**Mu**" also meant water in Old Turkic. The "**ba**, **bu**" variant is more common in Turkish. There are dozens of water-related words in Turkish that begin with **ba** or **bu**. But there are also words that begin with "**mü**, **mu**" in Turkish: **müren** (river, lake); **mus** (mist, haze)... "**Sota**" means blurred, cloudy or shadowy. It's used for both sky and water. Its root is likely the Turkish "**su**-water." It's likely related to **soda** and **soda water**. "**Soda, sodium**" like "**süt**-milk," is also quintessentially Turkish, derived from "**su**-water."

mint (Eng.), **menta** (German): nane. **Püng** > mint, menta (A. Atabek)

miss (Eng.): ıska, ıskala-ma (skip); **eksik** (lack, less)

mission (Eng.): Old Turkish '**işig, iş**' (work, issue, business) / Alleged "PIE" root: ***m(e)ith**- 'to exchange, remove,' … and 'let go, **send**. (OED) / Old Turkish '**id, it**': send, go / Osman Nedim Tuna: '**Umuş**' (Sumer.): work, Turkish '**yumuş**' (?); iş (Sumer.) (work) / **Mission** < **iş** > **business**

Missisipi: Missizibi. The name of an American state. It means big water, big river. **MİSSİ, MASSA, MİCHİ** all mean **big** (beg, büyük). The part at the beginning of **Massachusetts** and **Michigan** also means "**big**." This is the Latin, Greek "**macro**," and even "**mass**" itself. The Indians never encountered Romans or Greeks, but they came from Turkish regions. In Central Asian Turkish dialects, big is "**makta**." **Makta** is related to "**big, büyük**" and "**beg, bey = lord**" according to the laws of sound change. The Turkic **Medes** passed on to "**mag**" (magician priests) (Osman Karatay)... From there, the English "**magician, magic, may, might**" were born (Norm Kisamov). **SİPİ** and **ZİBİ** clearly prove the commonality of Turkish "**su**" and Old Turkish "**sub, sup**" > **SİP** …

mist (Eng.), **omichili** (Greek), **mistur** (Icelandic): **pus, sis**. Eurasian Turkish '**muz**' (Kisamov), Turkish '**mişk**' (A. Atabek) / **Nebel** (German) < **bulut**

mizzle (Eng.): **sis**. Turkish **bus, buğu, bug, pus, muz, mişk, sis**

mock (Eng.): Turkish **mıskıl, mıskılla, mıskılda** (Kas. Bar. Kirghiz): mock, jog, enjoy / See "**Muse**" item

mögen, möchte (German): like, want, **beğen** / **mögen** < **beğen** (the root is Old Turkish '**beg**': lord, bey) / "PIE root" '**bheug**': to enjoy < **beğen** (like, enjoy) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

moist, **moisture** (Eng.); **nass** (German): **ıslak**, nemli. **Ülüş** (Altai, Schor.): wet (Radloff) / Moisture: mayi (Turkish Arabic) (Kisamov) / Old Turkic root '**ba, bu**': water / See "Mist", "Mizzle" items … **sis, pus, bus** (mist)

money (Eng.): **manat**, **mangır**: money (Radloff) / Moon, monole, monçak, monisto; monçak – munçak - boncuk (bead) (in some languages and in Turkish moon, bead and round shaped things relation … O. Süleymanov) / Most probably they are related to 'money', 'manat', 'mangır'

moon, **mond**, **month** (Eng.): **ay**. 'O' and truncated O in the Phoenician alphabet and the 'U' shape is the letter '**ayin**'. (It is interesting that the letter that resembles 'moon' is called '**ayin**' – Turkish '**ay**'. According to Olcas Süleymanov's theory, the root traces of words should be sought in the first writings and signs.) / **Moon**, **monole**, **monçak**, **monisto**, **munçak** (in some languages and in Turkish moon, bead and round shaped things relation … O. Süleymanov / **Mangay** (Kirghiz): round, sphere, circle; **muncuk**: bead (Radloff) / According to Svitych and Bomhard Proto-Nostratik 'bonga' and Altaic '**bong^**' means swell, fat. / **Nanaya** (Sumerian moon Goddes) > moon > **Nan-aya** (Mother aya) <> **ay** (Turkish moon) (Kurmaev) / Native American 'moon': **UJO; UH**, **NA'AAY**, **AA** < **ay**, **luna**) / Sumer. **Itu**: 30 days, month … Turkish 30 = **Otuz** > **ıtu** (Begmırat Gerey) (Anton Deimel p. 8) … **Ai** (Sumer.): **Ay** Tanrısı (Moon God)

moos (Eng. - German): **yosun**. **Yeze**, **eze** (Altaic): yosun, moos (Radloff)

moray (Eng.), **mourena** (Latin): a sea fish, a Roman dynasty (**Murena**). Turkish '**müren**': river, creek, lake

morbid, **morbidity** (Eng.): illness. "PIE root": **mer**. **Mer**: **mort**, **mortality** / Akkadian '**maraşu**': sickness / **Maraz** (Turkish Arabic): illness, sickness / Turk. **port**: **mort** (in many Turkish dialects) (Sewortyan) … İt is related to "**Morbid**" item. Turkish '**por**' means hollow, hollowed (rotting?) and Sewortyan examined both in the same item.

morgen (German): morning, tomorrow, Turkish **yarın** (tomorrow). Old German '**gestern**', Old Norwegian '**gaer**', **yesterday** … / Yarın comes from Old Turkish 'yaruk': dawn (Nişanyan) / **Dawn** < **tan**, **yarın** > **gaer**, morgen

mort, morte (Fr.): ölü, ölüm, dead, death / Turk. **port**: **mort** (in many Turkish dialects) (Sewortyan) … İt is related to "**Morbid**" item. Turkish '**por**' means hollow, hollowed (rotting?) and Sewortyan examined both in the same item.

Moses: a name. Semitic '**mesh**': caress, bless with palm, with five fingers. Turkish '**beş**': five

most (Eng.): Turkish **üst** (top, high, upper)

mother (Eng.); **mutter** (German); **mitera**, **mana** (Greek): **anne**, **ana**. **Oma** (Clauson). If what Western sources say is true, its root is 'father'. Then it already originates from Turkish 'ata, baba'. It may be. Old Turkish '**meme**' (mamma) can also be found in the root. 'Father': ata, "mother": '**ana ata**, **memeli (mammal) ata**' … **Mother** < **meme** > **ana** <> **ata** / **Father** = **ata** then … **mother** = **memeli** (mammal) **ata** = **mother** / **Um, ummu, al'umu** (Arab.) **…** It has Turkish "**em**" (suck) root / **Mama**, **mamy** (Eng.) has '**meme**', '**emme**' Turkish root / **AMMA, UMUE, NAA, ANAN, NANA** (N. American) = ana, oma, ama / **AAN, İNE** (Sioux), **ANNA** (Indian Pennsylvania) <> **ana** (mother)

mount (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bin**, **bin-mek**, **min**' (get on, mount, ride) / **Bindir**: put on, bump, mount / Turk. '**min**': ride, climb, to handle, rise … (Sewortyan)

mountain (Eng.): from Old French **montaigne** (Modern French **montagne**), from Vulgar Latin ***montanea** … from Latin **montanus**… (OED) / '**Moun**, **mount**': Turkish '**bin**, **min**' (get on, mount, ride, put on, muckle, large quantity) / Turkish '**tay**, **dağ**': mountain = moun-**tain**, mon-**tagne**, mon-**taigne**, mon-**tanea** … / Greek '**oros**', in Anatolia a name of mountain range **Toros**; Chuvash '**tar**': hill, mountain. Turkish '**or**' fortified place, castle … And an other Turkish region mountain name **Ural** / **Berg** (German), Turkish '**berk**': strong, fortified place / N. American **DGHELAAY, DDAW, TEPEK** >< dağ, tay ; tepe (hill) / Icelandic **fjel** < **bel** / N. American **DAGİ**: **dağ** (mountain)

mourn, **mourning** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**mung**': grief, sorrow, distress; **bun**: bordome, anxiety (DLT) / **Umun** (Sumerian): pain, suffering, trouble (M. İ. Çığ). **Mun**, **bun**: distress, boredom (D. Aksan) / **Mung** > moan (Eng.) (B.

Keresteciyan) / Old Turkish, Cagatay '**burj**': border, narrowing, angst > **mourning** (Rasanen – Kisamov)

mouse, **moose** (Eng.); **maus** (German): fare. **Mus** (Old Turkish): mouse (Kisamov) / **Mişk** (mouse) (A. Atabek)

moustache (Eng.): bıyık. Bıjık, **mıjık**: bıyık (Radloff). Bıyık (DLT, 1073) / **Bıyık** > **moustach**, **moustaki** (Greek) (A. Atabek)

mouth (Eng.): Old Turkish **ağız** (before A. C 900). Latin **os** / **ağız** <> **us**, **os** > **mouth** / Latin **edo**, English **eat**, Turkish **ide**, **ed**, **yut** > **mouth** / / **o-y-es**: "PIE root", mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / Also in toponymy**:** **Bournemouth**, **Portsmouth**, **Plymouth** … / Greek **stoma** (mouth) - **damak** (**dome** of the mouth, palate) … **S-toma** < **damak, dam** ('S' law) / Chuvash **suas**: **ağız** > **os**, **us**, mouth (Strahlenberg)

mregh-m(n)o: "PIE root" **brain** < **beyin**, Old Turkish '**meyi**, **meyin**, **meni**'. "Old English brægen 'brain,' from Proto-Germanic *bragnam (source also of Middle Low German bregen, Old Frisian and Dutch brein), from PIE root ***mregh-m(n)o**- 'skull, brain' (source also of Greek brekhmos 'front part of the skull, top of the head')" (OED) / Greek '**myelos**' (beyin). '**Myelin**' : the outer layer of neurons / **Me**: brain (Altaic - Radloff)

much (Eng.): **munça** (Uyghur, Tel.) much, very much (Radloff), current Turkish '**bunca**' / **Makkes**, **meki** (Hittite): to grow, to become many, greatly, much, in large numbers. **Pek**: very, much (O. Sertkaya) / Mengi, bengi, bengü: endless

mucus (Latin – Eng.): **sümük**. "**Mangka** 'sümük' (Baskurt) > mangka-us > mucus ?" (A. Atabek) / Mucus < sümük (Ü. Mutlu) / **Simhana**, **sniha**, **suk** (Sanskrit) <> sümük

mühe (German): effort, labor, **emgek**, emek. **Mung** (Altai, Uyghur, Scythian, Tel. Leb. Schor. Kirghiz, Küar.) **die Mühe**, emek (Radloff)

multi, **multiple** (Latin – Eng.): Old Turkish '**bol**'. **Mul**, **mol** (**bol**) (Tatar), nol (Kirghiz): **bol** / Sumerian '**mu**' (Ü. Mutlu) / **MOOL** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American), **MOL** (Maya) = **mol, bol** (Karimullin)

munch (Eng): food, **meng** (food) / **munch** (v.) "eat, bite, chew" ~ Türkic **meŋ** "food, fare (food and drink)". (Kisamov) / Same with Italian "**mangiare**" item.

muscle (Eng.), **musculus** (Latin): **kas**. Western sources claim that it comes from "**mouse**". In that case Old Turkish Altaic '**mus**', '**mişk**': mouse

muse (Eng.): "to reflect, ponder, meditate; to be absorbed in thought," mid-14c., from Old French muser (12c.) "to ponder, dream, wonder; loiter, waste time," which is of **uncertain origin**; the explanation in Diez and Skeat is literally "to stand with one's nose in the air" (or, possibly, "to sniff about" like a dog who has lost the scent), from muse "muzzle," **from Gallo-Roman *musa** "snout," itself a word of **unknown origin**. The modern word probably has been influenced in sense by muse (n.). Related: Mused; musing. (OED) / Turkish **mıskıl**, **mıskılla**, **mıskılda** (Kas. Bar. Kirghiz): mock, jog, fun, entertainment … / Also for more information see "**Music**" item

mushroom (Eng.): mantar. **MAşkA** (Tob. Altai, Tel. Schor. Küar.): mushroom

music (Eng.), **amusment** (Eng.), **musik** (German): müzik. **Muz** (Kazakh): entertainment, fun, snack / '**Muz**': (Sumerian) musical instrument, drum (Ü. Mutlu). Arabic '**musiki**' / **Komı** (Uyghur): induce, stimulate, excite. **Komıs** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Scythian. Koib. Ktsch. Bar.): music / Old Turk. **egzig**: ezgi, melody

must (Eng.): a beverage, şıra, boza / Boza(ğ) > must (-ğ, -g > -t sound change law – A. Atabek)

must (Eng.): moist, wet, **buğu**, ıslak, pus / Peseği > must (-ğ, -g > -t sound change law – A. Atabek) / See "**Moist**", "**Mist**" items

myelin, **myelos** (Eng. – Greek): the root is Old Turkish '**meyin**, **beyin**' (brain)

mysophobia (Eng.), **mysos** (Greek): The root is dirtiness. **Myso** < **pis, pas** (dirty)

nagging (Eng.): **yakın-mak** / See "**Near**" item (**Y** > N rule)

nail (Eng.): çivi, çivileme, tırnak (nail, nailing, toe). Turkish '**nal**': iron horseshoe; '**nalla-mak**': nailing the horseshoe

naked (Eng.): **yalıng**, çıplak. Old English **nacod** "**nude**, **unclothed**, bare; empty," also "**not fully clothed**" (a sense still used in 18c.), from Proto-Germanic *nakwadaz (source also of Old Frisian nakad, Middle Dutch naket, Dutch naakt, Old High German **nackot**, German nackt, Old Norse nökkviðr, Old Swedish nakuþer, Gothic **naqaþs** "naked"), from PIE root *nogw- "naked" (source also of Sanskrit nagna, Hittite nekumant-, Old Persian *nagna-, Greek gymnos, Latin nudus, Lithuanian nuogas, Old Church Slavonic nagu-, Russian nagoi, Old Irish nocht, Welsh noeth "bare, naked"). OED / **Na**, **ne** is also in Turkish denotes "negative – **yok**, **ne**" ; Old Turkish '**ki**' root: clothes; Turkish '**kat**': **coat**, coat of clothes; '**kap**': cover, clothes (kepenek for example > **cloak**)… **Na-ked**: **ne-giyim**, **ne-kat** … (no clothes)

name, **nom** (Eng.); **nomen** (Latin); **onomo** (Greek): ad, **ün**. Turkish '**nam**' (name) is said to be Persian rooted. There are also '**ün**, **an**, **san**' (name) in Turkish. / Kazım Mirşan: **fame** (Eng.) < **ün** > Sumerian **mu** (name) / **Anman**, **anw**, **ainmm**, **ainm** (Celtic): ad, ün, an, san, nam / Urallic '**nimi**': name (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) … After this information we can not say "Persian rooted" for '**nam**' easily

nani (Celtic): grand mother, **nine** / **Nana** (Laz.): **ana**, mother

narrow (Eng.), **artus** (Latin): Turkish **dar**. Tar, dar: narrow (Radloff). Sanskrit '**dhara**', German '**eng**': dar. **Keng** (Tar. Altai, Tel. Küar. Uyghur): wide, geniş. En, enli (wide), geniş (wide), **eng**, keng and Latin '**ang**, **angus**' (narrow) are most probably relatives with each other. / Sanskrit '**durga**': dar, **dire** strait / **Sig** (Sumerian): sık, sıkı (P. Kaya) (thick, tight, dense) / Narrow =

yarık (slit, slot, split) (Y > N rule ?) / Greek **stenos** (s-tenos): **thin** (Eng.) = **ince, yinc** / **Dyk, daka** (Arab.) / Icelandic **þröngt** < **dar**

natal (Latin, It – Eng.): Old Turkish **Natıkay** (**Natıkay** or **Natıgay** - Goddess of Earth in Turkish and Mongolian mythology. She is seen as Ötüken's wife. Protects children, animals and plants.)

nation (Eng.): ulus. Old Turkish '**budun**': people, nation; **otog**: people, nation; **udun**: people (A. Atabek) / **Udniant** (Hittite): nation, ulus. / **Etnos** (Greek) > **udniant** > nation < **udun**, **otog** / See also "**Natal**", "**Nature**" items / Sumer. **ug**: folk, people, halk … Turk. **ok**: halk, people, folk (Orhun, DLT) (Gerey)

nature, **natural** (Eng.): Old Turkish **Natıkay** (**Natıkay** or **Natıgay** - Goddess of Earth in Turkish and Mongolian mythology. She is seen as **Ötüken**'s wife. Protects children, animals and plants.)

ne-, **no-** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. '**Ne**' is existed in Turkish in same meaning. In negative meaning or in questions. / In Latin '**ne**' is used as in Turkish. Vidisti ne: Gördün mü? Ne veniat: Gelmesin (Vecihe Hatiboğlu) / **Nec**, **nequeo** (Latin): negative prefixes… / Some examples for '**ne**' in Turkish: **Ne** var ki … (but, newerthless, actually) … **Ne** o, **ne** bu (none of them) … **Neng** (Orkhon): not at all, never … Bana **ne**?! (I am not interested) / For more information see "**No**" item

near (Eng.): **yakın**. **Nayı** (Altai. Tel.): friend; **nan**, **nanyi**: near side, close near (Radloff). **Sarı** (Uyghur. Scythian, Koib. Kar.): side, **seite** (German) / **Near**, **next** < **yakın**, **yan** … **There are not many words in English (or in Latin) that start with the syllable "Ne". But the Turkish equivalent of most them starts with 'Y'. Subsequent consonants are usually 'n-g' or 'k'. I suggest this rule. There are enough examples to create a rule**: **neck**: yaka; **nephew**: yeğen; **new**: yengi, yeni; **near**: yakın, yan; **next**: yan; **neigh**: yan; **negative**: yok, yadsıma; **nefas**: yanlış; **necnon**: yine, yanı sıra; **needle**: yigne, iğne; **negro**: yağız; **nest**: yuva; **naked**: yalıng … **Noel**: **yeni yıl**; **night: gece**,

yağız (black); **nefarious**: **yavuz**, **yabuz**; **nab**: **yakala**; **nagging**: **yakın-mak**; **nice**: **yakşı** … / Near: Native American **XAN**, **JİXAN** <> **yan**, **yakın** / Greek **konta, engys, peri** – **kenar, ingiz** (Kirghiz – içeriye, in, in to), **beri** (onward, here, on, from, down …) Latin: **iuxta** < **yakın** (near)

nebh: "PIE root", **cloud** < **bulut**. **Nebula**, **nebular**, **nebulous**, **Neptune**, **nimbus** etc. **Nebula** (Latin – Eng.): **bulut**, **cloud** / **Empula, mpula** (Laz.) / **Koumoul**, **kommol**, **nel**, **neal**, **scamal**, **neul**, **bodjal**, **niaul** (Celtic) / **Mpula** <> **bulut** > **cloud** > **koumoul**, **bodjal** / **Nebula** > **mpula** < **bulut** <> **nem** (damp)

nebula (Latin – Eng.); **nefo**, **nefeloma** (Greek): **bulut**, **cloud** / **Empula, mpula** (Laz.) / **Koumoul**, **kommol**, **nel**, **neal**, **scamal**, **neul**, **bodjal**, **niaul** (Celtic) / **mpula** <> **bulut** > **cloud** > **koumoul**, **bodjal** / **nebula** > **mpula** < **bulut** <> **nem** (damp)

neck (Eng.), **nacken** (German), **nuque** (Fr.): **boyun**, **ense**, **engse**, **yaka** / **Muineal**, **muin** (Celtic): **boyun** / Avestan '**manaoθri-**' <> boyun, neck / **Neck** < **yaka** (**Y** > '**Ne**' rule). Perfect overlap: **There are about 100 words in English (also Latin) that start with 'Ne'. Nearly half of them have a rule. Turkish equivalents begin with 'Y' followed by 'n-g' or 'k'. Strange but true… I suggest this tarnsition rule for from Turkish to Westen languages. Some of them**: nephew: yeğen; new: yengi, yeni; near: yakın, yan; next: yan; neigh: yan; negative: yok, yadsıma; neglect: yoksama; nefas: yanlış; necnon: yine, yanı sıra; needle: yigne, iğne; nest: yuva; nicht: yok; null: yok, nutrition: yut (eat) …

need (Eng.): As a grammatical element in English. "Middle English nor, from Old English nied (West Saxon), ned (Mercian) 'what is required, wanted, or desired; necessity, compulsion, the constraint of unavoidable circumstances; duty; hardship, emergency, trouble, time of peril or distress…' " It may be derived from Turkish '**ne et**': What do? Turkish '**et-ed**' is a verb root. It means 'do, make'.

needle (Eng.): **iğne**, **igne**, **yinne** (Kisamov) / needle < yigne, iğne (**Y** > '**Ne-**' rule) / See "**Near**" item / '**Acus**' (Latin): needle, Turkish '**ok**' (arrow) / **Delgo**

(Celtic): iğne (delici - piercing) / “PIE root” ‘**aik**, **ik**’ (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) … **iğne** > **ik**

nefas (Latin): wrong, yanlış. (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / See “**Near**” item

negative (Eng.): **ne**, **yok** / **yok** > neg (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / see “**Near**” and “**No**” items

negro (Latin – Eng.): kara, yağız / Yağız > negro (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see “**Near**” item

neigh, **neighbor** (Eng.): **yan**, **konşu**, komşu (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see “**Near**” item

nephew (Eng.): **yeğen** (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see “**Near**” item

ner: “PIE root”, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "**man**," also "vigorous, vital, strong." It might form all or part of: Alexander; Andrew; **andro**-; **androgynous; android**; Andromache; Andromeda; andron; **anthropo**-; anthropocentric; anthropology; anthropomorphous; Leander; lycanthropy; Lysander; misanthrope; pachysandra; philander; philanthropy; polyandria; polyandrous… (OED) / **Ner** < **er** (man, male, soldier, hero etc.)

nerv, **nervus** (Eng. – Latin): Old Turkish sinir, sinew (si-**nir**) (Kisamov)

nest (Eng.): **yuva** (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see “**Near**” item

neu: “PIE root”, “to shout.” Turkish ‘**ün**, **ünne**’ > **announce**. Some of the English words (allegedly) derived from this root are: announce; denounce; enunciate; nuncio; pronounce; renounce… / Old Turkish ‘**ün**’: fame, name, call, sound

never (Eng.); **niemals**, **nie**, **nimmer** (German): They are related to negative meaning of Turkish ‘**ne**’. See “**Ne**”, “**No**” items

new (Eng.); **neos**, **neo** (Greek, Latin): yanı, yengi, **yeni** / **New** < yeni (Kazım Mirşan) / Nev (Turkish Persian): **new** … "Hakas '**naa**' > yeni. Therefore, we should not just say that 'nev' is Persian. Turkish Schor dialect 'naa' > new." (A. Atabek) / **New** < yengi, yeni (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see “**Near**” item / **Ağani** (Laz) < **yeni** / **Nouyos**, **nevez**, **nowydh**, **newydd**, **nua**, **nuadh**, **ür**, **oor** (Celtic): **new** <>

yeni, nev > **nouyos**, **nevez** etc. / **ür**, **oor** (Celtic) > er, erken (early) (?) / **Nēwas**, **newa** (Hittite): new <> yeni, yengi, yanga, canga (new) > **young** < genç (young) > **juve**, **jung** (Latin) < civan (young) / **YANWAAT** (N. American): young person, **YEES** (N. American): **young** < yeni > genç > yaş: young, wet, green, live

next (Eng.): **yan**, sonra / **Yan** > next (**Y** > **Ne** rule) see "**Near**" item

nice (Eng.): **yakşı**, **yakışıklı** (nice, handsome) (**Y** > **Ne** rule) / See "**Near**" item

niche (Eng.): oyuk (It may be considered in Y > N rule ?)

nicht (German): no, none, **hiç** (no, none, not at all), **yok** (nicht) / Ottoman **hiç**, Crimean **heç**, Teleud **as**, Kazakh **es** – **is**, Chuvash **as** (Rasanen)

nickname (nick) (Eng.): In Old English nick: '**eke**, **eek**' (OED). Old Turkish '**ek**': additional, extra

night (Eng.), **noche** (Spanish), **nychta** (Greek): **gece, tün** / **Noxs**, **noz**, **nos**, **oichei** (Celtic) < gece, **geçe** (**noche**) > **ghora** (Sanskrit) (karanlık - darkness) / Yagız: dark, black, dark brown (?) (Y > N rule ?) / Latin. **nox**, **tenebra** < **tün**; German **nacht**; Fr. **nuit;** Russian **vecher** / Sumer. **gı, gıgga**: **gece**, dark, black (Gerey)

no, **nay, not** (Eng.): hayır, **yok**, **ne**. In Turkish, question words '**ne**, **ney**, **nasıl**, **ne asıl**, **neden**' function both positively and negatively. / **Nen**: any, every, none (D. Aksan). **Neng**: (Orkhon): no, none, never (M. Ergin) / **Ne** (in negative meaning) > **na** (Sanskrit) > **ne** (Latin) > **niet** (Rus.) > **no** (Eng.) > **nie** (German) (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Nicht**, **nein**, **no**, **neither**, Turkish na, ne connection (İ. N. Dilmen) / **Nihil** (Latin); **nicht** (German); **no**, **not** (Eng.); '**ne**', '**yok**' (Turkish) are relatives. "**Ne** yardan geçerim, **ne** serden"; 'ne o, ne bu': neither, none. Turkish '**ne**'s negative meaning was present in **Atatürk**'s book. / " '**Na**' has negative meaning also in Turkish Yakut and Chuvash dialects " (A. Atabek) / **Natta** (Hittite): no, not < '**ne**' (Old Turkish, new Turkish - not):

noble (Eng.): Old Turkish '**abıkan**': noble; '**aba**': respectable, important person / Old Turkish (Orkhon) **yabgu**: prince (**Y** > N rule)

nom: "PIE root", name. '**Nimi**' (Uralic) (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Nam** (Codex Cumanicus 1303) <> **ün** (fame) > **nimi** > **name** > **nom** / see "**Name**" item

nos (Latin): first person plural, Turkish '**biz**' (**we**) (Vecihe Hatiboğlu) / Turkish first person plural suffix '**uz**, **ız**' > **us** (English) < **nos**

nose (Eng.); **nase** (German); **nez** (Fr.); **nare, nase** (Latin); **os, oris** (Greek): Turkish '**nüz**, **nuz**' (face – nose) (Clauson- Kisamov) / **Beniz**: face / Turkish '**nezle**': rhinitis, nose irritation, common cold / Greek '**os**': **ağız, eüz, us** (Altaic) > face / N. American **AX'E, X'AS** < **ağız**

not (Eng.), **nicht** (German), **non** (Fr.): hayır, değil, yok. Turk. '**ne**' (in negative meaning) / See "**Ne, no**" items / **Değil** > (**dis**-) / Greek **oxi** < **yok** > **ekki** (Icelandic)

Nótt (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of the night. **Gece**: noche (Spanish), **oiche** (Celtic), notte, night

now (Eng.): şimdi. The root '**new**' (Turkish '**yeni**': **nev** > **new**) / "Hakas 'naa' > new. Turkish Schor dialect 'naa' > **new**, yeni." (A. Atabek) / See "**New**" item

null (Eng.): sıfır, **yok** (**Y** > **N** rule) / "**Ne ol**: **nul**" (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**ne**, **na**' denote negative condition. See "**No**" item

nutrition (Eng): feed, nourish… Turkish '**yut**': eat, swallow (Turkish '**ide**', Latin '**edo**': **eat** … **Yut** > **nutrition** (**Y** > N rule)

oat (Eng.): yulaf. **Ot**, **ötmek**: herb, grass; bread (Kisamov) / See "**Weed**" item

oath (Eng.), **eid** (German), **eid** (Icelandic): Turkish **and**, **ant**. " … of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **eed** and German **Eid**." (Oxford D.) / **Oath** > **eid** < **and**

(B. Keresteciyan) / **Ada** (Altai, Schor. Scythian, Leb. Koib. Uyghur) oath, **ant**; **ayt** (Kirghiz): ant (Radloff) / **Oito** (Celtic) > **ayt**, **and**, **ada** / The use of the Türkic **ötä** is connected with the verb ič-/ach-/ish- "drink", since the numerously recorded and depicted for the Scythians, Huns, and Türks act of pledging an **oath** was accomplished by joint drinking a mix of blood and dilutant of water or wine from a sacred dish, if possible made of a skull of a decimated enemy. **Öta**, **ant** > **oath**. **Ant iç**: oath drink … (N. Kisamov)

ob- (Latin – Eng.): prefix. Toward; against; before; near; across; down, in the direction of, in front of, upon, about; in the way of … PIE root ***epi**, also ***opi** "near, against" (OED) / '**Ap**, **ab**, **aba**' mean 'up, above' in some words. Turkish '**oprık**, **obrık**, **obruk**: sinkhole, geological **oblique** trench, **obelix**; Old Turkish '**oprı**': pit, hole, hollow; '**oprul**': collapse, **oyul-mak**: to pit, bore, hollow / Turkish '**ob**': swallow, take in, absorb …

obelisk (Eng.): Turkish obaka, obelik (Altaic) > obada > **obelisk** < abide (Arabic Turkish) (A. Atabek) / See also above "**Ob**" item

obesity (Eng.), **obesitas** (Latin): Turkish '**obur-luk**, **obur** (overeating) / "**ob**- 'swallow' (Eyüboğlu)" (A. Atabek) / **Bazuk**, **bazık** (Kuman, Kazakh): obes, obes man (Rasanen)

oblique (Eng.): **eğik** / **Eğik** > **oblique** (like at obruk > oyuk transformation)

oboe (Eng.): a musical instrument, about horn, pipe (boru). **Obuya** (Tar.): suction horn for kids (Radloff) / Also Turkish '**op**, **ob**' mean hole, hollow, bore

obruo (Latin): fall, collapse. Turkish **obruk**: pit, sinkhole; '**oprı**': pit, to pit, hollow; '**oprul**': cave in, collapse / **Obruk** (Old Turkish – KB): sinkhole, pit (Rasanen)

obstacle (Eng.): besides "**ob**" prefix (see "**Ob**" item); '**tackle**' is Turkish '**tak**, **tak-mak**, **takıl-mak**' (attach, be affixed, stumble, trip) / see "**Tackle**" item

occidere (Latin): kill. (Turkish **kes** - cut) (M. C. Paşa) / Old Turkish '**sı**' root: break, cut … **Sınık, sınıkçı**: break, broken bone, healer of broken bone

occipital (Latin): The root is said to come from '**kaput**' < '**kafa**' (OED) Kaput, kafa: head / Occipital: eksen (?) (axis)

occur (Eng.), **occurere** (Latin): meet, meet in argument, run against… It is obviously the Turkish "**karşı, karşılaşmak**" (cross, encounter)… **Karşı** > occur, occurere / Turkish kur > **create**

ocean (Eng.): **okyanus**. Old Turkish '**okan**': sea, Tengri (Ü. Mutlu) / " Ögen + **os** > okyanus; ögen > ocean. **Üküz** 'sea' Uyghur Turkish (A. Atabek) … One of old form it (sea) **ünüz** … Añız Üñüz 'Black Sea - Kara Deniz' > **Euxeines:** Yağız Deniz" (A. Atabek)

ochi (ohi) (Greek), **aucun** (uka) (Fr.): no, none, nope, **yok**

ocular (Latin – Eng.): "PIE root" '**okw**' < **oyuk** (hollow, hole)

od: "PIE root", **odor**. " … from Latin odor 'a smell, a scent' … from PIE root ***od**- 'to smell' " (OED) / Turkish, no Arabic '**ıtır**': smell. **Attar**: spice shop. Old Turkish '**ot**': spice, grass, plant, medicine (Kutadgu Bilig). **Atıl-mak**: bloom (Kutadgu Bilig 1069) / Old Turkish **od**: fire, flame (about smelling) / **Is-id** (Latin) < od (B. Keresteciyan) / **Yıt** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): odor, smell (Radloff) / to smell: **UUTS**, **CH'A'BUK** (Native American) < **od**, **ıtır** / **Itır** (odor), **çubuk** (smoking pipe), **tüt** (smoke) > **UUTS**, **CHABUK** (çubuk, pipe)

odd (Eng.): Old Turkish '**adın, adır, adın**' (other, different, separate) Kisamov)

Odin: The greatest god of the Scandinavians and Vikings. God of war and fire. / "The origin of the name Odin, the European God of War, is the Turkish word **Od**/Hot. Many words with meanings such as fire, rage, anger, rage, hostility, grudge come from the root **Hot/Ot/Od** in European languages as well as in Turkish. The root /**Od** has settled in European languages not only as the name of

God, but also as many words related to their meanings in Turkish. We know that the word **Od**/Ot in Turkish is the root of many concepts meaning both fire and earth. There is a constant connection between the meanings of fire and earth. "The name of the Earth Goddess of the Turks and Mongols comes from the root **Od** - Ot: **Ötüken** - Etügen. The Sun God of the Sumerians is **Utu**. Ud/**Ut** means sun, fire and time in the Sumerian language." (D. Perinçek) / See "**Hot**" item / So, who is '**Odin**'? He is the great deity of the Vikings and ancient Germanic tribes. It has origins in Old Turkic '**od**, **ot**' (fire). **Od** > **hot** are related. Its oldest form is the Sumerian sun god '**Utu**' (Shamash). Words like '**oda**' (room), '**atrium**,' '**hut**,' and '**otur**' (sit) are related to each other. **Odun** > **wood**. Many words carrying meanings such as fire, anger, rage, enmity, and hostility come from these roots in European languages, just as they do in Turkish. The sacred homeland of the ancient Turks and the Earth God '**Ötüken**' should also be considered in this context. There is also a Sumerian God-King, the ancestor of '**Odin**': **Utna-Pishtim**. It's a Turkic name that means 'baked on fire.' A manifestation of the cult of the sun. / **Sven Lagerbring**, the father of Swedish historiography, wrote clearly and with very specific expressions in his work "The Similarity of Swedish to Turkish", written in the form of a "letter to **Ihre**", that **Odin was Turkish** and that the **Scandinavians were of Turkish ancestry**. 1700's. In writing these, he relied on his own research and was influenced by the writings of Snorre Sturlesson. **Snorre Sturlesson** is the father of the Icelandic sagas. Like his teacher **Are Frode**, he wrote that Odin was Turk, and that Northern Europeans (including the British) were descended from Turks. (1100s and 1200s.) / It is also claimed that the name **Odin** comes from the river '**Udun**' in the Caucasus (O. Karatay).

odor (Eng.): " … from Latin odor 'a smell, a scent' … from PIE root ***od**- 'to smell' " (OED) / Turkish, no Arabic '**ıtır**': smell. **Attar**: spice shop. Old Turkish '**ot**': spice, grass, plant, medicine (Kutadgu Bilig). **Atıl**-mak: bloom (KB, 1069) / Old Turkish **od**: fire, flame (about smelling) / **Is-id** (Latin) < **od** (B. Keresteciyan) / **Yıt** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): odor, smell (Radloff) / to smell: **UUTS**, **CH'A'BUK** (Native American) < **od**, **ıtır** / **Itır** (odor), **çubuk** (smoking pipe), **tüt** (smoke) > **UUTS**, **CHABUK** (çubuk)

offer (Eng.): exactly related to the Turkish '**ver**' root. "**Ver, ber**": give, deliver, supply, offer …

ogasun (Old Celtic – Basque): wealth (Nyland). **Ogur** (Old Turkish): good fortune, happiness, abundance, wealth (DLT)

oglach (Celtic): young warrior, servant. From Old Turkish '**oğlan**' (son, boy, daughter) (Ç. Garaşarlı) / Sumer. **esag, a-gag**: oğlan, çocuk, boy, **uşak** (B. Gerey)

Ohio: Oki-yo, Ok-iyo … An American state. River Good, Good River… **Ok, oki**: river and Turkish "**ak-akan**" (flowing) roots. "**Yo, iyo**" < **iyi**, Turkish '**iyi**': good, kind, beautiful. Other words for river in Native American languages: **SİPU, HANNA, KİTKWİAN, NAHİ, CHUU, SU, OKA, AKANG…** One would have to be a competent linguist not to see the overlap in meaning, concept, and sound in these words (Turkish **su, sub, ak, akan** = water, flowing). What about the word "**NAHİ**": river? In the dictionaries of our great linguists, "**nehir** - river" is Arabic. However, "**nuur, nagur**" is Mongolian for lake. (Adnan Atabek). There are also words for water in the Turkish language that begin with "**nu, nü**." This is where the name **Niagara** Falls comes from… This is Turkic-Mongolian "**nag, nuur**" and the Native American "**NAHİ**"… River in Sanskrit is "**nadi, nada, nirjhari.**" Neither Sanskrits nor Arabs invaded the American continent.

oikos (Greek): house, ev, ög / Old Turkish house: **ög** > oikos (A. Atabek)

oil (Eng.); **öl** (German); **oleum** (Latin); **elaio, ladi** (Greek): **yağ** … **Yağ** > **oil** commonality is probable. (**Y** > **L law**) … Already Sumer. **ia** < yağ (Gerey)

oi-no- : "PIE root", "one, unique." In Turkish '**ön**, **öng**' means front, first. Some examples from English: alone; **an**; **any**; eleven; inch; **lone**; lonely; **non-**; **none**; **null**; once; **one**; ounce; unanimous; unary; une; **uni-**; **unilateral**; uncial; unicorn; **union**; unique; unite; unity; universal; universe; **university**… / **Alone** < **yalnız**, **non** < **ne**, **inch** < **ince** etc. / "Proto-Nostratic root ***xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ-**) … front, front part' (…) Etruscan hantin 'in front of' "(Bomhard); "Proto-Altaic ***āŋo** ('front, front side' >)" (Bomhard) / **Oni**, **ni**, **ini** (Hittite): that (one) <>

onu: that one / Native American front: **NTHA**, **ONENİE** (**ön**, **önde**), **ONENİO-E** (Native American): **öne**, front / **Oino**, **unan**, **onan**, **un**, **oen**, **aon** (Celtic): ön, one / **Anya** (Sanskrit): one, ön

okw: "PIE root", "to see". It's about the "eye". Turkish '**oku**': read. '**Oku**' with its the first known meaning is to vocalize, to vocalize what you see. It also has a partnership with the Turkish '**göz**': eye. **Eye** > **auge** < **göz**. Some of the English words that are said to come from this root are: **amblyopia**; antique; antler; atrocity; **autopsy**; **binocle**; binoists; **biopsy**; catoptric; Cyclops; daisy; **eye**; ferocity; inoculate; monocle; **myopia**; necropsy; **ocular**; oculist; oeillade; noon; **ophthalmo-**; **optic**, window… / Sumerian '**igi**' > **auge**, eye. In Western languages some forms of 'eye': **igi**, **ege**, **augon**, **age**, **auga**, **öga**, **oghe**, **oie**, **oog**, **ouga**… / **Okw**: hole, **oyuk** > **eye** > **ayn** (Arabic) / **NAEGGE**, **GGEZ** (Native American) <> **göz** / **oftalmos**, **optikos** (Greek) may be related to Turkish '**ob**', '**obruk**, **oyuk**' (hole), hole in the skull

old, **elder** (Eng.): yaşlı, **ulu** / Ulga > **old** (-g > -d); algın, algay > old (-g > -d) (A. Atabek) / Claimed "PIE root": '**al**' (OED) … So … **Ulu**, **uluğ** > **al** > **old** / **Old** (adj., n.): Türkic olut (adj.) "mature, stout". Pinpointed as a Khak. (aka Enisei Kirgiz) form (M. Kashgari I 52, EDT 130). The **olut** is an adjectival derivative of a noun/adjective ul/ül/ol/öl "base, foundation, bottom" and the underlying verb ul-/ül-/ol-/öl- (v.) "obsolete, wear out, grow unusable". (Kisamov) / **İlikiomenos** (Greek): aged … '**ilikio**': yıl, **yıllık** (years) / Greek **gerikos, gerontikos** < **kart, karı** (old, elder) / **Alt, oll** (German); **vieux, vieil** (Fr.): **ulu, uluğ** (old, elder) / **Senex** (Latin), **senility** (Eng.): old. **Sene** (Arabic Turkish) (year) (?)

Olimpos (Greek): name of a hill… Olimpos < Ulu – baş (high – head, hill) (A. Atabek)

olina, **elina**, **ılav** (Celtic): hand, **el** / **Kuli**, **kari**, **kara** (Sanskrit.): **el**, **kol**, **karı** (hand, arm) / **Ulna** (Latin): arm, arm bone / '**Kul**' (Sumerian) < **kol** (Kurmaev) (arm, hand)

oltre (It.): beyond, Turkish **öte**

omen (Eng.): Old Turkish '**im**' (sign, image)

omni, **omnia** (Latin – Eng.): In Eurasian Turkish dialects '**omqi**, **omqu**, **umax**, **yimay**, **um**, **yum**' (Radloff) (all, whole). Altaic '**yeme**': all

omo (Celtic): **ham**, raw

omos (Greek): Turkish (Kipchak, Cagatay) '**omuz**'. Omuz > **omos** (B. Keresteciyan) / Turkish '**om**': rounded ends of bones; 'omaca', '**omur**': spine bone; '**omurga**': backbone, spine / Sanskrit **'amsa**, **amsakuta**'

on (Eng.): üzerinde, üstünde, yönünde … Old Turkish **öng**, **ön** (front, frontal, ante, first, face etc.) (Kisamov) / Mayan **AN**: above, assistant, supporting something rising, frontier, leading… From this the name **Andes** and **Antilles** region are derived. Turkish "**ön**" (front) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

ona, **onarpen** (Old Celtic – Basque): salvation, admission, **onay** (Nyland) / **Onamak**, **onmak**: healing; **onay**lamak: approve, admission; **onaşmak**: admit, be agree (DLT)

once (Eng.); **einz**, **einstig**, **ehemals** (German): bir zamanlar, **önceleri**, **önce**. **Ozo**, **oso** (Altai, Tel.): önce (Radloff) / **Önce** (before, ago, in the past time) > **once**

one, **uno**, **ein** (Eng. - It. – German); **enas** (Greek): **öng**, **ön** (front, frontal, ante, first, face etc.) / **Ön-on** (Greek) < **ön** (B. Keresteciyan) / " In Turkish '**N**', 'un-on-in' singular suffix, as in '**un-uno-one-ein**'. In Turkish, if the organs or body parts are singular, it usually ends with 'ın, un', etc. This indicates singularity. 'Boyun, karın, burun, alın'. If the organs are double, it ends with '**k**' to indicate 'two'. Kulak, dirsek, yanak, ayak, şakak …" (A.Y. Aksoy) / **Öng** (Tel. Leb. Schor. Kirghiz, Crimea, Uyghur): ante, first, face (Radloff) / **Annisan** (Hittite): before, first, ön, önde (O. Sertkaya) / **Annalli**: old, previous; **anala-i:** former; **anisan**, **anats**: formerly, old (Hittite). **Hanti**, **hantezzi** (Hittite): first, on the first occasion, **ön** (Kisamov) / **ONENİO-E** (N. American): **ön**, **öne**, front / **Oino**, **unan**, **onan**, **un**, **oen**, **aon** (Celtic): **ön**, bir, one / **Anya** (Sanskrit): bir, **ön** / **Ar,**

maaroni (Laz) < bir > **first** > **pro**, **pre** (usual m-b-f changes) > **puruta** (Sanskrit) < **burun** (nose) > fırlak (protrude) > birinci (first) / "PIE root": **oi-no** (OED) / "Proto-Nostratic root *xaŋ- (~ *xəŋ-) … front, front part' (…) Etruscan **hantin** 'in front of' "(Bomhard); "Proto-Altaic *āŋo ('front, front side' >)" (Bomhard) / **Oni**, **ni**, **ini** (Hittite): that (one) <> **onu**: that one / front: (N. American) **NTHA**, **ONENİE** (**ön**, önde) / English '**only**' is also related to this item. Also Old, New Turkish '**en**': best, most, first, highest

onion (Eng.): **soğan** (?)

ooze (Eng.): Turkish **sız**, **sızma** / **Azı**, **azımak**, **öz** (leak) (Kisamov)

open (Eng.), **öffnen** (German): **aç**, açmak. **Aş** (Kirghiz, Schor.): open (Radloff) / " **Ebin** 'aç' (Teleut) > open" (A. Atabek) / **Aş** (Sumer.): ausstrecken, stretch out, extend (**açmak**, yaymak) (B. Gerey)

operate (Eng.): **apar-mak** (to carry away, make of with). Apar > **operate** (A. Atabek) (M.K. Atatürk)

ophtalmology (Eng.): Claimed "PIE root": **okw** (to see), eye. **Auge** (German) < **oku** (read – originaly see and vocalize it (voc-oku), perceive, understand, in Old Turkish) > **okw** < **göz** (eye) / **okw** > hole < **oyuk** (hollow), obruk (hollow) / For '**-logy**' see "**Logy**" and "**Leg**" items.

ops, **opus**, **operis** (Latin – Eng.): yapıt. It's common with Turkish '**Yap**' (make, do) root (M. C. Paşa -1869) … **Yap** > opus

oracle (Latin – Eng.): prophecy. Old Turkish '**ırgıl**' or '**argıl**': seer (A. İnan) / Old Turkish '**ır**': song, pray, shaman song, şarkı

oratio (Eng. -Latin): speaking. It's about Old Turkish '**orı**' (shout, call, announce) (Osman Karatay).

oratorio (Eng.); **oratio**, **oratorio** (Latin); **aria** (It.): Old Turkish, Uyghur '**yır, ır**': song, sing a song. Turkish '**orba**': Shaman melodies (Radloff). **Ir**, **ir**, **ıra**, **ıra-mak** (Soj. Koib. Ktsch. Kas): song, sing (Radloff).

order (Eng.); **ordinatio**, **ordo**, **ordino** (Latin): The prefix '**or**' in Western languages gives the concept of order. Many of the words starting with '**Or**' are closely related to Turkish '**ordu**' (**army**) or '**or**'. Order, to order, sequence etc. / **Ornat**: order (Radloff). **Ordinary**, **organisation** etc. **Ordnance** (Eng.): **ordu donatım** … / "**Organisation**: … from Medieval Latin organizationem, noun of action from past participle stem of organizare, from Latin **organum** 'instrument, **organ**'. Meaning 'system, establishment' is from 1873." (OED) '**Organ**': " … from PIE ***werg**-ano-, from root ***werg**- 'to do' (source also of Greek **ergon** 'work,' orgia 'religious performances;' Armenian gorc 'work;' Avestan vareza 'work, activity;' Gothic waurkjan, Old English wyrcan 'to work,' Old English weorc 'deed, action, something done;' Old Norse **yrka** 'work, take effect') " (OED) **Ergon**, **werg**, **work**: Turkish '**erk**' (power, power of act) / **Organ** (Eng.) < örgün (K. Mirşan), Order < **töre** (custom) (Ü. Mutlu) / **Ordo**, **orior**, **organ**, **organisation**, **order**, **ordinary**, **origin**, **ordnung**, **ordenlitch**, **horde** < **ordu** (army) (D. Perinçek) / **Ör**, **örme** (Kipchak): build (Nişanyan) ("duvar örmek – building wall) still living in Türkiye Turkish); **ördi** (Old Turkish, Uigurica I-IV, before A.C. 1000): exist, appear (Nişanyan) … **ördi** (Kipchak): sprout of the plant, bit, bitmek (Nişanyan) (**botanic**); **öründi** (DLT): erection (Nişanyan) / After all these examples, let them prove that Western words starting with "**org**" and "**ord**", including "**organ**", are not taken from Turkish.

ordnance (Eng.): **ordu donatım** - **Ordu** (Old Turkish – army), **donat** (Old Turkish - donate, supply)

ore (Eng.): Old Turkish 'ergene': iron, iron ore … Also Ergenekon, Ergani are related to this (**Ergenekon**: Old Turkish legend, about iron mountain; **Ergani**: a mining town in Türkiye). Erg, ergene, öre > **iron, ore / Ore**: öre .. Türkic öre: (oro:, oru:) (n.) "pit (in the ground)". (Kisamov) / Sumer. **dımer**: **demir** (Gerey)

Oregon: A name of an American state. This time, the Americans found a French, not Native American, origin. "**Ouragan**": storm... Isn't that beautiful French? This familiar Tatar Turkish "**uragan**"... Who could have borrowed it from whom? French has tens of thousands of words borrowed from Turkic and Turanian tribes thousands of years ago. Most of them are deformed, though, and are incomprehensible at first glance. But with this "**Ouragan**" root and suffix, it screams "I am Turkish," singing and dancing. "**Uragan**" is a variant of the Turkish "**bora**." In some Native American languages, **WAYRA** >< **bora**

organisations (Eng.): örgüt, örgütlen-me. These are words that are considered new in Türkiye Turkish. But they originate from the oldest Turkish language, with the root '**or**, **ör**' (**or**: organization, for example '**ordu**-army'; **ör**: built). See "**Order**" item

orgasm (Eng.): " … from French orgasme or Modern Latin **orgasmus**, from Greek **orgasmos** "excitement, swelling," from **organ** "be in heat, become ripe for," literally "to swell, be excited … source also of Sanskrit **urja** "a nourishment, sap, vigor …" (OED) / Turkish **ürgül**: arousal, exitement; **ürgüş** (Altaic –Radloff): **erection**; Old Turkish **er**, **eriş**: be ripe, arrive, reach the appropriate condition … / Turkish '**kızma**, **kızışma**, **azma**': sexual arousel; **uzzu** (Akkad.) <> **az** (sexual arousal) / **Örüntdi** (Old Turkish) (Er sıkı örüntdi): **erection** (DLT) (Nişanyan)

oriantation (Eng.): Turkish **orna** (Leb. Scythian, Uyghur); **ornat**: give place to, order (Radloff). Old Turkish '**or**': means fortified place, place, castle, ditch, trench. '**Ora**': there, that place

origin (Eng.), **origo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**uruğ**, **uruk**': tribe, clan, nation (Orkhon) / **Uruk** > **origine** (Fr.) > **origo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu), (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Origin**: örke:nç (Hun Language) herkunft (Kisamov)

oros (Greek): mountain … Toros (a mountain name in Türkiye); Chuvash '**tar**': hill, mountain; Turkish '**or**': fortified position, castle; **Ural** (?) (a montain name at the border of Euro-Asia)

ort (German), **orde** (Basque): village, place, residantial place, yurt. Turkish '**yurt**': nomad tent, nomad residantial place. **Ort** < **yurt** (B. Keresteciyan)

ortho (Eng.), **orthos** (Greek): correct, formal, straight. Turkish '**orta**' (middle, medium, mid, moderate, mean, midst and middle place, middle area, straight, right - ortadan git, ortayı bul – go straight, find the right opinion) … "**Ortho**: 'From Greek orthos 'straight, right'." (Oxford D.) / Orta, orda, ordo and Greek '**orto**' overlap (O. Süleymanov) / Sumer. **urta**: **orta** (Begmırat Gerey)

orthopedia, **orthodontia** (Eng. – Greek – Latin): medical terms. Greek 'orthos': straight, right. Turkish **orto** (Altai, Tel. Kirghiz): middle, middle place, middle point … straight, right (ortadan git, ortayı bul – go straight, find the right opinion) … / **Ort** (Scythian, Koib. Schor. Ktsch): oral cavity, dome of the mouth, mundhöhle (Radloff).

orto, **orta** (Latin): rising, increase. **Ort** (Scythian, Koib. Schor. Ktsch) mundhöhle, oral cavity, oral dome; **ort** (Kirghiz): jumping up, rising (Radloff)

os (Latin), **face** (Eng): Turkish **yüz**. Latin '**os**' is also "mouth" '**ağız**' (CNLD). **Eüz** (Tar.): ağız; **us** (Altaic): mouth (Radloff) / **Ais**, **is** (Hittite): **ağız**; **aso** (Celtic): **ağız**; **as** (Sanskrit): **ağız** / **Pici** (Laz) > **face** < **yüz**, ağız / **Ahoa**, **aho** (Basq.): **ağız** (H. Tarcan); Sumerian **ig** < **ağız** (M.İ. Çığ) / **CHİ**, **ZAA**, **AX'E**, **XAAS** (Native American) <> **ağız**, us

os, **osseus** (Latin); **osselet** (Fr.); **osto**, **kokalo**, **kokkalo** (Greek): bone. **Sök**: bone (Radloff), söyük / Turkish '**aşık**' (anklebone) > **osselet** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Kokkalo** < **kıkırdak** (cartilage)

os, **ostium** (Latin): mouth, opening, open. **Us**, **ustu** (Altai, Tel.): mouth, opening, open, space, gap (Radloff) / **o-y-es**: "PIE root", mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) (Turkish **ağız**) / **Os** (Latin) > **oy-es** < **ağız** / **Aso** (Celtic) < **us**, **ağız** > **X'AAS**, **AX'E** (Native American)

osselet (Fr.): bone piece. Turkish **aşık**

other (Eng.), **anderer** (German), **uter** (Latin), **autre** (Fr.): Turkish, Old Turkish **öteki**, **adır** (Clauson), **ötrü**. Old Turkish '**otru**': opposite, front, gap, middle (DLT). **Utru**, **ortu**, **otra**: divided, differ, other … It comes from '**adrı**': divided, separated, cut. **Adrı-mak**: split, sever, divide / Utru, öbürü, other, altro (It.) relation (Ü. Mutlu) / **Atha** (Sanskrit.): other, beyond, different. **Adın** (Uyghur): other; **adır** (Uyghur): divide; **adıl** (Schor.): divide to two pieces (Radloff) / **Anuru**: apart (Nasreddin Hoca - P. Boratav) / **Udru**, **udra**: against, opposite, through, **then, that, other** (Radloff) / Greek **allos**, Latin **alius**: **alter** … (**alt**: under), **el** (alius, **alien** – Türkçe **el,** beyond, other, far..

othisi (Greek): push, **it**

ought, **should** (Eng.): They come from Turkish '**ed**, **et** (do, make), Old Turk. **öde**: do, make, mission (**ödev**). **Ed-meli**: ought, should (Kisamov)

oui (**vi**) (Fr.): yes, Turkish **evet**. Latin **etiam**.

oura (Greek): tail, kuyruk (?)

out (Eng.), **auss** (German): **dış**, **tış**, **taş**, **dışarı**. **Ai** (Uyghur, Schor.): go out (Radloff). **Exit** (Eng.), **aussere** (German): **dışarı çıkmak**. **Öske**, **öskö**: alien, foreigner, other; öskür, ösküre: enlarge; **öskür**: cough (Radloff). As seen Turkish '**ös**' root means outward, auss. '**Ağ**, **ak**, **ök**': rising. **Öksü**: rising, exit, exit way; ösküt (öksüz) abondened child (Radloff). **Taş** (AT, Uyghur): out, out side (**taş-mak** – overflow) / **Taşak** (out, out extra) > **testicle**, **testis** … **Taşra**: outside, out place / Old Turkish '**at**': throw, put it out

over (Eng): **abar …** Old English ofer "**beyond**; **above**, in place or position higher than; upon; in; across, past; more than; on high," from Proto-Germanic ***uberi** (source also of Old Saxon obar, Old Frisian over, Old Norse yfir, Old High German ubar, German über, Gothic ufar "over, above"), from PIE root ***uper** "over." / It evokes interest in many ways for Turkish. Old Turkish '**apa**, **aba**': high rank, a person in a high position, title (Orkhon). '**Ab**, **ap**': up position, up. '**Abi**': big brother; '**abla**', '**aba**': big sister; '**amca**, **abuca**': elder

man, brother of father… / **Aba** (Akkad.): patron deity of the city of Akkad; a most important god of the Akkadian pantheon **/ Upsala** (a city in Sweden): up, holy, supreme; '**up**' Turkish: high (Kazım Mirşan, Özgür Barış Etli) / Turkish '**abart**': exaggerate; Turkish '**aban**': lean on, lean against / **Apansız**, **apaçık** … meaning strengthening prefix / Turkish '**öbür**': other, beyond; '**öv**': praise; '**övünç**': pride

ovum, **ovul**, **ovulation** (Eng. - Latin), **avgo**, **oon** (Greek):Latin ōvum "egg," cognate with Greek **ōon**, Old Norse egg … (OED). Turkish **yumurta**, **yumurtlama** (egg, ovulation). Does the oval come from the egg or the egg come from the oval? Is the ovum coming from '**yumurta**' or is the **yumurta** coming from the **ovum**? Also note the similarity of '**oğul**' in Turkish: lineage, offspring and '**oğul**': bee swarm, bee lineage and also '**kovan**-**hive**'. **/ Auyom**, **vi**, **oy**, **wy**, **og**, **ubh**, **ugh** … **owjo** (Celtic): yumurta **/ ovum** > **makvali** (Laz.) > **auyom**, **owjo** < yumurta **/** Notice the shape of all these: oval, lump (**yumru**), **obruk**, **oprı** etc… (oval holes), "**O**, **u**" letters' shapes … **In Turkish, the names of pointed objects mostly contain the letter 'i', and the names of round objects also mostly contain the letter 'o' and 'u'... / owyo** (**awi-**): "PIE root", the root of '**ovum**, **egg**'. **Owyo** <> **yumurta** (egg). **Ob**, **oprı**: hole, oval hole; **obruk**: hole, oval hole, sinkhole

own, **owe** (Eng.), **eigen** (German): **kendi**, kendisi. **Ön** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Leb): kendi, **eigen** (Radloff) / Alleged "PIE root" '**aik**': It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Sanskrit **ise**, **iste** "he owns, rules," isvara- "owner, lord, ruler;" Avestan **ise**, **is** "ruler over," isti- "property, power;" Old English agan "to have, own." (OED) … Middle Turkish '**ıs**, **ıssı**': owner … Sanskrit, Avestan '**ise**', '**is**' <> **ıs** (Old Turkish '**iste**': wish, search, follow) / Old Turkish '**ög**': mind, benlik, bilinç, **ego** > **aik, eigen** < Greek **ego**

owyo (**awi-**): "PIE root", the root of '**ovum**, egg'. **Owyo** < yumurta (**egg**). **Ob**, **oprı**: hole, oval hole; **obruk**: hole, oval hole, sinkhole / For more information see "**Ovum**" item

ox (Eng.), **ochs** (German), **uxa** (Icelandic): Old Turkish **öküz**. **Ügiz**: öküz (Radloff) / Almost all Eurasian Turkish dialects have 'öküz' in different pronunciations. Common to 'Indo-European' languages. (İ. H. Danişmend) / "**Yoke** (Eng.): **ikili**, (ikili **koşum** – double harness), **second** and **ox**… all may be related to each other." (A. Y. Aksoy) / **Vqs** (Hebrew.): **ox** ; **uxen** (Celtic) < **öküz** / **İki** (two) > öküz, **ox** … most probable possibility … Double (**iki**) harness when using the two **oxes** for plowing or car. / Turkish root '**yaq**': koş, binding oxes for work, yoke (Necip Üçok). / **Yoke** < **iki** (two) < **yak** … Tibetan '**yak**' > **öküz, koş** > **ox**

o-y-es: "PIE root", mouth (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) / **Os** (Latin) < **oy-es** < **ağız**, **us** / **Us**, **ustu** (Altaic): opening, mouth / **Aso** (Celtic) < us, ağız > **X'AAS**, **AX'E** (Native American)

Oz Wizard, **Wizard of Oz** (Eng.): wizard < **us** (mind, wisdom); '**Oz**' the great spirit of Old Turkish; '**ozan**': a kind of shaman, bard / Sumer. '**azu, uzu**': magician (Gerey) … **Ozan** > **azu**

pace (Eng.): adım. **Bas**. Old Turkish 'Bas, basmak': step, step on. Latin '**passus**, **pass**': pass, pass and go. / **Bozıng**: walking (A. Atabek) / **Nakbasu**, **kabasu**, **uzuzzu** (Akkad.): pace, step < **bas**, **ez** (trample, run over) / peşe (Chuvash – foot) > **pace** < **bas**

pack, **packet** (Eng. - German); **pago** (Latin): Turkish **bağ**, **bağlama**, **bohça**, **pekiştirme** (bind, bond, bundle, pack …) / **Pack**, **packet**, **bag**, **pago**… all are about bağ, bağlamak (B. Keresteciyan)

pad, **pod** : "PIE root" of '**foot**.' Old Turkish "**but**" (leg, foot); '**adak**' (foot), probably its old form was "padak". This word is used for the meaty part of the leg in new Turkish. Some of the words derived from this root are: antipodes; apodal; **Arthropoda**; babouche; biped; brachiopod; centipede; cephalopod; **expedite; expedition**; **foot; foosball**; fetch; fetter; fetlock; gastropod; hexapod; impair; impede; impediment; impeach; impeccable; isopod; **octopus**; **Oedipus**; ornithopod; pajamas; pawn; peccadillo; peccant; **pedal; pedestrian; pedicel;**

pedicle; pedicure; pedigree; pedology; pedometer; **peduncle**; **pejorative**; peon; **pessimism**; petiole; pew; piepowder; **pilot**; pinniped; **pioneer**; platypus; **podiatry**; **podium**; polyp; **pseudopod**; quadruped; sesquipedalian; stapes; talipes; tetrapod; trapezium; trapezoid; **tripod**; trivet; vamp; velocipede… / **Peşe** (Chuvash): foot, **pad**

paewr: "PIE root" "root meaning 'fire' ". Examples: **antipyretic**; **burro**; empyreal; empyrean; fire; pyracanth; **pyre**; **pyretic**; pyrexia; pyrite; **pyro-**; pyrolusite; **pyromania**; pyrrhic; sbirro … (OED) / Turkish '**bur**': burn, roast (burek, börek – pastry); **parla** (flame)

pag (**pak**): "PIE root", bind, fasten, Turkish **bağ**, **bağla**mak. Some samples: **Peace** (**barış**), **pacify** (pasif) … Areopagus; appease; **compact**; **impact**; impale; impinge; **pacific; pacify**; **pact; pagan**; **page**; palette; palisade; patio; pawl; **pax**; **pay**; **peace**; peasant; pectin; peel; pole; propagate; travail; travel… **Peace, pax** (Latin.) **barış**. "Spanish **paz**, Italian **pace**, PIE root ***pag**- 'to fasten' (**bağ, bağla**) " (OED). Old Turk. '**baz**' (Orhun, Kırım, Kas.): **pax** (Radloff) / **Baz** > **barış** > **bağ** (**bind, bond**) > **pag** > **peace** / '**Pazar**' (**bazaar**) <> '**baz**' > **peace** / **Passive** < **baz, bazık**; basık

pagan (Eng.): Old Turkish **baksı** (shaman) / **mag** > **magic** < **böğü**, **bügü**, **bokrat** (ancient physician) - **beg**, **bey** (lord) > **beg** < **bağış … Baksı** > **pagan.** The "**pagan**" word comes from "**baksı**". Baksı: Turkish magician bards. "**Bügü**" is connected with "**weg**". / For more information see "**Magic**" item

paidi (Greek): child, **bala** / '**Potalak**': child bear or child dog etc.

paint (Eng.): Turkish '**benek**' (speckle, spot, macula, fleck), '**boya**': dye / Mayan **BON**: colour, staining, painting … **boya, boyayan** … **BONLIZ**: painted, coloured (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … **Benekli**: mottled

pair (Eng.): çift. **Maş** 'pair' (Sumerian Turkish word); koş 'çift, two'; bara 'pair, two, double' (Yakut) (**maş** and **bara** makes Turkish z-r pair). **Bara** >

pair > (to) marry … (A. Atabek) / **Bara > pair > farm, farmer** (İng.) (çiftlik, çiftçi) / Turk. '**barım**': wealth, property, **farm**

pal, **palm** (Latin – Eng.): **el** ayası / Turkish '**parmak**' (finger) may be about 'palm' (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Pal**, **palm** >< **el** (hand) (?) / Turkish '**falaka**' (bastinado): penalty of hitting the sole (Greek **phalanks**) of the foot with a stick (?) / Chuvash '5' shows the real Turkish root… Chuvash **pillik, beliş** (belich): **beş** – four (Strahlenberg) … **Beliş** > palm

Palestine (a country name): from Latin Palestina (name of a Roman province), from Greek Palaistinē (Herodotus), from Hebrew Pelesheth "Philistia, land of the Philistines" (see Philistine). (OED) But these names were later. Its original name comes from the **Pelasgians**, who settled in the region even before Ancient Greece. The **Pelasgians**, a branch of the **Turkic Saka** people, were the ancestors of the Ancient Greeks.

palpate, palpation (Latin – Eng.): (also a medical term). **Palp** "feeler, tactile organ, 1836, from French palpe, German palp, from Latin palpus '**feeler**,' related to palpare 'to touch softly, feel,' which is of **uncertain origin**." (OED). **Palpable**: "late 14c., 'that can be felt, perceptible by the touch,' from Late Latin palpabilis 'that may be touched or felt,' from Latin palpare 'touch gently, stroke,' a word de Vaan finds to be of **no known etymology** (rejecting the connection in Watkins, etc., to a reduplication of the PIE root ***pal**-, as in **feel** (v.), on phonetic grounds). Some sources suggest it is onomatopoeic. The figurative sense of 'easily perceived, evident, clear, obvious' also is from late 14c., on the notion of 'seeming as if it might be touched.' " (OED) / Kisamov says that it is related to Turkish "**bil**" (know, feel) / It may be related to "**el**, **elle**" (hand, touch with hand), "**belle**" (know, recognise) (?) / But… Chuvash '5' shows the real Turkish root… Chuvash **pillik, beliş** (belich): **beş** – four (Strahlenberg) … **Beliş** > palm

palus (Latin): swamp, **bataklık**, **balçık** (O. Karatay)

PAN (Mayan): plow, Turkish **saban** > PAN (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

pandemic, **epidemic** (Latin, Greek, Eng.): Turkish '**tumu**' (Altaic): illness, febrile illness (?) / **Epi**: 'on, add on, above, also, besides…"; **pan**: all, whole … same in Hittite / '**Pan**' (its root '**pant**'): **tüm**, **tam**, **hep**, **hepsi**, **barça** (Orkhon) … (?) … **Ban**: **bind** (?) … '**Epi**': hem (also), hep (all, ever) (?) / Demos < teba (people) (A. Atabek) / Old Turkish '**tümen**': ten thousand, divisional, crowd > **demos** (?)

papas (Greek): priest, **baba** (father)

para, **peri** (Greek, Latin – Eng.) prefixes. Turkish '**beri**' (since, onward, on, from, down, near) / **Para** (Hittite): ahead, out, away, farther, beyond / **Peri** < beri (Kisamov) … Turk. **bura**: here

paradise (Eng. – Greek): Please ignore Western etymology sources. They will confuse you with thousands of nonsense. Here is an example and the correct one below: (from PIE root ***per-** (1) "**forward**," hence "in front of, near, against, around") + **diz** "**to make, to form (a wall)**." The first element is cognate with Greek peri "around, about" (see per), the second is from PIE root ***dheigh- "to form, build.**" OED / Barige, baride: light; '**dız**': celestrial body, star (**yıldız**, **Erendiz** –a star name); Avestan 'Pairidaeze', Arabic **Firdevs** … Paradise is genuinly Turkish concept (Adnan Atabek) / Also … "**diz** "**to make, to form (a wall)**." (OED) What is this? It's Old Turkish '**tiz**', New Turkish '**diz**': align, string … Tuğla diz : lay bricks, "to form a wall".

parea (Greek): company, companionship, party / **P-area** < **ortak, arkadaş** (partner, friend) (The first sound empty '**P**' rule for the Turkish-Greek partnership.)

Paris: a mythological hero and a city name. **Paris**, Turkish **Bars** (leo**pard**), Turkish **Baris** are the same name according to Ç. Garaşarlı. **Boris** (Rus.)

parlare (It. – Latin), **parler** (Fr.): de, konuş, speak / Old Turkish '**barkır**, **bağır**': shout, berate, rebuke, speak aloud; '**böğür**': bellow … **Parley** (Eng.): discussion, debate (especially a debate with an enemy, negotiation)

parliament (Eng.): Old Turkish '**barkır**, **bağır**': shout, berate, rebuke, speak aloud; '**böğür**': bellow / **Parliament**: a place of **bağır**, **böğür** (shouting and bellowing) ☺

parousia (Greek): wealth, **var**, **varlık** > parousia (A. Atabek)

parry (Eng.), **parare** (Latin): defend, savuşturma, koruma. **Barımak** (B. Keresteciyan): shelter, barın-mak

part, **partial** (Eng.): **parça**. '**Parça**' is said to be Persian origin. No, in Old Turkish '**barça**, **parça**' mean both whole and part. '**Barça**': all, whole (Orkhon). Turkish 'parça' (Teleud. Leb): all, whole; 'parça' (Uyghur): all, ever; 'barça' (Kas.): alle, alles / Parsa > **part**, **portion** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / "**Para**- 'divide, split' (Teleut), **bara**- 'split' (Yakut)" (A. Atabek) / Chuvash **parr**: **bir**, one, united (Strahlenberg) / **Part** < barça, bir, para, bara, parsa / **PAriş** (Altay, Tel. Uygur.): share, divide, give to each other … (Radloff). / **Parça** < **part** is a Turkish rooted, Turkish word. If it is Persian, it is an example of the Turkish root of Persian. The examples above are clear. In Turkish, "one, whole, part of the whole and to break to parts" are all in the same concept. These express such a conceptual integrity only in Turkish.

party (Eng.): Turkish 'barana, mereke' > party, board (A. Atabek)

pasha (Eng.): paşa (general or high degree bureaucrat). It is one of the words that taken relatively recent. Three or four centuries ago. Within the scope of our 'root languages' thesis and my research, the transfer of words (loan words) such as '**paşa, yogurt**' into foreign language are not very important.

pass, **past** (Eng.); **passus**, **passare** (Latin): geçmek, **basıp** gitmek, **basmış** geçmiş. **Bas**: step, step on. / Turkish '**but**' (foot) > **pat**, **pad** (Sanskrit) > **path** (Eng. - way) > **foot** > **pas** (Fr. - adım) (İ. H. Danişmend) / Bas - **pas** (IE) relation (O. Süleymanov) / **Paşkı**, **başkı** (Altai. Leb. Tel. Schor): pass, passed, had gone; **paşkün**, **başkün**: the day before yesterday, yesterday, past day (Radloff) / See "**Pace**" item

passive, **pasify** (Eng.): Turkish '**basık**' (flattened, compressed, low, pressed down) and '**bastırılmış**' (subdued, pressed, depressed) fit semantically and phonetically with '**passive**'. But these were not used like this in Old Turkish. However, the root relationship seems certain. Claimed "PIE root" is "**pag**": **bağ**, **bağlama** (bind, pack). **Peace**, **pax** < **baz**, barış > pazar > **bazaar** / Turkish '**bas**': press, push, step on

paste (Eng.): macun. Macun(g) > paste (-g > -t rule - A. Atabek)

pastel (Eng.): soluk, mat. Buzuk > pastel (-k > -t rule - A. Atabek) / Turkish '**basık**': flattened, low, receding, overcast (?)

pasture (Eng.), **pasco** (Latin): **besle**, **besle-mek**, **beslenmek** (feed). "to feed by putting in a pasture" (OED) / **Uesiie/a**, **uesiie/a**, **wesi/wesai** (Hittite): graze, to pasture <> besi, besle (graze, pasture, feed) (O. Sertkaya)

patchy (Eng.): **parçalı**, yamalı. See "**Part**" item

path, **pad** (Eng.): narrow way, foot print, animal foots, **patika**, keçi yolu. **Pati**, **patik** have same root (pet foot, baby shoes). Turkish '**bas**' (step, pace); '**but**' (foot) are about this item / **Pes** (Latin) <> paitaq yolu > patika (B. Keresteciyan). But > pat-pad (Sanskrit) > path > foot > **pas** (Fr. - pace) (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Karatay).

pathology (Eng.): Greek '**pathos**' (illness, trouble) > **bad** < **bat** / Old Turkish '**bat**' (Orkhon): unfit, bad, sick (Radloff) / **Bet** (New Turkish): **bad**

patir (Greek), **pater** (Latin): **baba, ata, father** / **Ata** > **p-atir** (First sound blank 'P' rule)

paw (Eng.): Turkish '**pençe**' (paw), '**beş**' (five), **but** (foot), **paw** < **avuç** (palm) … all are related to each other. / Chuvash **pillik, beliş** (belich): beş (five) (Strahlenberg)

pay (Eng.): ödemek, **pay, pey**... Turkish, Middle Turkish (Dede Korkut) '**pay**, **pay etmek**': share, apportion, deal out. "**Pey vermek**": pay in advance. / Pay > part, portion > lot (Fr.), paya > para (B. Keresteciyan) / **Pay**, baha (price), para (money), **pagare**, **pay** relations (O. Süleymanov) / Hittite **pāi-**, **piya**, **pai/pi**, **piie/a**, **pia**: to give, pay, grant … **Hittite examples should be a lesson for those who attribute every common word in Turkish to Persian.** / N. American **PAY:** share <> **pay** (T. Mayatepek) / Old Turkish '**bağış**, **bagış**': grant

peace (Eng.), **pax** (Latin): **barış**. "Spanish **paz**, Italian **pace**), from PIE root ***pag**- 'to fasten' (**bağ**, bağla) " (OED). Old Turkish '**baz**': (AT. Crimean, Kas.): barış, **pax**. **Susaman** (Sanskrit.): peaceful (Turkish susaman, suskun < silent) / Peace-pax < barış < Old Turkish '**baz**' (İ. H. Danişmend) / Turkish "**baz**" (pax, peace) is directly related to "**pazar**" (bazaar) and the day '**Pazar**' (Sunday). Trade and commerce are things that can only be revived in times of peace by those who make peace.

peak (Eng.): **Bik** (Kirghiz, Kas. Crimean): peak. In current Turkish only '**ibik**' (comb, crest) is still existed. Aztec Indian '**PUUC**': peak < bik (Brian Afgan, Nadia Durrani).

pearl (Eng.): inci. Turkish '**parla**' (shine) (?) "from Medieval Latin **perla** (mid-13c.), of **unknown origin**" (OED).

pectin, pectine (Eng. – Fr.): polysaccharide found in fruit and vegetables, crucial in forming jellies and jams, 1838, from French pectine, coined early 1830s by French chemist Henri Braconnot (1781-1855) from acide pectique "pectic acid," a constituent of fruit jellies, from Latinized form of Greek pektikos "curdling, congealing," from pektos "curdled, congealed," from pegnynai "to make stiff or solid," from PIE root ***pag**- "to fasten." … **Pag** < **bağ** (bind, bound, cord, rope, link) … Turkish '**pek**': solid, hard, strong

ped: "PIE root", **foot**, ayak, Old Turkish **adak** (probably padak), Old Turkish: '**but**' (leg, foot). Some examples: antipodes; apodal; **Arthropoda**; babouche; biped; brachiopod; cephalopod; **expedite; expedition**; **foot; foosball**; fetch;

fetter; fetlock; gastropod; hexapod; impair; impede; impediment; impeach; impeccable; isopod; **octopus**; **Oedipus**; ornithopod; pajamas; pawn; peccadillo; peccant; **pedal; pedestrian; pedicel; pedicle; pedicure; pedigree**; pedology; pedometer; **peduncle**; **pejorative**; peon; **pessimism**; petiole; pew; **pilot**; pinniped; **pioneer**; platypus; **podiatry**; **podium**; polyp; **pseudopod**; quadruped; sesquipedalian; stapes; talipes; tetrapod; trapezium; trapezoid; **tripod**; trivet; vamp; velocipede …

pedis (Latin): Louse. Turkish '**bit**' > **pedis** (B. Keresteciyan)

peek (Eng.): **bak**, **bakmak** (look). **Pak**: bak, look (Radloff). **Look**, **aspect**, **spect** (s-pect), **peek** < **bak**

peel (Eng.): soy, **pull** (Eng.): **çek**. Old Turkish '**pıla**' (Altaic and in some other Turkish dialects): pull, peel, rip out. Pıla: take, extort, (rauben), robbery (Radloff). **Pulaş**: contention, quarrel, extort, fight

peer (Eng.): like '**pair**' < **bar**. '**Bar**': pair, two … See "**Pair**" item … / c. 1300, "an equal in rank, character, or status" (early 13c. in Anglo-Latin), from Anglo-French **peir**, Old French per (10c.), from Latin **par** "equal" (OED) (?) So Turkish '**parmak**': finger (?)

pektos (Greek): thick, dense / Turk. **bek**, **pek**: solid, durable, strong, thick

pekw: "PIE root", "to cook, ripen". Turkish '**piş**, **pişirme**, **pişme**': cook, ripen / '**etbek**, **etpek**, **ötpek**' > bake, bakery, bread. Notice that Turkish '-**bek**, -**pek**' parts. Some examples: **apricot**; **biscuit**; charcuterie; concoct; concoction; **cook**; **cuisine**; decoct; drupe; dyspepsia; kiln; **kitchen**; **peptic**; **peptide**; **precocious**; pumpkin; ricotta; terra-cotta… / Turkish '**kavur**, **kaynat**, **pişir**, **bişi**, **pişi**' also are about cooking …

pele: "PIE root", "to fill". The dictionary says "to fill", but the words that came out of it are about "abundance, excess" (OED). Turkish '**mol**, **bol**': **multi**, **poly**. Some examples: **accomplish; complete**; compliment; comply; **fill; folk; full**; implement; **manipulation**; plebiscite; pleiotropy; Pleistocene; plenary; plenitude; **plenty**; plenum; pleo-; plethora; Pliocene; **plural**; **plus**; Pollux; **poly**-;

polyclinic; polydactyl; polydipsia; polyglot; polygon; polymer; polymorphous; Polynesia; **polyp**; polysyllabic; replenish; **replete**; **supply**; surplus … / **Plural**, **plenty**, **poly** < **bol**; **fill**, **full** < **dol**, **bol** / Sumer. '**du**': **dolu** (full) (Gerey)

pelican (Eng. - German): Turkish **balıkçıl**. **Belik**: stream rich in fish (Radloff). Turkish '**balık**': fish … Like '**bath**', '**balena**-balina', all words related to the water in Western languages beginning with "**ba, bu, be**" have Turkish root: **water** < **bu, but**.

pelle (Fr.), **pala** (Latin): shovel, spade. **Bel** (spade) (B. Keresteciyan)

penis (Eng.): PIE ***p(h]es**-/*p{h jos- "penis"; PFin-Ugr *pasyz "penis"; PAlt. ***pusu** "gush, squirt"; Sum pes "sperm, semen", pes " lineage, son, cion (Kisamov) / **Fışkır**, **fışkırt**: gush, squirt

penkwe: 'PIE root", "**five**." < **beş**. Some examples: cinquain; cinque; cinquecento; cinquefoil; fifteen; **fifth**; fifty; **finger**; **fist**; five; foist; keno; **penta**-; pentacle; pentad; Pentateuch; Pentecost; pentagon; pentagram; pentathlon; **Pentothal**; **Pompeii**; Punjab; quinary; quincunx; quinella; quinque-; quint; quintain; quintet; quintile; quintessence; quintillion; quintuple ... Turkish '**beş**' (**five**) > **pençe** (claw) > penç (Turkish Persian -five) / Pençe, penç are Turkish, not Persian. The '**-nç**' suffix is special for Turkish … like in ödünç, korkunç, utanç, sevinç … (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov)

penny (Eng.): peneg (small coin) (Kisamov)

people, **public**, **pub** (English); **populus** (Latin): Old Turkish **boy** (clan, a division of a clan); **budun**: people, clan, tribe / Native Amerikan **pai <> boy**, **budun > people** (HAVASU PAİ)

pepper (Eng.), **piper** (Latin), **piperi** (Greek): **biber** … N. American, Mayan **PAPIC**: a very hot type of pepper (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) If this word also exists in Native American languages, is its real root Turkish or Greek?

per (Eng. - Latin): her birine / **Ber** (Tatar): **bir** (one), '**per**' (Chuvash): **bir** (O. Süleymanov) / Turkish **bir**, **ber**, **per**, **her** > **per**

per: "PIE root", (1) "forward, and, by extension, in front of, before, first, chief, toward, near, against" (OED). '**Bir**, **birinci**': one, first; '**fırlak**': protrude; '**beri**': onward; '**burun**': nose, protruding. Some examples: afford; approach; appropriate; approve; approximate; before; deprive; **first**; **for**; for-; **fore**; former; **forth**; frame; frau; from; further; **improve**; beyond; altered; contrary; **per**; **percent**; percussion; perfect; perform; maybe; fairy-; perish; permanent; **perspire**; pertain; pierce; portray; **pre-**; premier; pride; primal; **primary**; **primo**; primus; prince; principal; principle; **prior**; private; privilege; **pro**-; probably; **produce**; profane; **professor**; **profile**; profound; project; promise; prompt; **prone**; proper; prophets; protest; protocol; proton; proud; **prove**; provide; **provoke**… All words in English those have prefixes or front root of '**for**, **fro**, **per**, **pro**, **peri**, **pre**, **pri**' etc. start with Turkish "**bir**, **beri**, **fır**, **burun**".

per: "PIE root", (2) "to lead, pass over… A verbal root associated with ***per**-, which forms prepositions and preverbs with the basic meaning "forward, through; in front of, before" etc. This is similar to the previous one. It has gained the meanings of 'forward' by expanding from the meanings of managing and passing! Old Turkish '**var**, **bar, ver, ber**' is "next to go, pass, reach, give, give away"; '**fırlak, burun**' (front, protrude) is related by its roots towards something front. Some examples: comport; **deport**; disport; emporium; **Euphrates; export; fare**; farewell; Ferdinand; fern; ferry; firth; fjord; **ford**; Fuhrer; gaberdine; **import; important**; **opportunity**; passport; **porch**; **pore**; **port**; portable; portage; **portal**; **porter**; portfolio; practical; rapport; **report**; sport; **support**; transport; warfare; **welfare** … / **Port** < **ver** (bring, pass etc.) … **var** (arrive, reach, come to, go in etc.)

per: "PIE root", (3) "to traffic in, to sell, and … forward, through, via the notion of to hand over' or 'distribute' ". Old Turkish '**ver**': give, give away, deliver, offer, bring etc. Examples: **appraise; appreciate; depreciate; interpret; praise; precious; price; pornography…**

per: “PIE root”, (4) “to strike – forward, through”. Some samples: **compress**; **depress**; espresso; express; **impress; imprint**; **oppress**; oppression; **pregnant**; **press; pressure**; **print**; repress; reprimand; **suppress** ... Old Turkish ‘**vur**’: strike, hit / ‘**Press**’ < **bas**; ‘**vur**’: strike, hit; ‘**ver**, **ber**’: give, give away, deliver, offer, bring, send …

perche (It): why, neden? Chuvash '**perke**' (neden) (?) (Ü. Mutlu)

percussion (Eng.), **percutare** (Latin): per – cut – are / **Per** < **vur, ur** (hit, strike, percussion); **per** < **ver** (give, go, send – direction); ‘**ber**’ (Kas.): strike, push, hit; **beril**: bump, strike, hit; **bariş**: hit, fight (Radloff) / **Cut**, cutare: **küt** (bump), küt vurma (bang) / '**Per** < **ber** > **vur** > **ur** / **Percutere, percuotere** (It.) … Per-cut … **Cut** < **kötek** (beat), **kütük** (log; rough, thick stick) (?)

perd: “PIE root”of **fart**, **farting**. **Pırt**

pere: “PIE root”, “to grant, allot, produce". ‘**Ver**’: give, offer, produce etc. Examples: **apart**; **apartment**; bipartient; bipartisan; bipartite; **compartment; depart**; **department**; ex parte; **impart**; jeopardy; multipartite; **parcel**; parse; **part**; **partial; participate**; participation; **particle; particular**; particulate; **partisan**; partition; partitive; **partner; party; portion**; proportion; quadripartite; repartee; tripartite… / Although the root explanation is “to give, to receive in return, to produce”, it is seen that for some words here are more suitable for '**part**', '**portion**'. **Parça** > **part**, **portion**; **pay** > **pay**, **portion** / **Pere** < **ver** (give, grant)

perforate (Eng.): **per** - **for**… ‘**Per**’: forward, **fır**, **fırlak**, **burun** (protrude) … ‘**For**’: **bur**, **bor** (drill, pierce) (boru - pipe)

perfume (Eng.): alleged root is “**dheu**” < **duman** (smoke, fume). **Perfume** < **duman** > **fume**

peri- (Eng. – Latin, Greek): prefix. Around, near, about, enclosing… For example Avestan ‘**pairi**’: around, ‘**pariri**’: away (far) / Old Turkish ‘**beri**’: near, here, other side… ; **ıra**, ırak: far, pariri

peril (Eng.), **pericoloso** (It.): danger, dangerous. Turkish (Persian?) '**peri**' > **fairy**. For '**fairy**': **Avestan** '**pairika**' (**beriki**, the one stand near, supernatural creature standing at the near side); Avestan '**pairi**' (**beri**, near side) … (Nişanyan) So it's not Persian, real Turkish. / Pericoloso: **fırlayan** (hurling, spring); **birinci** (first); **börı** (wolf, beast); **barak** (big dog, beast), **ber** (strike), **perva** (Turkish Persian) (fear) > **fear** (dangerous)

peripheric, peripheral, periphery (Eng.): Western sources say that its root is '**bher**' (carry), its prefix is '**peri**' … **Peri < beri; bher < ver** (give, transfer, pass, deliver etc.) …

periwig, **peruke** (Eng.); **perrucca** (It.):: peruk. The root is '**börk**': Old Turkish fury **beret** < börk / Börk > **beret / Böri** > **fury** < **warkui** (Hitit)

perpate (Greek): to walk. Per-**pate** … Turkish '**but**': foot, **adak** (foot)

Persian (İng.): **Farsça.** Western languages share numerous words with Persian. Western etymologists and linguists generally don't feel the need to point this out. And when they do, it's not considered a problem. Persian is, after all, a member of the "Indo-European" language family. The real problem lies with those words that have real Turkic roots. Because our linguists and lexicographers consider almost every word first appearing in ancient Iranian sources to be of Persian origin. Therefore, Turkish words that have entered Western languages, those shared with Persian, are not considered proof of our thesis. However, the probability that these words are genuine Turkic is well over 50 percent. I explained this issue extensively many times. To summarize very briefly here: There is no distinctly different people from the Turks called Persians or Farsi. There is no distinctly different language from Turkish called Persian. In other words, there is such a thing as Persian or Persian language, but since their inception, these words have been under heavy Turanic and Turkic influence. Persians are a tribe that was formed by the interbreeding of some Middle Eastern tribes, predominantly of the Semitic race, with the Turanians many times throughout history (thousands of years ago). Therefore, their language is a hybrid language that emerged later. It has been heavily intermingled with Turkic at various times. For example, the Parthians and Medes were predominantly Turanian peoples. Furthermore, the claims and information that Turks constituted the majority in Persian administrative positions thousands of years

ago are serious. One of these, Kisamov, argues that the Turkic influence on Persian in the 10th century was greater than the Persian influence on Turkish. Babak Javanshir also suggests the same. It's also important to consider that eleven Turkic dynasties ruled Iran for hundreds of years after the Common Era, and that they spoke Turkic. Of course, we're not saying "consider every word known as Persian to be Turkish." But we are saying that most of the disputed words between Turkic and Persian are Turkic. These have existed in Turkish for a very long time and are more widely used than in Persian. The first written form of a word found in Persian texts means nothing. To conduct linguistic research based on the first occurrence of a word is not science, but archivist practice. This is not being a scientist, but being a civil servant. A significant portion of these texts were written by Turks, and Turkish was heavily incorporated even into the writings of non-Turks. But our Turkish linguists have advanced the disease to such an extent that they even label examples not written in ancient texts as Persian or Arabic. As long as a word's analogue exists in Persian or Arabic, it's the obsessive, inferiority complex that "If it exists there, we must have inherited it from them." What we do is objective science; what the majority of so-called "linguists" do is copy-and-paste, easy way academic advancement.

person (Eng.): kişi, **birey**. It comes from Turkish '**bir**' (one) / **Bireği** > fert (Turkish Arabic) > person (A. Atabek) / Icelandic **manneskju – eskju** < **kişi, -man, person**

pessimistic (Eng.): **basık** > **pessimistic / Basık**: flattened, low, pressed, pushed down

pest (Eng.): böcek (**bug**). **Böcek** > **pest** (-k > -t word ending sound change rule – A. Atabek)

pethima (Greek): **dead, death; ütir, üdür, ödür, öldür** ('death' in Eurasian Turkish dialects) (Radloff) … **P-ethima < ütir, üdür, adür > death** (for Greek – Turkish commonalities **first sound blank 'P' rule**)

peu (Fr.): no, few / Turkish '**ma**' suffix (don't do, negative)

phagia, **phago** (Greek, Eng.): yutma, besi, beslenme / **faji**, **phagia** < **besi** / Old Turkish '**bağırsak**': internals, guts

phagous (Latin – Eng.): nutrition, swallow. Turkish '**beslen**': Nutrition, feed, taking food. **Bes** > **faji** (tıp ve bilim terimi)

phallus (Eng. - Latin – Greek): penis. "PIE root": **bhel** / Turkish **bel**: penis, semen / "Eline, **beline**, diline sahip ol": Turkish old proverb (control your hand, penis, tongue) / **Büllük**: penis (Turkish vernecular) / **bel** soğukluğu: gonorrhea / **Bel**: waist, **bellik** > belt

pharmacy (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Turkish '**parpıcı**' (folk phsician - folk saying) (A. Atabek) / This is from **pharmakeus** (fem. pharmakis) "a **preparer** of drugs, a poisoner, a sorcerer" from **pharmakon** "a drug, a poison, philter, charm, spell, enchantment." Beekes writes that the **original meaning cannot be clearly established**, and "The word is clearly Pre-Greek." (OED) (?) / **Prepare** ("PIE root" '**pere**' – produce, Turkish '**ver**') – Turkish **parmak** (finger) connection (?) / **Parpı** > **pharmacy**

philo (Eng.), **philus** (Latin): like, love, care, interested in … **Philosophy**, **philarmony** etc. / Turkish **ilgi**, **ilişmek** (interested in, take care of), Sumerian '**hili**' (like), Uzbek 'ilinj-ilik' (Ü. Mutlu) / According to Kisamov Turkish root the '**bil**' < **feel**

phoenix (Greek, Latin, Eng.): Anka. **Phoenix** < bengü kuş (eternal bird) (A. Atabek)

phyto (Greek – Eng.): herbal; Old Turkish '**büt**, **bit**, **bitki**' (plant, herb)

piazza (It. – Eng.): Latin **platea**. Although it is connected to the root "**plat**" (widespread, large, widespread, large place), the possibility that it comes from the Turkish root "**pazar** = bazaar" (peacetime shopping area) should be taken into consideration.

picture, pictura, depict (Eng. - Latin): çizim. Old Turkish '**bıçım**' (cut, slice) then Turkish '**biçin**, **biçim**' (form, shape) … **Biçin, biçim** > '**pictura**'

pied (Eng.): benekli. Benek, beng > pied (A. Atabek)

pierce (Eng.): Old Turkish '**bor**, **bur**' > pierce; **boru**: pipe; **biz**, **bigiz** (packing needle)

piknos (Greek): thick, hard, **pek** > piknos

pikro (Greek): bitter, pepper bitter … **P-ikro** < **uç, acı** (end, point, apex, ache) (Initial blank 'P' rule)

pilos (Greek): mud, çamur. **Balık** (mud) > pilos (-k > -s law – A. Atabek)

pilot (Eng.): Vis (Chuvash) – pır – böli (Altai): **fly** – **pilot** (A. Atabek)

pink (Eng.): Turkish **pembe**. "a word of unknown origin." OED / Old Turkish '**meniz**, **beniz**': face … Color of '**beniz**': penbe, **pembe**

piss (Eng.): **işe**, **işemek**, **siğ**, **siğmek**, sidik (piss, urine). **Sehur**, **sehun** (Hittite): urine, piss. **Sidik** (Old Turkish): urine (DLT, 1073) / **İS**, **İSİ** (Native American): piss, urine, **işe**; **UİŞ**: piss, **işe**

pistol (Eng.): front filling little rifle or gun. '**Tolum**' Old Turkish gun. The '**tol**' here most probably means 'steel', not loading, filling. Because the name of also older Turkish arms begin with '**tol**'. Besides Turkish '**tol**, **dol**': fill

pit (Eng.): originally comes from 'water hole' (OED), Turkish '**but**': water / **But** > **pit**, **water**

pizza (Eng. – It.): Turkish 'pişir, **piş**': cook; '**pişi**, **bişi**': pastries baked on a sheet pans, and these words are thousands of years old. Also a kind of real Turkish pastry '**pide**' is rooted from '**bişi**'. Pide is like '**pizza**'. / So … **piş**, **bişi** > **pide** > **pizza** < **baz, bazlama** **etc.**

plain (Eng.): “Chuvash lap ‘flat’, lap ‘plain’, lapam ‘plain’, lapi ‘plain, flat’, lapka ‘plain area’, lapçit-‘flattening’ " (A. Atabek)

plait (Eng.): braid, crimp, fold. Turkish '**bele**': wrap, bind (Kisamov)

plant (Eng.): ot, bitki. Palak > plant (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)

plate (Eng.): tabak, sahan. **Plaga** (Latin): flat surface, düz yüzey. **Ablak**: flat and round face (TDK) / Yassı > **plat**, **aplati** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan)

platis (Greek): wide / **Apalak**: big (especially for babies)

play (Eng.), **spielen** (German), **spila** (Icelandic): Turkish '**piyAlA, piyele**': play, 'tanzen' (Altaic Turkish - Radloff). **Ballo** (Latin, Spanish): dance. Bi, **bila** (Kirghiz) 'tanzen', play, dance; '**biyi**': 'tanzen', play, dance (Radloff) / Vilya: dance (A. Atabek) / N. American **BAAXAL**, **AEN**: **play**, **oyun**, oyna, **bailar** (Spanish) / Greek ‘**paizo**’: play, piyala; Arab. ‘**yaleab**’, Fr. **jouer** < **oyna, toy** / Turk. **bi, biy**: dance, dancer (Sewortyan)

please (Eng.): c. 1300, plesen, "to please or satisfy (a deity), propitiate, appease," from Old French plaisir "to please, give pleasure to, satisfy" (11c., Modern French plaire, the form of which is perhaps due to analogy of faire), from Latin placere "to be acceptable, be liked, be approved," related to placare "to soothe, quiet" (source of Spanish placer, Italian piacere), from PIE ***pl(e)hk-** "to agree, be pleasant," with cognates in **Tocharian plak**- "to agree," plaki "permission." (OED) / Turkish ‘**bil**’: know, regognise, approve, accept … ‘**Bilek**’ (bunu böyle bilek): let’s accept it this way … **Plehk < bil, bilek**

plenty (Eng.), **poly** (Greek), **plenitas** (Latin): Old Turkish ‘**bol**’ / “PIE root”: **pele** (OED). **Bahulya**, **bahula** (Sanskrit): bol / **Bol** > **poly** > **multi** > **plenty**, **plural** … / **Obolot** (Altaic) (pile) > **multi**, **plenty** (Radloff)

ploiti (Greek): wealth, richness, **bolluk** > ploiti

plural (Eng.): çoğul, **bol**. “PIE root”: “**Pele**” < bol

plysi, **plyno** (Greek): to wash … They are related to Old Turkish '**ba**, **bu**, **bal**' 'water' roots.

pnoi, **anapnoi, pneuvma, pnevma** (Greek): breath, nefes (Arabic Turkish) / **Pnoi, a-nap-noi** < **nefes** (**first sound blank 'P' rule**)

poach (Eng.): cook, boil, pişirmek, kaynatmak; **poach** < **piş**, **pişir** … Turkish **bohça** (pack, bundle) / Sumer. **peş**: burn, **piş, pişir** (Gerey)

pochette (Eng. – Fr.): torba, **bohça** / **Mişuk** (leather bottle, bag) > pochette (Fr.) (-k > -t sound change rule): torba (A. Atabek)

pocket (Eng.): cep, **bohça** (bag, packet); **bag**, **bağ** (bag, bind)

pod (**ped**): "PIE root", "**foot**" (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Foot** > **pod** < **but**

podiatry (Eng.): foot health branch of medicine / Old Turkish '**but**' (leg, foot) > **podi** > **foot**

poi, **poios**, **pou** (Greek): who, where / Alleged "PIE root" is "**kwo**": Turkish '**kim**' (who); Turkish question element '**mu**' > pou

point (Eng.), **punkt** (German): benek. **Benek** > **punkt** (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek) / **Bennako** (Celtic): pointed < **benek** > **bennako**

pole (Eng.): direk. Old Turkish: **bal**, **balbal** (stone masonry monument column, obelix) (Kisamov) / Bal, **balbal** > wall, stone pole / **Pol, pali** (Türkiye Turkish vernecular): **pole** (A. Atabek)

pole, **polar** (Eng.); **polos** (Greek): kutup. from Latin polus "end of an axis;" also "the sky, the heavens" (a sense sometimes used in English from 16c.), from Greek polos "pivot, axis of a sphere, the sky" (OED) / They come from Old Turkish '**balbal**' (stone poles, stone stalagmite), '**pol, pali**' (Türkiye Turkish vernecular) (**pole**, mast)

polis (Greek – Eng.): city, şehir, kent. Old Turkish '**balıq**, **balıg**, **balık**'. **Balıg** > **polis** (-g > -s word ending sound change law – A. Atabek) / In Türkiye some city names: **Bolu**, Safranbolu, İnebolu ... / Balig > ville > polis (Greek) (B. Keresteciyan); **Bolu**: poli, polis (B. Keresteciyan). Balık, bolu, polis (Ü. Mutlu) / **Policy**, **politic**, **police, polite** etc. are rooted from here.

Polish, **Poland**: Russian '**Polovtsian**'. In Russian it means white, white skinned … So they are Turkish **Kipchaks** (Osman Çataloluk). / **Pale** = **Polovets** = **Polish**

politiki (Greek): policy, bill, poliçe. **Bilik** (**bill**, writing, letter) > politiki (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)

polo (Eng.): a game. It's name comes from '**ball**' (Old Turkish **bol, bolçuk, polçuk** – round shaped things)

polso (It.): wrist, **bilek** > polso (-k > -s rule – A. Atabek)

poly (Greek – Eng.): many, multi, Old Turkish '**bol**' / **Bahula** (Sanskrit): **bol** > **poly / Bahula** (Sanskrit.): **bol, multi,** many

Pontic: Black Sea. Old Turkish '**pon**': black (A. Atabek). Turkish '**benek**': spot, speckle; '**ben**': mole, nevus …

pool (Eng.): main root is Turkish (**ba, bu, but**): **water** < **but**

poor (Eng.): fakir, Arab. '**fakara'**, Old Turk. '**arık**' / Like in **pure** < **arı** … **poor** < **arık**, fakir … (**first sound blank 'P' rule**)

Pope (Eng.), **papa** (Latin): **baba**, **vater**, **father**, **pater**… / Sumer. **pap**: high rank priest … Turk. **baba**, papaz (priest) (Gerey)

poras (Greek): twilight. **Barang** 'black' > **sch-warz** (German) (-ng > -z rule) > **poras** (A. Atabek)

porous, **poros** (Eng. - Latin): Turkish '**bor**' (Altaic) (pore, porous soil) (Svitych, Bomhard) / Turkish **por**: hole, bore … poruk yıgaç: porous tree (Sewortyan)

port, **portal** (Eng.): Turkish '**bar**, **var**': reach, arrive (Kisamov) / **Barık**, **börge** (door) > **port** (A. Atebek) / Sumer. '**ara**': passage, entrance < **ara** (Türk.) (Gerey) > **port** (?) / Under the heading "**fırsat**" (opportunity) in Nişanyan, there's this: It's Arabic. It means a suitable interval or time for something to be done. It comes from the Aramaic Syriac root "**pirsa**" (a hole, a hole, especially a hole in a wall). So, from there, it's related to the Old Turkish root "**bur**" (to pierce), "**boru**" (hole). This makes the connection between "**bur**, boru" > **port** possible.

portion (Eng.): parça, bölüm. **PAriş** (Altai, Tel. Uyghur): share, divide, give to each other (Radloff). See "**Part**" item

Poseidon (Greek, Eng.): Greek god of the sea and earthquakes. **Pos, Posei – don** … Possessor (owner) of the sea… Turkish **baş** (head, chief, holder, owner). In Old Turkish land there were many river name begining with "**din, don**": Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Danua … Baş-don > Poseidon

posses, possessor (Latin - Eng.): Turkish **baş** (head, chief, holder, owner) / Turkish '**ıs**', '**ıssı**' (owner).

possible (Eng.): Turkish '**bäšär**' (Ottom. , Crimean, Turkmen): improve, turn out well; '**bäsär-ik**': ability, talent (Rasanen); '**başarı**': success. **Possible** < başar … So Turkish '**başarı**' is not a new word. / Also see "**Pass**" item

post (Eng.) arka, sonra. **Pöçük** > post (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek) / '**Bas**' > **pace** may be connected this concept.

pot (Eng.): kap, çanak. **Badija**, **badja** (Ottom. , Cagatay, Azeri): kap, pot (Rasanen) / Pot: patır, batır (Kisamov)

pouch (Eng.): kese, torba. **Mösöök** (Yakut): sack; **mişuk**: sack; **meşik**: skin, leather bottle; **mesane**: bladder (A. Atabek) / **Maisas** (Hittite): sack, bag, torba / **Maisas** <> **mesane**, **mişuk** > **pouch**

pour (Eng.): dök, boşalt, **boca**, boca etmek / Sumerian **dug**: dök (O. N. Tuna) / dök: dump / **Pour** < **pür** / English pour (v.) "spill, spurt, gush, spray (liquid)" ~ Old Türkic börk-, bürk-, pürk- (v.) "spurt, gush, pour down", **pür** "pour, full, fill, fully". (Clauson - Kisamov) / N. American, Mayan **TOCH**: to overfill, to spill a liquid, to overflow … **Taş**: overflow … **Dök**: pour … **TOX**: pour, spill … (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

prae-, **pre-**, **pri-**, **pir-**, **pro-**, **primus**, **prior**, **prius** (Eng. - Latin): prefixes. "In Indo-European languages, they are common prefixes and words. All of them are rooted from Turkish '**bir**' (one); **bir**, **birinci** (first). / 'Bir' is at the root of them (İ. H. Danişmend). **Primus** and 'bir' relation (O. Karatay) / **Paran**, **parani**, **parā**, **piran** (Hittite): before, previously / **Burun** (nose) > **rhino** (Latin, Eng.); **burun** (protrude, front) / **Pre, pro, pri, fore, front, primum** etc. > **para** < **bir**, birinci

Prag: a city name. Turkish 'borouk' (treshhold) > Prag (A. Atabek)

pren (Celtic): a bush. **Pren** <> püren (a kind of bush)

press (Eng.); **presso**, **pressus** (Latin): **basmak**, **baskı**. **Bas** (Orkhon): press. Basmak > **presser** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan). Press (Eng.) < basmak (Ü. Mutlu) / **Üz**: press (Radloff) / **Parıg**, **par**, **parla**, **parıng** > press: basım (A. Atabek) / **Uesuriie-a** (Hittite): press, **ez**

prime (Eng.): **bir**, **birinci**, **birincil** / Burung > proto, front: birinci, ilk (A. Atabek)

prince, princess (Eng.): … from Old French prince "prince, noble lord", from Latin princeps "**first** person, chief leader; ruler, sovereign," noun use of adjective meaning "that takes **first**," from **primus** "first" + root of capere "to take" (from PIE root ***kap**- "to grasp") (OED) (??)… Turkish '**bir**', '**birinci**'

(one, **first**) > **prince** … So called ”PIE root”: ‘**kap**’ < **kap, kapmak** … (grasp) … No matter how much the Western fraudulent etymologists fabricate, their lies turn out to be Turkish.

principal (Eng.), **principe** (Fr.): Like in “**Prince**” item. Real root is Turkish ‘**bir, birinci**’ > (**first**) > **prince** (**birinci**).

print (Eng.): basım. Barıng, parıng > print (-g > -t law – A. Atabek)

progress, **regress** (Eng.): **pro-** and **re-** are perfixes. The root is ‘**gradus**, **ghredh**’: to walk, go. **Ghredh**: **git** (go) (?). Also Old Turkish '**geri**' means ‘to, toward’ / **İlgerü**: forward, east … **Gerü, kerü, key gerü**: backward, west

prone (Eng.), **pronus** (Latin): Old Turkish ‘**burun**’ (nose, protrude) / **Purun** (Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Uyghur): burun; **purna** (Scythian, Schor. Koib. Ktsch.): get ahead, go ahead; **boroncı**: früher, fore (Radloff) / **Burun** > **avant** (Fr.) > ön, öndeki > paurva, purva (Zend-Sankrit) > **prius** (Latin) > **fore**, **afore**, **before** (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)

prosperous (Eng.): “**Pro**” Turkish “**bir**” (one, first); “**per**” Turk. “**var, varlık**” (presence, asset, wealth) … German “**ware**” < **var, varlık** (property, prosperity, wealht)

prune (Eng.): budama. Old Turkish ‘**puta**, budama > prune (?) / Latin ‘**putare**’: to prune (for example ‘**amputation**’); **putare** < budama (prune) / claimed “PIE root” ‘**pau**’

psállo, **ádo** (Greek): to sing, **söyle**, **ıra**, **ayt** (sing, say, sing, söyle, tell) / P-**sallo** (söyle) … (First sound blank ‘P’ rule)

pseira (Greek): louse, **bit** / **pire**: flea

pseudo (Greek, Eng.): fake, **sahte** … p-seudo = **sahte** (First sound blank ‘P’ rule for Turkish Greek commonality)

psyche, **psychiatry**, **psycology**: "PIE root" "**bhes**" (?) / **Bhes** <> nefes (Turkish Arabic) (KB – 1069). Sanskrit: '**bhas**'. **Us**, **es** (Old and Altaic Turkish): wisdom, spirit, soul, mind, breath … Old Turkish **sak**: head, mind, wisdom … **P-syce** < **sak** (blank 'P' rule) / **Soul** < soluk (breath) / to breathe: **CH'ALİK** (soluk) (Native American)

psyhiko (Greek): mind … **Sak** > **p-syhiko** (Blank 'P' rule)

pterygio (Greek): wing, kanat … **Taraf** > **p-terygio** (Blank 'P' rule)

ptosis (Greek): to fall, **tüş**, **düş**, düşmek / **P-tos-is** < **tüş** (First sound blank 'P' rule for Turkish Greek commonality)

puddle (Eng.): slough, water pool … **Puddle** < **but** (water – Uyghur)

pukhto (Greek): dence, intense, **pek** > **pukhto**

pull (Eng.): çek, **peel** (Eng.): soy. Old Turkish '**pıla**' (Altaic and some other Turkish dialects): pull, peel, rip out. **Pıla**: take, extort, (rauben), robbery (Radloff). **Pulaş**: contention, quarrel, extort, fight / Latin '**tracto**, **traho** (to **tract**) < **tart**, **tart**mak (pull up) … **Tara**: **drag** < **tara**

punch (Eng.): It's obvious that it comes from Turkish '**pençe**'. **Beş** > pençe. Beş (five) (Orkhon)

puncture (Eng.), **punctum** (Latin): **patla**, **patla**mak, delmek, **batır**mak (puncture, pierce, stick) .

punkt (German), **point** (Eng.): Old Turkish **benek** (corn, spot, speckle). **Ben** (mol, nevus), beng, benek > **punkt**, **point**

puppy (Eng.): **papak**, **bebek** (animal kid, baby) (Kisamov)

pure (Eng.); **pura**, **purus** (Latin): **arı**, pür. **Arı** (Schor. Scythian, Ottoman, Uyghur): pure, clean; **arıt**: (Kom. Crimean, Uyghur): be pure, clear. The

“**Aryan Race**” concept is about ‘**arya**’ and then is about Turkish ‘**arı**’ (pure). **Urukluk** (Uyghur): good root, good lineage, nobility / "**Ürdük** 'noble' (Yakut) (A. Atabek) / **Arığ** (Orkhon); **arı**, **arığ**: pure, clean (DLT) / Sumerian '**ar**, **ara**, **ra**': Old Turkish 'arıtmak', cleaning (M. İ. Çığ) / Ari, arık > arya (Sanskrit) > pure (B. Keresteciyan) / Basque **aratz**, **pur** (Fr.) > arı (H. R. Tankut) / **Parkui**, **prkunu**, **prkuali**, **prkui** (Hittite): pure, clear, clean, arı, arınma; **uarpiie-a** (Hittite): wash, to bathe; Tocharian ‘**yar**’ (Copeland) . **Arınma**: to be clean, wash. Old Turkish ‘**yu**’: to wash / **Arı** > **pür** (pure, clean) (First sound blank ‘P’ rule)

purge (Eng.): to clean. Turkish ‘**bur**’: '**squeeze** < **sıkmak**'; arı, arındır: clean, cleaning, pure, be pure. / Purge (v.): pür- (v.) (Kisamov) / **Arı** > **pür** (pure, clean) (First sound blank ‘P’ rule)

purl (Eng.): **burgaç** (**vortex**) (Kisamov) / **purl** – **wortex** < **burgaç** / Old Turkish ‘**bur**’: twist, **wring** = **bur**, **burgaç** > **wortex**

purse (Eng.): kese, **bursaŋ** (Kisamov) / See “**Bursa**” item / English **purse** (n.) “handbag” ~ Türkic **bursaŋ** (bursoŋ, bursuŋ) (n.) “monk community”… pürse … (Kisamov)

purulent (Eng.): **irin**, **irinli** (First sound blank ‘P’ rule)

push (Eng.): it, **bas**. **Pessiya** (Hittite): push, to throw, project, to dismiss, reject, bas, basmak (O. Sertkaya) / **Peszi**, **pes**, **pas**, **pasihae**, **psihae** (Hittite): to rub, to squeeze, to crush, bas, ez. (O. Sertkaya) / Old Turkish **bas** > **push** < **pas** (Hittite) / Greek ‘**othisi**’ < **it**, **itmek** … Icelandic ‘**yta**’ < **it** / **Drücken** (German) < **dürt** (push, poke)

pussy (Eng.), **muschi** (German): Turkish päsi (n.), **pisi** (cat, cat calling) (Kisamov) / **Pisi**, misi = **MİSİ** (Quechua, N. American) (Karimullin)

putare (Latin): prune. Old Turkish ‘**buta**, **buda**’ (prune). **But**: leg, branch / **buta** > **putare, prune**

pyre (Greek, Eng.): fire, high body temparature. Turkish **bur**: fire, burn. Turkish '**parla**': blaze … Turkish burek, börek: pastry

quad (Latin): **dört**, dörtlü, four, tetra (Greek). **Dört** > **tetra** > **quad** > **four**

qual, qualen (German): pain. Turkish, Turkish Arabic '**kulunc**': pain

quantity (Eng. - Latin): Old and New Turkish '**kaç**, **kanki**, **hanki**?' (how). See "**Question Words in Latin**" and "**Kwo**" items

quarantine (Eng.): "**quaranta giorni**, literally 'space of **forty days**' " (OED). "PIE root": '**kwetwer**': dört (four), **quaranta** < **kırk** (forty) / **Gıgru**: Sumerian God **En-ki** who is identical to the number forty (**kırk**) (Gerey) (A. Deimel s. 79). **Gıgru** < **kırk** (forty)

quarrel (Eng.): kavga, **kargaşa**, **kargış**, **karşı** / **karşı** (contra), **kargış** (curse), **kargaşa** (chaos, disorder, turmoil)

quarter (Eng.), **quartus** (Latin): çeyrek, **kerte**, **dörtte** bir. The main root is Old Turkish '**dört**' (four). Sanskrit '**caturbhga**, **bhaga**': **dörde böl** (divide to four pieces). Sanskrit **pay**, **pada** (**pay**): all mean that divide something round into four pieces. (O. Süleymanov) / **Dört** > **quarter**, quad > **kerte**, **çeyrek** < **cut** / Kerte > **quart** (Fr.) > **quarto** (It.) (B. Keresteciyan) / Sumer.'**bal**', **bulug** (divide, split the tree), **buluk** (**bölge** - region); Homeric Greek '**palaku**'; Sanskrit '**bhaga**' < **böl**, **bölmek**, **pay** (divide, share) (Uzunbacak Adem), (Gerey)

quash (Eng.): bastır, **ez** (crush), **kes** (cut). Claimed "PIE root" is '**kes** - **kes**' (OED) / Sumerian **gaz**: zerstossen, **ezmek**, crush, to pulverize, to turn into powder… English '**gas**' < **gaz** (Sumerian) (?)

quasi (Eng.), **si** (Latin): **se**, **ise**, **sanki**, eğer

que (Spanish – Fr.): as a 'why, reason' conjunction in a sentence, literally Turkish '**ki**'. N. American, Maya **CA**: "que" < **ki** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

queen (Eng.): Old Turkish '**qatun**, **hatun**': noble woman, woman in a high position (Orkhon). **Queen** "PIE root": "**Gwen**". See "**Gwen**" item / **Kadın** (woman) > **queen** (Olcas Süleymanov) / **Also to me the real root is** '**han**, **qaan**' (king) > **woman khan**, woman han … **kadın han**: **queen** … / **Könilik**, **qan**, **han** (Orkhon) > **king**, **könig**, **kin** and **kün** (sun) relations (O. Süleymanov). **Queen**, **kün**, **kuni**, **han**, **kaan**, **hakan**, **king** (Ü. Mutlu), (H. Tarcan) / Sumerian '**hatti**': wife, lady > kadın (Kurmaev).

query (Eng.), **quarrere** (Latin): soru, **sor**, **sor**mak.. Latinc question root already is "**qui**" < **kim**, han-**kı** (who, which, how, what). See "**Question words in Latin**", "**Kwo**" items / **Sor** > **quar**

question (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kim**' (who), **kaç** (how many), **hankı** (how) / Kuşku: suspicion (Kisamov)

question words in Latin: **quis** > **kim** / **quid** > **kangı** (ne?) / **qualis** > nasıl / **quando** > **kaçan**, **kanda** (ne zaman, nerede?) … "**Qui**" < **kim**, han-**kı** (who, which, how, what) / **quod** > **kaç** (Vecihe Hatiboğlu) / see "**Kwo**" item / **Sumerian question words and Turkish**: what, **nə**, **ne** - - how, **nə-gin**, **nege** (why) -- why, **nə-əsh**, ne-ash, ni-ash (ne iş?) -- who, -**kem** (suffix), kem (kim) / Avestan '**kem**' < **kime** (whom)

queue (Eng. – Fr.): **kuyruk** (tail) and 'line up' in modern times

quick (Eng.): **çevik**, **çabuk**. "Old English **cwic** 'living, alive, animate,' … Dutch **kwik** 'lively, bright, sprightly,' Old High German **quec** 'lively,' … from PIE root ***gweie**- 'to live." (?) (OED) / **Çevik** (agile – Arabic Turkish **acil**); **çabuk** (quick) are real Turkish words. Old Turkish '**çap**': go fast, fast horse driving / **Oşuk** (Tar.): çabuk, quick, fast; **kakşa** (Kirghiz): quick; **çabuk**: çabuk (Radloff). **Capala** (Sanskrit.): fast, quick

quilt (Eng.): It most probably originates from Turkish '**kıl**', '**kıl keçe**', 'kıl örgü'; 'bristle', 'felt', 'bristle braid'. The OED says of uncertain origin. (!)

quinine (Eng.): from '**KİNA**': bark, crust (N. American Inka Language) < **kın** (crust) / **Quinine** < **kına** (**henna**) (A. Atabek)

quis?, **quid?**, **qualis?**, **quando?**, **quod?** (Latin): question words (who, how,which, what…) = **kim**?; **kangı** (ne?), (nasıl?) (who, what?); **kaçan**? (kaç-ne zaman? – when?); **kanda** (nerede? where?); **kaç**? (how much?) (Vecihe Hatiboğlu), (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend).

quit (Eng.): çık, **git** (exit, go, go out) / Old Turkish '**id**': send, go, leave (Orkhon).

quite (Eng.): **gayet** (Turkish, Persian, Arabic) (?)

quiver (Eng): It is originated from Turkish '**kıvır**' (bend, curve) / and Turkish '**kubur**' (quiver) (Burak Demir) / And also probabable main roots Turk. '**kıpır**, kıpırdama, **kıpraşma**': moving, quivering …

quo (Latin): **nere**, nereye, **where**, to where. Alleged "PIE root": **kwo** … **Kayna**, **kayda** (Tel. Schor.): where? / **Some question words in some Latin-rooted languages and Turkish**: **Kim** (Turkish): qui (Latin), who (Eng.), che (It.), quien (Spanish), qui (Fr.) …. nasıl (New Turkish), **kaysi** (Old Turkish): **quam** (Latin), **how** (Eng.), **comme-quanto** (It.), **que** (Fr.), **como-que** (Spanish) … **kaç-quot-combien-quanti-cuantos** … / Eurasian Turkish question words samples: **kait**, **kayda**, **kaya**, **kayu**, **kana**, **kanaissa**, **kanaip**, **kanar**, **kani**, **kancı**, **kanca**, **kanca**, **kaçan**? (Radloff).

quota (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kat**' (coat, fold) / Quota < kat (K. Mirşan) / **Qui** > **quota** – **kaç** (how many) (A. Y. Aksoy)

race (Eng.), **rassen** (German): **ırk**, cins, ırs-ırsi. **Irk** (real Turkish and then Arabic). **Zucht** (German): **üreme**, zühre, zührevi. **Üre**, üreme: seminal, reproduction. **Uru** (Kirghiz): genus, species, ırsi. **Erblich** (German): (literally

from the dictionary): **uru**, **uruk** (Radloff). **Uruk** (Tar. Kom. Uyghur): samen, germ, lineage, tribe, family, genus…

radix (Latin), **riza** (Greek): root. Turkish '**örk**' > root, radix (last sound -k > -t, -d rule – A. Atabek) The Turkish roots of some Western language words that begin with "R" begin with a vowel in Turkish.

rain (Eng.), **regen** (German): yağmur, yağış (yağan), **baran**. In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects '**yangır**, **yangmır**'. / Turkish '**baran**, **bora**': boreas, storm, rainy storm / Greek **vrochi, vreche** < **boran** / Latin **inber, imber** < yağmur **indirdi** (rain shower) (?) / **Matar, rihmat** (Arab.) > **regen** (Alm.) (?)

ram (Eng.): hit, strike / Ram < **urum** > **vurma**, **vurum** (trilogy in the rule – A. Atabek)

rap (Eng.): **vur** (hit, strike, percussion). Uruv (vur) > rap (A. Atabek) (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages.)

rat (Eng.): fare. **Örge** (fare) > **rat** (A. Atabek) (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages.)

ravo, **rapto** (Greek): to sew / **Ravo** < **ör** (knit, weave); **rapto** < rabt, rabıta (fix, bind, attach – Turkish Arabic)

raze (Eng.): kazı. **Uars/urs**, **wars**, **wawars** (Hittite): reap, to harvest, to wipe. Latin '**vorro**', '**verrere**' / **Or** (Old Turkish root): cut, kes. **Orak**: reaper, sickle. **Oruv**: reap, biç

re- (Eng. - Latin): prefix expressing repetition. Tekrar, ikrar, karar… "**rar**, **ar**" suffix (Turkish Arabic) expresses repetition / '**Art**-ma, **ür**-eme' (increase, reproduction) / Turkish "**ara ara**": time to time

reach, **arrive** (Eng.); **erreichen** (German); **approach** (Eng.); **rego**, **erigo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**er**, **ermek**', '**eriş**'. '**İre**': (Latin): to go. **İer**, **er**, **ir** (Tob. Crimean, Altai, Tel. Schor. Leb. Kirghiz. Tob. Siycthians, Koib.): **er**, **eriş**, **yetiş**, **var**, **reach**, **arrive**, catch-up, spinnen, errichten, kur, ger ... / Sanskrit

'**ar**' (root): to bring near, to reach, obtain <> **er**, **eriş**, **varmak** / Rego, erigo (Latin): **ermek** > Basque **aroa** (B. Keresteciyan) / The English word "Arrive" has analyses like "ar-rive" in its external source expansions. The first part, "**ar**," indicates orientation, and is said to be a modified form of the Latin prefix "ad" (!). They can claim anything, regardless of letter change rules. This prefix can also transform into just "**a**" or "**e**" (!) Their sounds are "men of a thousand faces," but they don't let our sounds even get a makeup! / Although most prefixes in German are considered "meaningless," the frequently used prefix "**er**" expresses "**erme**, completion, arrival" in many words, as in Turkish "**er**." (reach, arrive). The Sanskrit root "**ar**" for "reach" is: to bring near, to reach, obtain, etc. Its literal meaning in Turkish **er** … / **Reach** – **eriş - varış** (triple – A. Atabek)

reap (Eng.): **biçmek**. **Oruv** > reap (A. Atabek) (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages.) / '**Or**' Turkish root: reap; **orak**: sickle

red (Eng.); **rot** (German); **rouge** (Fr.); **rubrum** (Latin.); **erytros, kokkinos** (Greek): **kırmızı** – **irenk, renk** (**kırmızı**, **renk**) >< **rot, rouge, rubrum** (?) / **Kokkinos** >< **kök boya** (**kızıl**) (?) / **Eritros, eriythra** < **irenk** (word ending – nk > -s sound changing rule) (A. Atabek)

reed (Eng.): **kamış**. **Iraağ** > **reed** (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. – A. Atabek)

refer (Eng.): re – **fer**, **ver**, **vermek**. Claimed "PIE root" "**bher**": Turkish '**ver**, **ver-mek**': give, yield, bring, deliver, bear, pass, supply etc... **Ver** > re-**fer**

reg: "PIE root", "move in a straight line, with derivatives meaning 'to direct in a straight line,' thus 'to lead, rule.' " This is Turkish '**dogru**', and also related to '**dik**' and '**dik-me**' root words. '**Doğru**': right, strait; '**dik**': upright, erect; '**dikmek**': put up, rise, '**erk**': power, power of work, authority … English examples: **address**; **alert**; **anorectic**; **anorexia**; **arrogant**; **correct**; derogatory; Dietrich; **direct**; dress; **erect**; **ergo**; **Eric**; **Frederick**; Henry; interrogate; maharajah; Maratha; rail; Raj; rajah; rakish; **realm; reck; reckless**; reckon; rectangle; rectify; **recto**; **rector**; **rectum**; **regal**; regent; **regime**; regimen;

region; **regular**; regulate; **Reich; reign**; rich; **right**; rogation; **royal; rule**; source; surge… alert; **anorexia**; arrogant; correct; direct; dress; **erect**; **ergo**; interrogate; rail; rake; rakish; realm; reck; **reckless**; reckon; rectangle; rectify; **recto**; **rector**; **rectum**; regal; regent; **regime; regiment;** region; **regular**; regulate; Reich; reign; rich; **right**; royal; rule; source; surge… / **Erect** < **dik**; **ergo** < **erk**; **direct** < **direk**, **doğru**. **Erect** < **üre**, **örün** (DLT-1073) > **erection** / **Riksu** (Akkad.): rule, regulation, decree / **But see below "Regal" item.**

regal (Eng. – German): According to N. Kisamov its real root is Turkish **arïγ, arık** (pure, clean, noble). According to Y. Drozdov, the names of the Gothic kings always end with this adjective: **Alarig, Ardarig, Atalarig, Gadarig, Germanarig, Gunerig, Teodorig** … All of them end with **arig/ariy** – 'noble', 'pure' (Drozdov, 115, 2011). F. Agasioglu mentions the name of the Saca tribes' leader **Khanaziruk** (Agasioglu, Ancient Turkic land, 16). Saka khan: **Khan-az-iruk** … Here, '**ıruk**' also means noble, noble khan and corresponds to the Latin words '**rex**', '**rig**', '**reg, regal**'. This word also exists in Irish.

regime (Eng.): diet / Oruç > **regime** (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. – A. Atabek) / **Oruç**: fast

reign (Eng.), **regnaturi** (Latin), **reich** (German): They are about Turkish **erk** (power, authority), **irade**, **doğru**, **dik** … "PIE root": "**reg**"… see "**Reg**" item / "'**İrade**' (volition, will, will power) is said to be Arabic rooted. But it's not. Originally Turkish word: İrik (wish, will) > irade" (A. Atabek) / According to Kisamov its root is Turkish '**arig-iruk**' (noble – pure). See "**Regal**" item

repair (Eng.), **reparare** (Latin), **reparar** (Spanish): Re-**pair** … Re: Turkish rooted prefix … Real root pair < barça, parça … Old Turk. '**barça**': one, one piece, unique, all, whole; **parça**: **part**

retard (Eng. - Fr.), **tard** (Eng. – Fr.): gecikmek, (**dur-mak**). Old Turkish **tärtrü**: unfit, failed (Orkhon) / **Tardu** is about Old Turkish '**durmak**'. **Dur**: to tarry (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Dur**, **turt** (Old Turkish – Nişanyan): stop, remain / **Turt** > tard, retard

rhino, **rhinitis** (Eng. – Greek, Latin): Old Turkish '**burun**' (nose) has root connectin with 'rhino'. **Burun** > **prone** > **rhino** / **Burun** (nose, thing in front, thing that protrudes), **fore**, **front**, **protrude**, **prone**, **pronus** etc. all are related to each other.

rice (Eng.): pirinç. Another Turkish word '**ıras**' > **rice** (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. This is usually seen in Western words starting with 'R'. – A. Atabek)

ridicule (Eng.), ridi, risus (Latin): gül, **sırıt**. **Risus sardonicus**: Involuntary grinning caused by facial contraction in tetanus. Turkish '**sırıt**': grin / **Sori**, **soro** (Etrusk.): smile, **sırıt-ma**

Rig Veda: Old Turkish **erig bitig** (advise book) (Arif Cengiz Erman)

right (Eng.); **dextra** (Latin); **recht** (German); **droit** (Fr.); **dikaioma, dexia, dikio** (Greek): right side, meaning right direction… **sağ** / Latin **dextra** < **doğru, dik, düz** (straight, upright, direct) > **dikio, dexia** (Greek) / N. American **SA** (alive, allright, **sağlık**), **ZUU** (**sağ** direction) … Sumer. **zag** < **sağ**, sağ yan (Gerey) / Also in oldest Turkish '**sol**' (left): east side, pozitif direction; '**sağ**' (right) west side …

right (Eng.), **gerecht** (German), **richtig** (German): gerçek, doğru, dik. In Turkish, '**doğru**' means both '**dik** -upright' (physical) and truth in the sense of reality. It's the same in Western languages. / **Kerti** (Kom. Kar.): real; **kertiş** (Scythian, Koib.): real, **true**, **doğru**; **kirtü**: true, real. Was there such a connection between 'real' and 'notched - kertik - written' in Turkish? An understanding that prioritizes and bases writing and written documents? (O. Süleymanov). The situation is the same in English: **right** – **write** / **right** < **doğru** < **dik** > **direk** <> **terek** > **tura** … '**Direk**': pole, beam; **terek**: tree; **tura**: pole, building; **doğru**: right, strait / " Oğat 'doğru' > **right** (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages." (A. Atabek) / **Zori, tere, ti, tigale** (Laz): doğru, direk, dik … / **Reizh**, **certh**, **ceart**, **kiart**, **kerto** (Celtic): **right**, **gerçek**, **kirtü** / **Right**: (adj) < ort erect, direct, straight

< örti- (v.) “rise, sprout, ortho-, at right angle”, extended form of the synonymous verb ö:r-. (Kisamov)

rise, **raise** (Eng.): **ri(ia)** (Luvian), **arai** (Hittite): **raise**, to **rise / Örüş**: to rise, **örüş** > **rise** > miraç (Arabic Turkish) (initial ‘R’ rule) (A. Atabek)

river (Eng.), **ryaki** (Greek), **riviere** (Fr.): **ırmak**. '**Ir**, **yır**' is root of “ırmak” in Turkish. ‘**Arık**, **ark**’: water canal / **Ar(as)siie-a**, **ars-rs**, **arsanu**, **rsnu** (Hittite): flow, irrigate, **ırmak**, **Aras** river (O. Sertkaya) / **Aruna**, **arunas**, **runa** (Hittite): sea. **Müren** (Old Turkish, Mongol.): river. **Mare** (Latin): sea. Etruscan ‘**ron**, **run**’: sea, (river?). **Rhine**, **Rhone**: river names in Europe / **Ekroi**, **roi** (Greek): to flow, **ak**, **ır**, **arık** etc. / Turkish Arabic “**rahmet**’: rain… Turkish Chuvash “abundant” **irik** > irikmet > **ırakmat:** 'wealth' (A. Atabek); **arıg** > **rud** (Pers.): creek, canal / Greek **potami, ryaki** – Uyghur. ‘**but**’: water; **ır, ırmak; akış** (river, flow) > **ryaki**; **but** > **potami**

road, **routh** (Eng.); **rout** (Fr.); **routine** (Eng.): Turkish **oruk** > **road** (The Turkish root loses its initial letter as it passes into Western languages. İt’s exact law. – A. Atabek) / ‘**Ara**’ (Sumer.): road, ara (Kurmaev), **ara**: distance / ‘**Routine**’ has the same root (road) / Latin **via**: road; **iter** (road) < **it** (Old Turk. going, send) / Greek **tropos, dromos** < **tarik** (road – Arab.) < **doğru, toğru** (through) > **strabe** (German) (s-**trabe**)

robe (Eng. – Fr.): its root ‘cut’. Turkish '**urba**' (clothes). Turkish **erpe**: cutting (Kisamov). Turkish '**or**' root denotes ‘cut’, for example ‘**orak**’: sickle / **Urba** > **robe** (initial ‘R’ rule – A. Atabek)

rocket (Eng.): Its origin is the Italian '**rochetto**', which is the bobbin used in the production of yarn and fabric. This name was later given to the '**rocket**' due to its shape. They say that its root is Norwegian '**rokkr**'. We think its real root is Turkish '**öreke**'. **Öreke** > **rochetto** … Adnan Atabek wrote, some of the Turkish words lose the initial vowel when they are transferred to Western languages. If you ask why 'öreke' is the first source, it is the only one that can express the verb 'knit': **ör**. / Old Turkish ‘**ör, örün, örti**’: erect, build, upright (?)

roll (Eng.), **rollen** (German): **oro** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Kirghiz): roll, turn, roll up / "Turkish words whose second letter's is 'r' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to the West. **Öreke** > **roka**, from here the word **rocket** was derived. There is the required number of data for sampling." (A. Atabek) … **Roll** - eril - burul (turn, twist, roll) Turkish rooted triple (A. Atabek) / **Tolon** (Altaic, Leb. Tel.): become tangled, roll, **rollen** (German) (dolan) (Radloff) / Sumer. **dul**: **dola**, dolama (wrap, whirl).

Rome: a city name / capital of Italy; Old English, from Old French Rome, from Latin Roma, a word of **uncertain origin**. "The original Roma quadrata was the fortified enclosure on the Palatine hill," according to Tucker, who finds "no probability" in derivation from ***sreu**- "flow," and suggests the name is "most probably" from *urobsma (urbs, robur) … Another suggestion [Klein] is that it is from Etruscan (compare **Rumon**, former name of Tiber River). (OED) / Old Turkish '**or**, **ur**, **uruk** …': place, residential area, city… ('**Ural**': a Türkic name of a region, a mountain). Turkish, Old Turkish '**ır**, **ırmak**': flow, river… **Urumçi**: capital of the Uyghur region in China. **Urum**: a name of a Turkish clan; clan, tribe. **Uruma**: a Japan city name (?)

room (Eng.), **raum** (German): oda, **ara**, boşluk. **Uru** (Sanskrit.): room. Ara: space, gap, distance, place … **Ara** > **room** (Turkish words whose second letter's is '**r**' have a rule of dropping the first vowel when transferring to other languages.) / Sumer. **uru, urı**: **ara**, space, gap, room … (Gerey)

root (Eng.), **radix** (Latin): **kök**. **Örk** > **riza** (Greek); **örk** > root, radix (Latin) (A. Atabek) (first letter 'R' rule) / Native American **GHAH**; **KOOX** <> **kök** (root) / **Kök, örk** > **radix** (German), **racine** (Fr.)

rope (Eng.): **ip** / Sumerian **dib**: band (O. N. Tuna) / Native American **SUUM**, **TL'UL**, **T'LUU**, **LUUN** <> **sicim** (cord, rope); **tel**; ile, ilik, ula, iliş etc. (**line**, **link**, **legare**, **leauge** etc.) / Latin. **ligo** < **ula, ile, ilmik, ilik** / German **tau** < **tüg, tügüm, düğüm** / Greek **skoini**: **sicim** / Arabic **rabıta** (bind) > (**robe**) >< **bind** < **ban, bağ**

rotten (Eng.): **çürük, irin, yiring** / Turkish **çürü** > **ichor** (Latin) / **Corrompu, fichu** (Fr.): **çürük, bozuk**

rouge (Fr.), **rouge** (Eng.): **rouge** > **ireng** > vurgu (red) trilogy (A. Atabek)

round (Eng.); **runden** (German); **ronde, tourner** (Fr.): yuvarlak, toparlak, daire, **tegirmi, değirmi** (Arab. **daire** < **değir, tegir, değirmen**) / Real root is Turk. **oro**: turn, roll / Latin **circum** < **sar**: round) / **Tur, dön** > **tourner** (Fr.) / Greek **gyros** < **kur** (Old Turk. DLT, circum, circuit, hoop)

rub (Eng.): **uv** / Alleged "PIE root" '**ub**': rub .. **Uv** > **ub** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Greek **tripsimo,** Latin **tero** < **tara** (drag) (?) / Arab. **farak** >< **frotter** (Fr.), **fricare** (Latin) < **farak** (Arab.)

ruhe (German): quiet, calm, rest; **rahat** (KB, Yusuf Has Hacip, 1069) (Turkish Arabic): comfortable, easy, calm

ruin (Latin – Eng.): **ören** > ruin (B. Keresteciyan) / The initial 'R' rule: ören > ruin; also … **ruin** - **ören** - **viran** make a trilogy in a certain rule and this prove that the root is Turkish. (A. Atabek) / **Harību** (Hittite): ruin, deserted place. Sanskrit '**harati**': ruin, harap (Turkish Arabic) / **Ören** > **ruin** > **haribu** > **harati** <> harap, harabe

rumor (Eng.): "PIE root" '**reu**' (OED) / It may be related to Old Turkish '**yır, ır**': song, sing a song, shaman song … **ıra** > **aria**, **ıra** > **rumor** (?) / Turkish Arabic '**rivayet**' > **rumor** … **Rivayet: rumor**

run (Eng.): **koş**. Claimed "PIE root" is '**kers**' (koş). / **Run** > urun > vurun (This triplet in a certain rule indicates that the root is Turkish. A. Atabek) / Turkish '**kır**': run … **Kır, kırmak** > **kers** (run)

rune, **runic** (Eng.): a type of old scripts. It is said to have Scandinavian origins from 'whispering'. (Osman Karatay). So, it may be related to Old Turkish '**yır, ır**': song, sing a song, shaman song … **ıra** > **aria**, ıra > rumor (?) / **Ören** > **ruin** (old – ancient wrecks) also may be its origin

rust (Eng.): pas / Rasık (plant rust) > rust (A. Atabek)

s (-s) (Eng.): word ending plural suffix. In Chuvash Turkish '**z**' is plural suffix / There are only a few words left in today's Turkish like at 'iki-**z**, üçü-**z**' (twin, triplet baby) (D. Perinçek) / Ben-biz (we, first person plural); sen-siz (plural of 'you') (Kisamov)

Sabbath (Hebrew - Eng.): Turkish savak (rest, break, pause) > Sabbath (A. Atabek)

saber, **sabre** (Eng.): kılıç, sword. Turkish **sabar**: hitter, beater (Bikkinin) / " from German **Sabel** … from Hungarian **szablya**." (Oxford D.) / **Saabıla** (Yakut) > **saber** (last sound l > r rule – A. Atabek) / In addition: Turkish '**sap**': handle of sword, or knife; '**bil**': sharp; '**biley**': sharpen; **sopa**: stick, club

sabot, **saboteur**, **sabotage** (Eng.): "Many sources show the most literal version of this word as "**sabot**" and write that the words derived from this word are taken from French. However, the word **sabot** itself is a word taken from Turkish through Arabic. Sabbat, in other words '**sandal**' that comes from Arabic has been defined as the root of the word. The Turkish word '**çabat**' (çabata, sabat, sabbat) is derived from the verb '**çabu**' (chop), which means to cut, to chop, and while it used to mean 'shoes made of a piece of wood', Old French accepted this word in its original meaning: 'Shoe made from a piece of wood', **sabot**. The root of the Russian word '**choboty**' is based on the same Turkish word, '**çabat**'. In Spanish, this word is used by the Turkish tribes who settled in this region during the Arab Caliphate Period in Spain. It is taken from this language and today it is called '**zapata**'." (Bikkinin)

sack (Eng.): Turkish **sağdak**, **sadak**: hunting bag, arrow bag (Kisamov) / Maşak, mesik, mösöök, mesane > **vesica** > **pouch** > **bursa** > **sack** (A. Atabek) / **Cağ**: sack for processing and collecting milk product (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş)

sacred (Eng.); **sacer**, **sacra** vb. (Latin): Alleged "PIE root "**sak**". Turkish '**saklı**, **sakla**': secret, hidden, protect. Old Turkish '**sak**': mind, wise, head

Hittite '**saklai**': custom, ritual, customary behaviour / **Sakta**: (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Crimean): spare, protect (Radloff)

sacrum (Eng. - Latin - Greek): kuyruk **sokumu** kemiği (tail insertion bone) / sokum > **sacrum / Old Turkish** '**sök**': **bone**, kemik

saddle (Eng.): **sele, eyer**, **eder** ... usually as **eyer** but also NE ezer, e:r; SE Türki iger; NC e:r; SC Uzb. egar. Xak. xı **eder** al-sarc Saddle' Kaš. II 224, 25 … (Clauson - Kisamov)

saeta (Latin)**: saç**, hair

saevus (Latin): angry, rabid, furious, horny / **Saevus** < **yavuz** (B. Keresteciyan) / Old Turkish 'yabız, yavız': bad, malicious, aggressor

safe (Eng.): **savunulmuş** (defended, protected); **savun** (defend)

sag (Eng.): **sark**, sarkmak (sal, sallan, **salk**) (Nişanyan) / **Sag**: Native American **TSAAK** <> sark

saga (Eng. - Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Old Turkish '**savga**, **sagu**': lament, epic, saga (DLT – 1073) / **Saga-i** (Hittite): omen, sign, warning. Sagu: lament (O. Sertkaya) / "Saga, is one of the prose narrative genres in Viking, German, and Icelandic literature of the Middle Ages. Broadly defined, the term "Saga", " encompasses all kinds of prose stories or historical narratives (saints' lives, translations from other languages, or non-religious stories). The word '**Saga**', derived from the Icelandic verb '**segja**' meaning 'to tell', has the dictionary meanings of 'something told, something said'" (Wikipedia). We've reached the heart of the matter. So, what's going to happen to this Turkish roots? **Söyle** (say, tell) > **say** > **saga**; **sak** (mind, wisdom, wise) > **saga**, **sagacious** / **Sagu** (Old Turkish, **Kaşgari**, DLT): elegy for the dead epic, saga / Sumer. **şab**: word, saying, order, **sav, sab** (Gerey)

sagacious, **sagacity** (Eng.): clever, intelligent, insightful, wise, wisdom. Old Turkish '**sak**': mind, wise, wisdom, head (DLT), (Orkhon) / **Sak-**, **sākki**, **sakk**,

sak-sk (Hittite): to know (about), to experience, to heed, to pay attention / **Sak(ah)hi, sakinu** (Hittite): to know, understand, **sak** (Kisamov)

sage (Eng.): wise, **eke**, **öke** (clever, wise). Old Turkish **saq**: mind, head

sagitta (Latin): **ok**, arrow. Old Turkish '**sağdak**, **sadak**': arrow bag / S-**ag**itta = **ok**

sagum (Latin): soldier cloak. **Seknu**, **seknau** (Hittite): cloak. Kepenek: cloak, shepherd's cloak / **Sagınnah** (Scythian): kepenek, protects from rain (sağanak) … **Sakın**: avoid, protect; **şakatu** (Sumer): kepenek, cloak (A. Atabek)

sagus (Latin): message, notice. **Sava** > sagus (B. Keresteciyan) / Old Turkish '**sav**': say, word, talk, declaration, opinion

saiga (Eng.): Turkish **sayga**, steppe anteloppe

sail, **sailing** (Eng.): According to Kisamov Old Turkish '**salla**, **salın**' (wave, swing, swing in the sea) is at the root of '**sail**'. Already Old Turkish '**sal**': raft, float is the root of 'sail' (Norm Kisamov) / But it may related to Turkish "**yel**", and "**yelken**"… **Yel**: wind, **yelken**: **sail** … **Yel**, **yelken** > **sail** ('**S**' < **Y** law)

sak: "PIE root", sacred; **sacer**, **sacra** (Latin). '**Saklı**, **sakla**': hidden, secret, hide, cover, protected. Old Turkish '**sak**': mind, wisdom, head… / Hittite '**saklai**': ritual, custom / **Sakta**: (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Crimea…): protect, withhold (Radloff)

salary (Eng.): Turkish **salva**, **salga**: payment (Kisamov). In Türkiye Turkish '**salma**': money or taxes collected from people for certain reasons.

sale, **sell**, **sold** (Eng.): Turkish **sat**, **satış** (sale, selling) (Kisamov) / Old Turk. **sal**: leave, give

salevo (Greek): budge, stir … Turkish '**sal**' root: throw, leave, release, send etc.. Turkish '**sallan**': wave, swing, sway

salico (Celtic): bunch willow, **salkım söğüt**

salio (Latin): jump, spring. Turkish '**sal**' root is a movement, action root. For example '**saldır**': attack, assault, jump on … **Sal**, **salmak**: throw (DLT); **sal**: send, leave, release / Salmak > **salio** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan); **salkın**: sapan (**sling)** (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan).

saliva (Eng.): **salya**. This word, which is claimed to be of Greek origin, is also of genuine Turkish origin. Both because of the "**su**": water connection and because of the "**sal**" connection. For "**su**", see "**Sub**" item. "**Sal**": release, release water. Already the Turkish partnership with the American Native and Hittite languages proves this clearly. / Salya > **salive** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu) / **Saligai** (Hittite): spit, to spit, spit out / Saliva, **salya** >< **SAE**, **ZAEK** (Native American)

sallow, **sear** (Eng.): **sarı**, **sarımsı**, **soluk**. **Tsahov** (Hebrew.): yellow / **Crocus** (Eng.): safran, safran rengi, saffron color

sally (Eng.): Turkish '**saldır**, **saldırış**' (attack, assault, jump on, rush)

salt (Eng.): **tuz** / **zout** (Dutch): salt, **tuz** . An intermediate form proving the tuz > salt transition. **Zout** < **tuz** > **salt** … '**Salt**' most likely derives from the root '**su** - water', '**sal** - release', '**su sal** - water release': salt water. This is linguistic historical logic.

saltation, **salto** (Eng.); **saltus** (Latin): jumping, sudden movement, hitting, somersault. Turkish '**sal**' root is a movement, action root. For example '**saldır**': attack, assault, jump on … **Sal**, **salmak**: throw (DLT); **sal**: send, leave, release … also 'hit' (Dede Korkut). Sanskrit: **hath**, **utpata**, **uttika**. **Sal-jeo** (Celtic): jump / **Salu** (Akkad.): shoot arrow, throw away < **sal**-mak

saltus (Latin): pasture / **Selo** (Russian village), **sala** (Tatar village) (N. Sümer) / **Tal** (in many Turkish dialect): pasture, grassland (Radloff) / **Salda** (Tel. Oir); **sala** (Shor.): plowing, pflug, pflugschar (Rasanen). / Turkish **tuzla**: Pasture with salty rocks where sheep and cattle are released.

salum, **salus**, **salitatio**, **salvus**, **salveo** (Latin): **sağlık**, **sağ**, **say**, **sağlam** (health, alive, healthy) / Old Turkish '**sağlık**': be alive, be healty, heal (DLT - 1073) / **Salamu**, **salmu** (Akkad.): **sağ**, **sağlam** / **Sag** (Sumer.): **sağ**, **sağlıklı** (P. Kaya); '**silim**' (Sumer.): **sağlam**, healthy (Kurmaev); '**si(e)**' (Sumer.): life, **sağ**, **yaşa** (Kurmaev) / **Salim** (Turkish Arabic): healthy, safe; **selam** (Arabic Turkish): salud, hello ("be alive, may healthy") / Native American **SA** (alive, allright), **ZUU** (right direction - **sağ**) / Old Turkish '**sol**': left, and positive side, east side… peace… / **Salim** (Turk. Arab.): safe, healty; **selam** (Arab. Turk.): **salud** / Sumer. **sag**: first class, leben, live, **sağ, sağlam** (Gerey)

salutatio, **salut, salud** (Latin – Eng. – Spanish): **selam**. Most likely it's about the wish for good health. '**Selam**' is Arabic Turkish. "**Salut** is a word spoken during the visit (CNLD). **Salutem**, **salus** (Latin): safety, health. **Salım** (Altai, Tel.): order (system), law (Radloff – 4-359) / **Silig** – **sorug** – **süzük** – **selam** – **salute** … **Selem**: peace, **sol**: peace (solemn), **silim**: holy well peace. Sumerian, Turkish, Arabic (A. Atabek) / **Sağlam**: strong, healthy … Old Turkish '**sol**': left, and positive side, east side… peace…

salvation (Eng.): **kurtulma**, **salma**, **salınma**. **Salus**, **salutis**, **salvatio** etc. (Latin) **sağlık**, health, safety. " … from ecclesiastical Latin salvation- (from salvare 'to save') " (Oxford D.) / Turkish '**sal**, **salmak**': to leave, to let out, to make free, release, send … Also Arabic Turkish '**salah**': peace, well being, conformity; **salim** (durable, solid), **selamet**: salvation / **Salmak** > **salio** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Salvation**: to abort, miscarry, drop an unborn child, to throw off, to put down or back, to set down, to cast < **salmak** / **Şalau** (Akkad.): **sal-mak** (to loose, to leave down) / In all these words, the concepts of health, well-being and salvation mix and overlap. / N. American, Mayan **CHAAL**: be free, release (**sal, salmak**) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

same, **similar** (Eng.): **usa** (Kirghiz): similarities. '**Ösüm**' > same (Kisamov) / Sanskrit '**sama**', Hittite '**sani**' / **Sımal** (Kirghiz): similar, **şumal** (Kumuk): same (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**hem**' (same, likewise, also, both) > **homo, same** / Sumer: **gım, gın, gımı** < **kibi, gibi** (same, similar) (Gerey)

Samsara: One of the most important concepts in Buddhism. The spiral nature of worldly existence, such as birth, death, and rebirth... Of course, we see the Turkish root "**sar**" > **circuit, circle** in this core concept. The first particle "**sam**" here expresses more the concept of "whole, unified," and is represented by the same root as English "**some**," "**same**," etc. **Sam** < **hem** < **kam, kamıg, kömek** > **com, commun**

sanatorium, sanitary (Latin - Eng.): it is about '**sağlık**': health, sanitary

sane (Eng.): Turkish '**esen**': healthy, peaceful, well being / Esen > **sain** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / In addition: '**San**' sanmak, sanı etc. mean think, imagine, dream etc. in all Turkish dialects.

sanguien (Eng.); **sanguen**, **sanguis** (Latin): Turkish '**kan**': blood. Kan > san-**guen** (Bedros Keresteciyan) (?) / Turkish '**sansar**' (marten): a blood-drinking predator. (?)

sanitary, **sanitation** (Eng.); **sanitas**, **sanatorium** (Latin): related to Turkish '**sağ**, **sağlam**, **sağlık**'… (alive, healthy, health) / **Sanawatsi** (Luvian – Hittite): good / **Sağ** (Divanu Lügatit Türk, 1073): goodness, kindness, health / **Sanavatsi** <> **sağ**, sağlık > sanitary (Latin – Eng.) <> **SAGU** (Native American) > **sahya** (Sanskrit) / **Saktai**, **sakunie**, **sakuniie** (Hittite): nurse, back to health, to provide for the sick, well up

sans (Fr.): **-less**, Turkish (**-siz**, **-sız**). Sans livre: kitapsız (bookless)

Santa Claus: The concept of **Santa Claus** is traced back to **Saint Nicholas** of **Demre** (in Antalya of **Türkiye**). If Santa Claus, a winter, snow, and polar figure, is indeed from Demre, then the reindeer-powered vehicle is a perfect invention for frequent travel from this warm region to the cold regions of the north. Why the intense pressure to create a hero of cold countries from a warm

region of retired vacationers? Yet, the original version already exists in Turkish, Kyrgyz, and Kazakh cultures as '**Ayaz Ata**'. The Russians also have a similar figure: **Ded Moroz**. Their tasks are the same, but the fees they receive is very different. Santa Claus works for a very high salary. Unfair competition. According to mythology, St. Nicholas was bringing presents to poor girls so they wouldn't be prostitutes! It appears that St. Nicholas or St. Claus hasn't been doing his job well for a long time. In Turkish, '**Ayas**, **ayaz**' means moon cold, moonlight cold, which refers to cold. **Ayas** > **ice**... They attributed even the legend of **Hyperborea** to Ancient Greece! Ancient Greece heard it from Turkic tribes. Where is Greece, where is the North Pole! Even the word '**bora**' > borea is 100 percent Turkish. It originates from the root '**bur**'. A kind of tornado, swirling storm, snow, blizzard. / **Santa** (**sacret**) < **san** (title, respect); **sacret** < **saklı** (privy, protected)

sap (Eng.): bitki özü, **özsu** / In this dictionary, you will come across many Western words that mean '**su** - water' or are related to '**su**' and are similar in sound. See "**Sub**" item / sap: N. American **Sİ**, **ZİC** (su)

sap (Eng.): **sopa** (stick)

sapere (It. – Latin): know, learn, understand (**capere - kapmak**). Old Turkish '**kap**': hold, catch, understand; Old Turkish '**sab**, **sav**': statement, say, word, opinion

sapient (Eng.): sapient (adj.), Turkish **savan** (adj.) (wise, genius) (Kisamov)

sapling (Eng.): fidan, **sap** (thin branch, sapling)

sarcina (Latin): portable luggage. Bağ, boğça (bind, bag); **sarma**, **sarış** (wrap, circum, surround). **Sarcinatus** (Latin): **sarmak**, yüklemek, wrap, load / Sarmak > **sero** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)

sarcio (Latin): mend, patc up, **sarmak** (wrap up, wind). **Sarmentum** (Latin): **sarıcı** bitki, **sarmaşık** (a plant like ivy) (Cicero - DNLD) / '**Sar**, **sır**, **sur**' Sumerian, **sarmak**, eğirmek (M. İ. Çığ) / The following are not directly related

to the topic, but for the record: Sumer. **sar**: **sürgün** etmek, sürmek … exile, banish … Sumer. **sur**: to compress, to limit, **sürmek**, exile … (Gerey)

sargen (German): coffin; kefen > **coffin**; **sargen** < **sarma, sargı** (wrap)

sari (Eng.): Indian women dress; sarïl (v.), **sar** (wrap) (Kisamov) / **Sarın, sarınmak**: wrap, wrap up, wrap oneself up

sassy (Eng.): impudent, rude … Turkish '**sası**': moldy, smelly. **Sazı**: (Altai, Tel. Leb. Küar.): sour smelling, unpleasant (Radloff). The main root is Turkish '**saz**': reed, '**sazlık**': reedy, reedy water

saturate, **satiety**, **satisfy** (Eng.): doymuş, **tod** (doymak). Tatmin (Turkish Arabic) satisfy, **tod**.. Tod > **tat** (taste) > tatmin. In Türkiye vernecular '**sat**': full, whole. Sanskrit **canasita**, **canodha** (**kan**, kanmak – satisfy). **Tot** (Uyghur) saturated, **satt** werden; **tod**: (Altaic): full up (Radloff) / **Satu** (Akkad.): drinking water, milking, full, tod (doy)

satyr (Eng.): satir / satyr (n.) "deviant" ~ Türkic satïr (adj., adj. n.) "rootless, kinless (man)". M. Kashgari defined sa:tir as "a term of abuse", a kinless and thus at least odd. Ultimately a deverbal derivative satir "vendor" of the stem sat- "trade, sell", i.e. "hawker, peddler" with derisive connotations. (Kisamov)

saugen (German): **suck**, em, emmek / **suck** > **saugen** < **sağ**, **sağmak** (to milk, suck) … The root is **su-ak**: water flow

sauter (Fr.): jump, skip, leap… Turkish **sıçra** > **sauter** < **ZIT** (Mayan, N. American)

Sava: The name of a river. **Sava** means weapon, club, or staff in Old Turkish. **Selenga**: another river name. Similarity with the **Selenga** rivers in ancient Greece and Turkish countries. '**Seleng**' means murmur in Turkic languages (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Sava, Selenge**: suv, salıng, sulung (water, floody, flow, watery) (?)

savant (Fr. – Eng.): scholar, scientist, wise. **Savoir** (Fr.): to know. **Sapere** (It): know, think. Old Turkish '**sab**, **sav**': word, declare, news, opinion, thought (Orkhon). **Saw**: advice, word, news, proverb (DLT)

save (Eng.): Turkish '**savun**': defend, protect; '**savuştur**': parry. Latin **salvo**, **salvare**, **servo** <> **sevana** (Sanskrit.)

savvy (Eng.): understanding, comprehension, know. Old Turkish '**sav**': word, declare, news, opinion, thought

Saxon (Eng.): a tribe name, Turkish **Saka**. They are descendants of Turkish **Saka**s (Scythians). (Kisamov) See "**Scythian**" item

say (Eng.); **sagt**, **sagen, erzahlen** (German); **segya** (Icelandic): **söyle**, **Söy, söyle** > **say** / In Old Turkish also '**ay**' > say / '**Sa**' Sumerian 'inform' (M. İ. Çığ), (O. Karatay) / "Old English secgan … Proto-Germanic *sagjanan … Old Norse segja … from PIE ***sokwyo**-, from root ***sekw**" (OED) / **Sasu**, **zakaru** (Akkad.): **ses**, **seslenmek**, speak, voice, **sög**, **söyle** > zikir (Turkish Arabic) / Greek leno, lego; **diigomai, diig** (**tell**) – **de, demek** > **dico** (Latin.) > **dire, indiquer** (Fr.) / German **zahlen** < **söylen** / **Söyledi** > **said**

scab (Eng.): **kabuk**. Claimed "PIE Root" '**scratch**': **kaşı** / When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** Many examples are available here (about 100). An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to fabricate more. / **S-cab** < **kab, kabuk**

scabbard (Eng.): **kılıç kını**, **kılıç kabı**. Something like "**keski kabı**". Old Turkish '**kap**': cover, case, resaptacle … S-cabbard: **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scabies (Eng.): skin disease characterized by eruptions and inflammation, c. 1400, "the itch; **scabby** skin generally," from Latin **scabies** "mange, itch, roughness," from scabere "to scratch, scrape" (from PIE root * **(S)kep**) … (OED) / Old Turkish '**kabuk**': scab; '**kaşı**': scratch, itch / S-cab-ies < **kabuklu** … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "Scab" item

scalea (Latin), **scale** (Eng.): stairs, climb… measurment, degree etc. Turkish '**seki**': platform, terrace, step, a bit high place to step … Mongolian "**sekü**": elevate, raise, lift (Nişanyan, Clauson)

scare (Eng.): **korku, kork**. **The initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / **Kork**, **qoru** (Küar, Teleud, Kazak, Mongol.): scare (Rasanen) **/ Gararu** (Akkad.); **kurkuriie** (Hittite); **ghora**, **karala**, **karu** (Sanskrit); **gorgos** (Greek) > **scare** < **korku**

scarpe (Fr.), **sharp** (Eng.): **sarp** (B. Keresteciyan) / Turkish '**sarp**': steep, rugged, jagged

scatter (Eng.): saçmak, **saçılmak**, **sıçratmak**. Old Turkish **suçıtmak**: saçmak (DLT). **Ser**, **suhha**, **soha** (Hittite): to **scatter**, **serp**, **saç**, **sıçrat** / ***Tar*** (break, destroy, scatter): scatter (Kisamov)

scavo (Greek): to dig. Turkish '**kaz**', **kovuk** yapmak (to dig cave, to make hollow) **/ S-cavo** (Another sample of typical 'S' law)

scelus (Latin): crime, Turkish **suç / Most probably the real root is "cel, celus"** ... Old Turkish root '**kıl**' (cut, kill).

scene (Eng.), **scaena** (Latin): Old Turkish '**seki**': platform, terrace, step, a bit high place to step … (Durrani, Afgan) Native American '**SECHİN**' (altar) < **seki** / Mong. Turk. '**sekü**': elevate, raise, lift … **Seki** > **scene, scanea** > iskele (wharf, scaffolding) **/** Irrelevant but for the record: Sumer**. sun:** geben, übergeben, give, hand over, Turkish **'sun, sunmak'.**

scent (Eng.); **sentire** (Latin): koku. **İs** (Uyghur): scent; **iske** (Kirghiz): scent, smell (Radloff). Turkish 'tütsü': incens, fume

schabracke (German): saddle cushion / Turkish cheprak (Kisamov)

schedule (Eng.): **çetele** (mark, tally, list, check list)

scheeren (German), **crop** (Eng.): **kırkı**, **kırkın**, **kırkmak**, **kırpmak** (crop, trimm, prune)

scherzo (It.): **şaka** / Let me give examples from other Turkic dialects so that those who try so hard to make the word "**şaka**" seem foreign rather than Turkish will not tire themselves in vain: **joke** (Eng.): şaka … **Jomak**: a story, a riddle; **jamag**: joke (Turkmen.) (Ü. Mutlu) "**Şangho** : '**joke**' (Uyghur)" (A. Atabek)

schism (Eng.): hizip (Turkish Arabic), bölüntü, ayrılma. The main root is Turkish '**kes**, **kesim**' (cut). See "**Kes**" "PIE root"

schlagen (German): **çak**, çakmak, vurmak, hit, strike / Sumerian **sag**, Old Turkish '**çak**' (strike) (O. N. Tuna)

schlange (German): snake, Turkish '**yılan**, **ılan**'. Sch-lange, **lange: long** (?). **Yılan**, **ılan** > schlange (?). **Snake** (old forms: sneg, snok, snail); Turkish '**sün**': lenghten, be long / N. American 'snake' **KAAN**, **KAANO**, **CHALAN <> yılan**

scholar, **scholastic**, **school** (Eng.); **schola** (Latin); **schule** (German): Turkish '**okul**'. 'Okul' is a relatively new word in Turkish, 100 years old. But the root '**oku**' (read, study) is thousands of years old. Arabic, Turkish Arabic '**ikra**, kıraat' have '**oku**' root. For more information see "**Ecole**" item / Native American 'read': **XOOK** > **oku** / So, '**oku**' is at least 20 000 years old. / On the other hand … Old Turkish '**ök**, **ög**' root… means mind, learn (öğren, öke) … And another thing: **Scholl** … "This is from Greek skholē "spare time, leisure, rest, ease; idleness; that in which leisure is employed; learned discussion;" also "a place for lectures, school;" originally "a holding back, a keeping clear," from skhein "to get" (from PIE root ***segh**- "to hold") + -olē by analogy with bolē "a throw," stolē "outfit," etc.." **Segh** < **sakla** (hold, keep, hide) / **Oku, okul** > **S-chool** ('S' law)

schön (German): good, nice, iyi, güzel. / "Kön, köni (king) (?)" (A. Y. Aksoy)

schulter (German), **shoulder** (Eng.): omuz. **Üştü**: shoulder (Radloff)

science (Eng.): bilim. **Scio** (Latin): knowing, count / Old Turkish '**sak**, **saq**: mind, wisdom, head; **san**, **say** (perceive, think, suppose, imagine, count) / Sianna (Ninanna) queen of skies God, 'sınşı' Tatar 'explorer'; Etrusk sians 'observer' (Ü. Mutlu) / Native American 'count': **Zİİ** <> **say**, **saymak** / Sumer. **sagga**: head (Gerey) … Old Turk. '**sak**': head, mind / Icelandic **skilja**: understand, anlama, Turk. **sak** (mind)

scissor (Eng.), **scheere** (German): **makas**; **scissus**, **scissura** (Latin): cut, **kes** (cut). **Kaiçı** (Altai, Tel. Kas.): scissor. The "PIE root" is '**kes**, **sec**, **kes**': cut / **S-cissor** < **kes** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

sclavus (Latin): slave, **köle** … **Köle** > **s-clavus** ('S' law)

scoop (Eng.): **kepçe**, 'kup', **kap** / **S-coop** < **kap**, **kepçe** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item. / N. American, Mayan **HOP** < **kepçe**, **kaşık**, spoon, scoop (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

scorch (Eng.): It's related to Old Turkish '**kor**': ember; '**kavur**': scorch, roast / "Middle English, perhaps related to Old Norse skorpna 'be shrivelled." (Oxford D.) (?) / **S-corch** < **kavur**, **kor** ... **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item. / Sumer. **kur** < **kavur** (**scorch**) (Gerey)

Scotland, **Scotch**, **Scot**: According to James Fergusson they came from '**Scythian** Turks' (Ekrem Hayri Peker). Turkish '**Saka**' tribe = **Scythian** = **Scotch**

scoundrel (Eng.): sahtekar, s-coundrel - **kandırıcı** (?) ('S' law)

scrab (Eng.): **kert** (notch), çent, **kara**, **karak** (write). **Script**, **scratch**, **scrab** etc. all are about 'write, draw'; '**çizi**, kerti, kara' … Latin **scabere**, **scripture** etc.. / **S-crab** < **kara**, **kert** ... **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item.

scrape (Eng.): kazı, **kert**, çiz. **Kas**, **kasati** (Sanskrit) / See "**Scrab**" item

scratch, **script** (Eng.); **scribo**, **scabere**, **scriptor**, **scripture, cicatrix** (Latin); **scrift** (Icelandic): **çiz**, **çizik** (draw, scratch) (**chisel**), **kert**, **kara** / **Kert**, çent, **kara**, **karak** (write). All have '**çizi**, **kerti, kara**' root. / **S-crab** < kara, kert … Initial **'S' law** / N. American 'write': **TSİİC** <> **çizik** / Old Turk. '**çi**, **si**' root: **çizmek**, **script** … **schreiben** (German) / Çim: çiz; **sız** (Kas. Kirhgiz, Kom.): çizi, writing; **si** (root) (Altay, Tel. Leb. Saka): **yaz, çiz** (write, draw) (Radloff) / Çent > **scindo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), kert > **curto** (Latin.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Script**, **scribere**: **kara**, **karamak** (write); tahrir, takrir (Arab.), **ecrire** (Fr.), **scrivere** (It.), **kire** (Armenian), **chara** (Indo-Tibet.) (M. C. Paşa) / Greek **gratsouniá, xýsimo** < **kert, kaz** / **çiz, çizi, kaşı, kazı, kartı, tırmala** … **khadash, yakdash** (Arab.) … Latin **scalpere, quassatura, charazo … kratzen** (German) … **gratter, griffer** (Fr.)

screw (Eng.): **sik**, **sikmek** (fuck); **sıkmak** (squeeze), **sıkıştır** (compress, screw)

script (Eng.), **scripture** (Latin): yazı, çizi. Old Turkish '**çi**, **si**' root: **çizmek**, draw, scratch, zeichnen, **schreiben** (German); çim: çiz; **sız** (Kas. Kirghiz, Kom): çizi, writing; **si** (root) (Altai, Tel. Leb. Schor. Scythian): write, draw (Radloff) / Old Turkish: kertik, kırtış (DLT), 'kara, karama': write / Çent > **scindo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), kert > **curto** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Script**, **scribere**: **kara**, **karamak** (write); **schreiben** (German) tahrir, takrir (Arabic), **ecrire** (Fr.), **scrivere** (It.), **kire** (Armenian), **chara** (Indo-Tibet.) (M. C. Paşa)

scuffle (Eng.): fight, **kavga, kapışma** > **s-cuffle** < **kavga** ('S' law)

Scythians: The great Swedish historian Sven Lagerbring wrote: "Turks, like many other related peoples, were nomads. That's probably why they were called schyther (Scythians), inspired by the Hebrew word schut, meaning "wandering nomad"... Oden first stopped in Germany. From there he moved on to Denmark and stopped in Sweden… This is Sturlesson's (father of sagas, 12th century) own narrative and gives full reason why German, Danish and Swedish are essentially the same language. The origins of the Anglo-Saxons, the ancestors of the English, likewise date back to Oden. Their language is also a branch of the

language of Asians and Turks." (Abdullah Gürgün) / In Turkish, this name is referred to as '**Saka**', 'Saga' or later 'İskit' (Sycthian). It is claimed that this name comes from the Turkish word 'sak' (head, mind). Because of their distinctive high hats (börk -?). Or the 'Saka' name was originated from 'su' (water), like other name of Turkish clans (Subar, Suvar) and Sumer… (Mehmet Bayrakdar). Regardless of where their name came from, they spoke Turkish and lived in a characteristically Turkish culture. Genetic studies have repeatedly shown that they are related to other Turkish tribes. Scythians were also the ancestors of the Huns, Kipchaks, Sarmatians and Caucasian peoples. / Until the conquest of Istanbul, European scholars and people had no doubt that Scythians were Turks. Even they accept them as their own ancestors and loved them. However, before the traces left by Attila were erased, the Turkish conquest of Istanbul and the increase in religious hostility reversed this trend. Many religious fanatics who determined the European ideology, especially Cardinal Piccolomini, known as Pope Piu II, reignited the hostility towards Turks. Pope Piccolomini was shouting that the Turks were barbarians of Scythian descent and that they should be expelled from Europe. (Çağıl Çayır) / What an irony that the situation changed again after the Indo-European theory emerged. Scythian dominance over "Indo-European" languages was very evident. The Scythian language was considered one of the ancestors of European languages. But on one condition: the Scythians were no longer Turks and they did not speak Turkish. / I have written the names and opinions of more than 50 seriously important Western scientists and writers who wrote that the Scythians were Turkish, Turkic, and Turanian in some of my theoretical articles and books. / The claim that the **Saka** were **Scythians** regarding the origin of the Aryans dates back to ancient writers. However, according to the theses of **Z. V. Togan** and **Peter Golden**, the name **Skit** is Turkish, as the letter t was a plural suffix in Old Turkic: Saka+ut/it: Skit: Sakalar: The Turkish word Skit means bow. While the Turkish word **saka** means bow, in Indo-European languages, **skeuta** means archer; in Persian, skuda, in Old High German, skuzzo, and in Old English, **scytta** (from Osman Karatay 210: 4).

se, **eseis**, **sis** (Greek): you, Turkish '**sen**, **siz**' (M. C. Paşa) / **Sen**, **siz** > **sis**, **se**, **eseis**

sea (Eng.), **see** (German), **sjo** (Icelandic): deniz. Again Turkish '**su**' (water) root is obvious. " sea … of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **zee** and German See." (Oxford D.) " … of Old Saxon **seo**, Old Frisian **se**, Middle Dutch see, Swedish **sjö … of unknown origin**." OED / **Sük** (suck - IE), Sanskrit '**su**', Latin '**sapa-sucus-succus-sudor-sudare-sugere**', English '**sea**' < **su** (İ. H. Danişmend) / **See** (German) < su, suv (Türk Dili - 19) / **Su** (Altai): sea (Radloff) / **Zuğa** (Laz.) > **s(w)alo** (Celtic) > **sea** < **su** / **Mori**, **mor**, **muir** (Celtic) (sea) > **mare** (Latin) < Turkish **müren** (river, lake) > **mer** (Fr.), **meer** (German) >< **bahr** (Arabic) / According to Bomhard the "PIE root" of 'sea' is "**dhelh**" and 'dhelh' < **dalga** (Altaic) is 'wave'. **Thallasso** < **talay** < **Dalai** < **dalga**

sear (Eng.): **sarı** (yellow) / Sarı > **sear** > **sallow** (solgun – pale color, solgun **sarı**) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Tsahov** (Hebrew.): yellow, sarı / **Crocus** (Eng.): safran, saffron color, sarı

search (Eng.): **ara**, **araştır**. "Latin circare 'go about, wander, traverse,' in Late Latin 'to wander hither and thither,' from **circus** '**circle**." (OED). '**Circare**' < '**sar**' (circle). / **Ara**, araştır > **s-earch** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / Turkish '**suk**': search, look for (Radloff) / Indo-Germanic **par** < **aramak** (search), Old Irish **arraim** (arıyorum - I am searching) (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem) / Sumer. **uraş**: look, see, **araştır** (look for, search) (?) (Gerey)

seat, **sit** (Eng.): **otur**, oturak. '**Sedir**' (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, **seat** / **otur** > s-it, s-eat … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / '**Dur**' (Sumer.): seat (O. N. Tuna). **Dur**: stay, stop, **otur** (?) / Sumer. **tuş**: otur, sit … Turkish '**tüş**': come down, to get down; **tüş, tüşnek**: country, dorm (Gerey) / Chuvash **sak**: **seat**, sedir (Strahlenberg)

sec, **sek**: "PIE root", "to cut." Turkish '**kes**'. Examples: **bisect; dissect; insect**; intersect; saw; **Saxon**; scythe; secant; secateurs; **sect**; **section**; sector; sedge; **segment**; **skin**; skinflint; skinny; transect... / **Sect** < **kesim**, **Caesar** < **keser** / **Kesek**, **kezek**: part, **segment**

secede (Eng.): ayrılmak, çıkmak / **Secede** (v.): **ses**- (v.) (**saş**, **saşı**) “splinter, break away, separate, detach” ~ Türkic **ses-**, **seš-** (v.) “separate, segregate, detach”. A basic semantics of the Türkic **ses-** (v.) is “unravel, untie, untangle”. (Kisamov) / **Saş**, **şaş**: skip; **şaşı**: squint, **seç**: detach, **seş** (Old Turkic): untie, **saç**: scatter / **Çık, git** > **s-cede** … **Secede** < **şaş, şeş**

second (Eng.): as a time unit. Saniye / from Medieval Latin **secunda,** short for secunda pars minuta "**second diminished part**," the result of the second division of the hour by sixty … **see second** (adj.) (OED) (first division of hour is minute, second division is ‘second’) / **S-eco-nd** < **iki-nci** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item / Claimed “PIE root”: “**sekw**”, see “**Sekw**” item … **‘sekw’ < sekme** (leap, bounce)

second (Eng.): **ikinci** / **S-eco-nd** < **iki-nci** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item (A. Atabek) / Second > secundo (Latin) < ikinci > **deux** (Fr.) > **oguei** (Basq.) > **ikosi** (Greek) (eikosi - twenty?) (B. Keresteciyan). **Uigindi** (Latin) <> yirmi (İ. H. Danişmend) / ‘**Second**’ < ‘ikinci’ (O. Süleymanov) / see “PIE root” ‘**Sekw**’ item … **‘sekw’ < sek, sekme** (leap, bounce)

secret (Eng.): **saklı**, **sakın** (secret, save) and 'sır' / **Secret**: **soqru** / Secret “hidden” ~ Türkic **soqru** “secret, hidden, covert”, probably a derivative of **soq-** /**sïɣ-**/**suk**- “hide, insert”. (Kisamov)

sect, **section** (Eng.): bölüm, **kısım**. Latin '**sek**' root. ‘**Sek**’ < **kes**, **kıs**’ (cut, cut down, ax). Kesek (Tar. Kar. Ottoman): stück, piece; **kezek** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Uyghur): section, part (Radloff) / **Kişru** (Akkad.): **kesir**, kesim, section.

sector (Eng.): **kes**, **kesim, kesek, kezek** (cut, section). See “**Sect**” item / chektür, sector (n.) “section, arc, division, parcel off” ~ Türkic **čektür-** (chektür-) (v.) “parcel off, separate”, “separate with markers” (imp.). (Kisamov)

security (Eng.), **securitas** (Latin): güvenlik, **sakınım** / **Sakırtıg** (save, protect) > securitas, security (A. Atabek)

sed: “PIE root”, “to sit”. **Otur**, **oturma**. Samples: **assess**; assiduous; assiento; **assize**; banshee; beset; **cathedral**; **chair**; cosset; dissident; dodecahedron; ephedra; **ephedrine**; ersatz; inset; insidious; nest; niche; **nick**; nidicolous; nidus; **obsess**; octahedron; **piezo-**; piezoelectric; polyhedron; possess; **preside**; **reside**; **saddle**; seance; **seat**; sedan; **sedate; sedative**; sedentary; **sediment**; sessile; **session**; **set; sett; settle**; siege; **sit**; **size; soil**; Somerset; soot; subside; subsidy; supersede; surcease; tanist; tetrahedron; Upanishad... / **sit**, **sat** < **otur**; **sedir** (seat, sofa) > **seat** / otur > **s-eat**, **s-it** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See “**Scab**” item

sedantery (Eng.): The root is ‘**sit**’ < **otur** … **Seat**, **sit** (Eng.): **otur**, oturak. ‘**Sedir**’: sofa, **seat** / **Otur** > s-it, s-eat … **the initial empty 'S' law**. When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. Many examples are available here. An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

sedimantation (Eng.): **otur**, **oturma**, the root is ‘**sit**’ < **otur** / see above “**Sedantery**” item

see (Eng.), **sehen** (German): gör, **seç**, **seçmek**. **Çeç**: choose, see, siehen (Radloff). **Süzmek** (Kisamov): look, see. **Sakı** (Old Turkish): look (A. Atabek) / **Hittite saguaia**, **saguaie-a**: look, to see, **sakı** / **AKA** (Native American): look; **bak** >< **PAAKAT**: see, look, **bakmak**, görmek (N. American) / **Bar** (Sumer.): sehen, see, **bak**, bakmak – look (Gerey) … Eng. **peer** < **bar**

seed (Eng.), **samen** (German): Claimed “PIE root” is ‘**sa**’. Turkish ‘**çeç**’: wheat mixed with straw; **saç**: scatter (scattering the seeds) (?)

seed (Eng.); **samen, saat** (German); **semen** (Latin.): tohum. “PIE root” ‘**sa**’. **Sepit**, **sieme** (Altaic) grain, seed. Turkish ‘**çeç**’: wheat mixed with straw / Greek **sporos, fytra** (Turk. **bit**, **büt**, **bitki** – sprout, plant) / **Semence** (Fr.) < **sieme** > **semen, samen**

seen (Eng.): Turkish ‘**sin**’ (Tar.) (seen, shape) (Radloff)

seep, **ooze** (Eng.); **sickern** (German): Old Turkish '**sız**' (leak, ooze). **Sıs** (Altai, Tel. Leb): leak, ooze (Radloff) / Turkish '**süz**': to filter, ooze / **Ooze** < **sız**, **süz** > **seep**

seis, **sos** (Greek): you, your, **siz**, **sizin** / German **Sie** < **siz**

seize (Eng.): v.): Turkish '**sıvaz**, **sığaz**, sıvazla': pat, rub (?) (Kisamov)

seizure (Eng.): Old Turk. 'sizgur' (get sick); sızı (tingle, ache) (Kisamov) (?)

sekw: "PIE root", "to follow". **Sequential** movements, namely '**sek-me**' in Turkish. For example, a thrown stone hitting one place and bouncing from there to another. **Sek**: rebound, bounce, skip. Words that are claimed to originate from this root: **associate**; **association**; consequence; **consequent**; **dissociate**; ensue; execute; **extrinsic**; **intrinsic**; obsequious; **persecute**; **persecution**; prosecute; pursue; second "next after first;" second "one-sixtieth of a minute;" sect; secundine; segue; sequacious; **sequel**; sequence; sequester; sociable; **social**; society; socio-; subsequent; sue; suite; suite; **tocsin**… / Also, the root of the "to **say**" is shown as "**sekw**". **Say** < **söyle**. "**Sekel**" and "**second**" means exactly '**ikinci**', 'ikincil' (secondary). **İki** > **sekw**, s-**ekw** … **the initial empty 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

select (Eng.): seçmek, **ele**, **elemek**. It is said to be Latin '**ligare**' rooted. So, this root is directly about Turkish **elek**, **ele**, **ile**, **ula**, **iliş**, **ilik** … etc. See "**Election**" item / **Ele** > **s-elect** … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

self (Eng.); **selbst** (German); **sui**, **sese** (Latin): Old Turkish (Orkhon) '**öz**', '**ös**' / **sese** > **self** < **öz** / '**U-zu**' (Sumer.): self, **öz** (Kurmaev)

sell, **sold** (Eng.): satmak. '**Sat**, **sal**' Old Turkish and are about 'sell'. Sat, sadıl, sadık, salis: sell (Radloff) / **Sal** > **sell** / **Usiti** (Hittite): buy, Turk. **sat**: sell, change

se-lu: "PIE root", "to loose, release, solve, untie", Old Turkish '**sal**': release, send, leave, untie, be free / **Sal** > **se-lu**

sem: “PIE root”, "one; as one, together with." **Hem** (Kutadgu Bilig 1069): both, also, together, same. Some examples: **anomalous; anomaly; assemble**; **assimilate**; ensemble; facsimile; **haplo-; haploid; hetero-**; heterodox; heterosexual; **homeo; homeopathy; homeostasis**; **homo; homogenous; homologous**; homosexual; hyphen; resemble; same; samsara; sangha; Sanskrit; seem; seemly; similar; simple; **simplex**; simplicity; simulate; simulation; simultaneous; single; singlet; singular; some… / **Homo** < **hem** / **Kam, kamıg, cumul:** all, **hep, hepsi** > **homo** < **sem**

seminal (Eng.): germ. **Sumes** (Hittite): grain, a kind of grain / **Sepit**, **sieme** (Altaic): grain, seed (A. Atabek)

send (Eng.), **mitto** (Latin): göndermek. **İt** (Soj. Kom. Uyghur): schicken, send, convey, call / " **Cönöt**- 'göndermek' (Kirghiz) > **send** " (A. Atabek) / Sumer. ‘**kın**’ > **send** < **gönder** (Gerey)

sense (Eng.); **sencess**; **sensus**, **sentio** (Latin): **Sas**, **ses** (Uyghur, Altai. Tel.): **sez**, **sezmek**, **sezi**, **san**, **sanmak** (sense, sentience, suppose, imagine, think) (Radloff) / predict: **ZEN** (**san**) (Native American)

separate (Eng.): **ayırma**. Se-parate: Se- **parçala** (split, take to pieces, dismember) (?) / Claimed root is “**pere**” (to produce): Turkish ‘**ver-vermek**’ (produce, fertility) (?) / Akkad. **haramu**, **urru** <> **ayırma**, **aralama** … Turkish Arabic ‘haram’ (?)

sepia (Eng.): dark Brown. Turkish ‘**sepi**’: leader tanning (Kisamov)

septum (Eng. - Latin): septa, enclosure, partition wall. **Saba**, **sabı** (Tel. Altai, Crimean): sect, part (Radloff)

sequel (Eng.): **s-equ-el** < **iki-le-me**, **iki-ncil** (secondary). Also Turkish ‘**sek, sekme**’: bounce, leap … See “PIE” root “**Sekw**” item / **sequle** < **iki** … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see “**Scab**” item

sequence (Eng.), **sacate** (Sankrit), **sequitur** (Latin): Turkish '**sek**': bounce, rebound. "**Sekw**" "PIE root" is about 'second, secondary' concept. **Sequence** < **ikinci**, **ikincil**; **S-equ-ence** < **iki** (two) … **the initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

serene, **serenity** (Eng. - Latin): Old Turkish '**serin**': calm, cool-headed, dignified. **Ser**: patience, cool, patient (DLT) / **Serin kanlı**: cool headed

serere (Latin): sow. Turkish '**sermek**' (M. C. Paşa) / '**Üren**': Old Turkish 'seed' / **Akku** (Sumer.): **bitki ekmek** (plant) (B. Serey)

serial (Eng.): **sıra**, **sıralı**. **Seira** (Latin): to string. Old Turkish **ser**, **sermek**, **sergi**, **sergen** … (spread, lay, a place where agricultural produce is laid out, strung for drying or displayed; shelf, open air depot … / The Turkish word '**sıra**' is said to have Greek roots (?) Old Turkish '**sıruk**': rod, stick, Can't things be lined up on it? All the neighboring words for this concept (above) are Turkish, but only '**sıra**' is not Turkish!

serious (Eng.): Old Turkish '**serin**': calm, cool-headed, dignified. **Ser**: patience, cool, patient (DLT) / **Serin kanlı**: cool headed / Alleged "PIE root" '**sehro**' (OED): heavy, slow (**ağır**). **S-ehro** < **ağır** (?) / **Serimlik** (Uyghur): durable, determined, dauernd (continuous), perpetual; **serim** (Altai. tel.): calmness, serenity; **ser** (Uyghur): to persevere, to remain in position (Radloff)

sero (Latin): plant, sow (in serial lines ?), **serp** (strewing) (?) / **Serpmek** > **spargere** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Zeri'ah**, **zaru** (Akkad.): sow, seed > **zaraa** (Hebrew) > **ziraat** (Turkish Arabic) < **üren**, **ürendi** (germ, seed)

serpent (Eng.): **yılan**; Latince **serpere**, **serpo**: **sürünmek**, **sürüngen** / Sumer. **sur:** **sürün, sürünmek** (creep, crawl)

serum (Latin - Eng.): From Turkic "**su**" root (water). See "**Sub**" item / **Sarah** (Sanskrit): water, fluid, **su** / **sarah** > **serum** < **su**

serus, **sero**, **tardus** (Latin): Turkish '**oroy**': late time, retarding, be late (Radloff) / " Arı 'later' > oroy, sora 'later, after' > **ser-us**, **sero** > **terki** 'back' > **tard-**us (word ending -k > -d rule – A. Atabek) / see "**Retard**" item … **Tard** < **dur, tur, turug** (stop, stay, remain)

servus (Latin): slave, worker … Turkish and Sumerian **er**: worker, soldier, man … **Er** > **s-ervus** ('S' law)

set (Eng.): It has more than 60 meaning. Claimed "PIE root" '**sed**': **sit** < **otur**. But also Old Turkish '**ed**, **et**' (make, do) is most likely about this.

settle (Eng.): **ödemek**, **oturmak**… (pay, sit). **Titta**, **titti**, **titt**, **tita**, **titi**, **tit(ta)nu** (Hittite): assign, to install, settle <> **dik**, **dikmek** (settle) / **DİKİNDE** (N. American): dik, dikine (upright, vertically) / **Utarı** (Akkad.): payment, earn < **ödeme** (pay)

seven (Eng.), **sette** (It.): **yedi** / **septem** > **sette** > **hepta** <> **yetti**, **yedi** (Latin - It. – Greek, Turkish) / **Satau**, **sapta**, **satua** (Hittite): seven. **Yetti**, **yedi** > **seven** (initial sound **Y** > **S** chainging **rule** … **I can claim this as a law regarding the transition of words from Turkish to Western languages, which I first saw between Turkish and Hittite. There are enough examples:** Saevus < Yavuz, Sail < Yel (?), Sallow, Yellow < Sarı, Solgun; Sarcio < Yama, Schlange < Yılan, Scorch < Yak (fire), Seven-Septa < Yetti, Yedi, Shake < Yaika, Yayık; Shawl < Yele (Yün), Shine < Yaşu, Sin, Sündigen < Yanglış, Yanlış (In Old Turkish 'sin'), Sole > Yalnız, Single < Yalnız, Soak < Yaş … / **YOTO**, **YAATO**, **YAATU** (Native American): yedi, yetti > **seven** > **sapta** (Sanskrit)

sex (Eng. – German): **sikiş** (Old and New Turkish): fuck, fucking / **sik**: penis / **sök**: (Altaic): gender, sex (geschlect) / sev, seviş: love, making love / **six**, sekiz (eight): According to Olcas Süleymanov, it originated from two human figures making love. Two triangular or two conjoined round shapes: 8, 6 … / **sok, sokuş**: insert, put in / **sık-mak**: squeeze; **sık-ıştır**: compress, tightly insert / **screw: sikmek**, **sıkmak**, sıkıştırmak / **suhhu**, **sukku** (Akkad.): sex,

sexual intercourse / **TSOGGE**, **TSOK** (sok) (taşak – testis) (Native American): penis. / Maya, N. American **UAAXAC: sekiz**, eight (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

shade, **shadow** (Eng.): gölge. '**Çadır**', 'çadın' (canopy, tent) > shadow (Kisamov) / Sumer. **gış-ge**: **köşik** (DLT), **kölge** – shadow (Gerey)

shaft (Eng.): as a car pole … **çift** (double) > **shaft**: thill, two oxes (or horses) are bound this

shaft (Eng.): as handle Turkish '**sap**' (handle) / **sap** > **shaft**

shagreen (Eng.): leather. It came from Old Turkish '**sağrı**' (rawhide) (Bikkinin)

shake (Eng.): **salla**, **sallan**, **sars**, **silk**, **çalkala** … Sanskrit '**khaj**' (OED). Latin '**oscillatio**' (oşşillatçio): salın. In Old Turkish dialects '**yaika**': shake (**yayık** ayranı – shaked milk product) / Scythian '**ükküza**', German **schaukeln**: şakül, **çekül**: plumb / **Schüttern** (German) > silkit (Kas.) > silkmek (Radloff) / **şaika** (Kirghiz): **schütteln**, salla, shake

shall (Eng.): **ol** (be, become) (The initial 'S' ru) / see also "**Will**" item / **Ol** > **shall** ('**S**' law)

shallow (Eng.), **seicht** (German): **sığ**. **Sai** (Altai and in many dialects): shallow; **six**: sığ (Radloff) / '**Sig**' (Sumer.) < **sığ** (P. Kaya)

shaman (Eng.): Turkish **şaman** / And other Old Turkish versions: '**Kam**', '**kaman**', '**baksı**' … **Ozan** … **Kam** > shaman / **Seið, seyid** (Icelandic) < Turk. Arab. **seyid**: tribal chief, lord. The original root is related to the Turkish word '**sayıt**': respect, respectable

shamrock (Eng.): The symbol of Ireland is the sweet clover. Turkish '**somruk**, **samruk**' (**ballı baba** - honey father). Flowering, sweet wildflower similar to

shamrock. **Somruk** is also a sweet, homemade pacifier given to babies in cheesecloth.

shape (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kip**' (shape) / "create, fashion, form," Middle English shapen, from Old English **scapan**, past participle of **scieppan** "to form, create, make out of existing materials; bring into existence; destine" (OED) / **S-hape**, **s-cieppan** < **kip** … **The 'S' law** … See "**Scab**" item

share (Eng.), **schaare** (German): **ileş**, **ileştir**, **ürleş**, **üleş** (share) (Radloff). '**ş**' in Turkish generally means doing together or sharing. / "**Car**- 'divide' > share" (A. Atabek) / **Saran**, **sara** (Hittite): portion, share, half-part, division <> **yar**, **yarma**, **yaran**: split up (O. Sertkaya) / **Share** < **yar** (**Y** > **S** rule)

sharp (Eng.): **keskin**, **sarp** (steep, rugged, **scarped** … generally for rocky hills) / Greek '**aichmiros**', '**oxys**' < **keskin, uç** / Latin '**acer**', '**acuti**' < **uç** / As a taste '**acı**' (bitter, sour), as a pain '**acı**' (**ache** – İng.) are originated from this concept (uç, oxys, acut, ache …). This sharpness, edge, and pointiness are all related to each other in all these languages and in Turkish. Fr. '**aigu**' < **uç, acı** … even '**açık**': open, exposed, clean, apperent … Icelandic **skarpur, beittur, hvass** … Turk. '**sarp**' … Turk. **bile**: sharpen

shatter (Eng.): (v.): Turkish **ta:r-** (v.) (break) (Kisamov) / Turk. **Tar**: scatter, disjoint, break on … **Tarumar** (destruction)

shawl (Eng.); **schal** (German): **şal**. It may be rooted from Turkish or Persian '**çul**': sackcloth (Nişanyan) / " **Yal**, **cal**, **yele**, **yün**' (mane, wool) > **şal** (A. Atabek) / Native American 'scarf': **ZAGH**, **T'AAL**, **TS'ALNİİGİ** (**şal**) / This is a very old and real Turkish word (**şal**).

she (İng): **şu** (that person), **dişi** (female) / **Si-**, **se**, **-sis**, **-ssi**, **si**, **sa**, **se** (Hittite): him, his, her, she, for him etc. / **SHAA**, **IŞ, TS'AE** (N. American): **dişi**, female / **İssi** (Akkad.): she, **dişi** … Turk. **kişi** (person) / **TS'AE** <> **dişi** > **she**

shear (Eng.): literally Turkish '**sıyır**', '**sıdır**' / **Gazazu**, **gizzu** (Akkad.): shear, cut, crop, **kes** > **gizzu**, **gazazu**

sheep (Eng.): koyun. Old Turkish '**sıg**': sığır, cow. Turkish '**çoban**' > **shepherd** < **sheep** … See "**Shepherd**" item / **Ogno-s** (Indo-Germanic): kuzu, lamb. Latin **agnus**: **kuzu** (lamb) … Irish **uan**: kuzu. Turk. (sheep) **koy, koyun** > **uan** (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem) / Icelandic **kind, kindur** < **koyun**

shepherd (Eng.), **schäfer** (German): **çoban**. Sumerian: **sipad**. **Gott Şulpae** (German): God shepherd, Shepherd Star/ Turkish 'çolpan': shepherd star, Venus <> Sumerian: **şulpae** (O. N. Tuna) / "Shepherd: 'Old English scaphierde, from **sheep** + obsolete herd 'herdsman'." (Oxford D.). **Çoban** > **sipad** > **sheep** > **şulpae** > **çolpan** (?) / **Shephered** (Hebrew.), **sipad**, **suba(n)** (Sumer.) (Kurmaev) <> çoban / Avestan **fşu**: sheep and cows … Turkish '**baş**' (küçük baş, büyük baş – sheep, cow) >< **fşu** (?); **çob** >< **kafa**, **baş** (head) >< **shepherd** < **sheep** (?) / Shep-herd, **herd** < **horde**, **ordu** (herd, army)

sheriff (Eng.): They say that it comes from '**shire**' (district). But shire comes from Turkish '**şar**', 'şehir': city. See "**Shire**" item / And also interestingly Turkish (Uyghur – Radloff), Arabic '**şerif**' means honorable, respectable person. / **Shire** < **şar** > şehir / Şerif > **sheriff** (?) / Another intersting overlap … Turkish – Arabic (?) '**herif**' means man, comrade, colleague > **herr** (German) < **er** (man, brave man)

shield (Eng.): **kalkan**, zırh / **Calak** > shield (A. Atabek) (-k > -d rule) / The allegedly Persian, Turkish '**şilte**' is also just related to this (thick felt and armor made from it). / **Kalkan** > **s-hield** ('S' law)

shift (Eng.): **çift** (double, two) / **shaft**: thill, two oxes are bound this (çift)

shilling (Eng.): a British currency. According to Kisamov it is Turkish sheleg. / **Shilling** … "one twentieth of a pound" ~ Türkic sheleg (n.) "unbroken, unconvertible, unexchangeable "non-ambulant" coin". (Kisamov) (?)

shine (Eng.): **ışılda**, **ışıl**, **yaşu** (light, bright, shine)

ship (as '**-ship**' suffix) (Eng.): comes from '**shape**'. Old Turkish '**kip**' > **shape** (initial sound '**S**' law)

shire (Eng.): administrative region, district. Turkish '**kesim**' (region). This word is explained with some roots like '**scizo**, **skir**' means cut (**kes**). But let's take a shortcut. Turkish '**şar**' (not Persian origin): **şehir**: **city**. **Şar** > şehir > **shire**. Examples: New Hampshire, Yorkshire … ; and in Türkiye Doğanşar, Karaşar, Alaşar, Şarkışla, Yenişehir, Eskişehir, Alaşehir … / '**Saar**' Codex Cumanicus 1303: şehir, city / " '**Ku shar**' means holy city. Turkish Persian **şehir** is derived from '**şar**.' Anatolia and Asia are full of city names ending in '**şar**'. '**Şar**' is Turkish; to say otherwise is ignorance." (A. Atabek)

shit (Eng.): bok. **Sıç**, **sıçıt** (shit) (Kisamov)

shock (Eng.), **souxe** (Greek): hit. Old Turkish '**sok**': strike, hit, insert … (Kisamov)

shoe (Eng.): Old Norwegian '**skor**'. The root most likely is Turkish '**çarık**, **sarık**': sandal. Because Hittite '**sarkuwāi**': shoe, **sarık**, **çarık** (O. Sertkaya) / Old Turkish '**çabat**, **sabat**' means shoes made of wood. It is related to '**shoes**'.

shore (Eng.): kıyı, **kara** (ground). **S-hore < kara** … **The initial empty 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item / Its claimed root '**sker**' (cut). **Sker > sec < kes, sek** … Other Turkish "shore"s: **kıyı, kıdı, kaş, kır, kenar** ….

short (Eng.), kurz (German), **court** (Fr.), **corto** (Spanish): kısa. "**Kırt** > **short** (Kisamov)" / Sanskrit '**hrasa**, **hrasaka**, **hrasana**': kısaltma; **hrasva**, **ksudraka**, **kşulla**, **ksullaka**: **kısa** / **Geros**, **gerr**, **gari**, **gerro**, **kerto** (Celtic) < **kısa**, **kısga**, **kırt** / Proto-Altaic ***k'oru** 'short; to diminish, to grow less'. (Bomhard) / **XOOT**, **XUUT** (Native American) >< **kısa** / **S-hort** < **kısa**, **kırt** … '**S**' **rule** … see "**Scab**" item

shot, **shoot** (Eng.): **at**, atış (shoot, throw). **S-hoot** < **at** … '**S**' **rule** … see "**Scab**" item / Old Turkish **'çat'**: strike sound … **Çat** > **shot** (?)

shout (Eng.): c. 1300, shouten, schowten "to call or cry out loudly," a word of **unknown origin**; perhaps from the root of **shoot** (v.) on the notion of "**throw the voice out loudly**," … from PIE root ***skeud**- "to **shoot**, chase, **throw**." (OED) So… Turkish '**ses-at**' (?) '**Ses**': sound, voice; '**at**': throw … / Akkad. '**sasu**, **sisitu**: voice, ses, seslenme, shout / Old Turkish **'çat'**: strike sound … **Çat** > **shout** (?)

shove (Eng.): Türkic sav, savmak (?) … **sav-** (v.) / (v.) "push, press, drive, impel" ~ Türkic **sav-, saw-** (v.) "drive away, repulse". (Kisamov) (?)

shrub (Eng.): **çırpı** (twigs). Sanskrit **chupa** < çubuk (stick, rod)

shun (Eng.): avoid, refrain, keep away… Old Turkish '**sagın**, **sakın**': **shun**

shush (Eng. – Latin): **sus**, **susmak**, **quiesco** (Latin) / **Sus** > **shush**

shut (Eng.): **kapat**. Claimed "PIE root" '**skeud**' (**shoot**): **at**. **S-hut** < **at**, **kapat**. It also fits the '**S**' rule. See '**Scab**' item / And … Sumer. **şıta**: to knot, to tie … Turkish '**çit**': to knot … (Gerey) Old Turkish '**çit**': simple house, field barrier, simple wall enclosing a field, fence …

si (Latin): In Latin it also mean '**ise**' (whereas, if). / **Si** (Latin optative mood) is like Turkish '**se-sa**'. (O. Karatay).

Siberia (Eng.): a region name. It comes from 'Sub-er-ya' ('**su**, **sub**': water; '**yer**, **er**': region, earth). Other Old Turkish people names: '**Saka**' (Scythians), **Sümer** (Sumer) (Mehmet Bayrakdar) / '**Sabir**, **Suber**, **Suvar**' a Turkish tribe names of **Siberia**

sick, **sickness** (Eng.): **ik**, **yik**, **ikle**, **iklik** (Uyghur): illness (Radloff) / "**Sökel-lik** 'sickness' (folk saying)" (A. Atabek) / Old German '**seuka**' of uncertain

origin (OED) < **sökel** / "PIE root" '**sai**', Turkish '**sayru**': ill, sick (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

sickle (Eng.): **sarpa** (Hittite): sickle. **Sirep**, **sierpe** (Yakut): sickle (A. Atabek). **Sakh**, **seeal**, **sskle** (Chuvash): haken, hook (Rasanen) / Türkiye Turkish **kalıç** = sickle

sicurta (It.): insurance. Sakırtıg (save, protect) > **sicurta** (A. Atabek)

side (Eng.): yan, taraf. **Sak** (Scythian): side (Radloff) / **Sit**, **set** (Kazakh): border, side, edge (Rasanen). Also from Eurasian Turkish dialects '**cit**, **cedan**, **sitan**, **çitan**, **sedan**': **çit** (fence) are likely related to the 'side'.

sie (German): you, Turkish '**siz**' (plural you)

signal, **sign** (Eng.); **sig**, **signo** (Latin): işaret (Turkish Arabic), **iz**, **çiz**, **çizik** / **Çizmek**, **çizgi** > **ciderei**, **cisum** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Old Turkish '**tsig**, **sig**, **çiz**, **çizmek**, **signak**': write, draw, mark, scratch, script (Ç. Garaşarlı) / **Sakanu** (Akkad.) < **tsig**, **sig**, **çizik** > **sign** > **sakanu**

Sigurd, **Siegfried**, **Sivrit**, **Gunnar**: Old German legendary heroes. **Seyfrid**. Again, a story that smells intensely of Turkik language and Turkish culture. Let me give you some tips. I'll leave the interpretation to the readers. **sword** (Eng.): kılıç … **Savut**, **sowut**: Old Turkish arm, armour (Ü. Mutlu) / Old forms of it: 'sweord, swerdam, **svero**, **svärd**' … from North countries… (OED) / Turkish '**savur**': swing (sword -?-), brandish; 'savun': defend, 'savuştur': parry … / **Sigurd** (sig: win – gurd, ward: protect) … **sig-sword**: **savut**; **gurd**: guard, **koru** (save, guard, protect). **Save** < **savun** (defend) / **Seyfrid** >< seyf (**sword** – Turkish Arabic); sübrik, **sivrit**, sivrilt: sharp, sharpen / **Gunnar** is also exactly Hunnic Turkish name, and many names around his legendary: **Atti**, **Brunhilds** … The motif of blood brotherhood with Sigurd is also under the influence of Hun and Turkish culture. (O. Karatay) / German '**sieg**': win, victory … Turkish '**yen**, **yeng**': win; **yeng** > **win** = sieg … Old Turkish '**bas**': win, vici; **bas** > **vici** … **bas**, bassık: overwhelm, attack and win; pussık: ambush

silence, **silent** (Eng.), **silere** (Latin): **sessiz, sessizlik… silig** / … from Latin **silentium** "a being silent," from **silens**, present participle of **silere** "be quiet or still," **a word of unknown origin**. “absense of sound or noise” (OED) / **Susaman** (Sanskrit.): peaceful, **suskun** (silent, soundless) / Turkish ‘**sessiz**’: silent, ‘**sessizlik**’: silence, **silik**: meek / Old Turk. ‘**sili**’ (a pure, religious person) (Nişanyan). **Silig**: pure, fair, virgin (?) Sili > **silere** (?) / **Susaman** (Sanskrit.): peaceful, **suskun**. **Susaman** > **silent** (?)

silly (Eng.): **salak** / Middle English **seli**, seely, from Old English gesælig "happy, fortuitous, prosperous" (related to sæl "happiness"), from Proto-Germanic ***sæligas** (source also of Old Norse sæll "happy," Old Saxon **salig**, Middle Dutch **salich**, Old High German **salig**, German selig "blessed, happy” (OED) / **Salak** > **salig** > **silly** / Sumer. **sıl**: clear off, dispose of, **sil, silmek** (eraze) (Gerey) (Most likely it is irrevalant to “silly’. But for the record.)

simadi (Greek): sign / simadi < **im** (sign) (‘S’ law: S-**im**-adi)

simaia (Greek): flag / **Simaia** < **im** (sign) (‘S’ law: S-im-ai) (A. Atabek) … Symbol

sin (Eng.); **sündigen**, **sünde** (German): günah, suç, Old Turkish **yanglış**, **yanlış**, **yazuk**, **yazık** (sin, badness, wrong) / Initial sound **Y** > **S** changing rule / “*__jan-c__, **janc**, **jancy** (Uyghur): sündigen, günah, suç“ (Rasanen)

since (Eng.): 'yap-**ınca**', 'ed-**ince**' (when you do, as you do, since yo do)

sinew (Eng.): **sinir** (nerve)

sing, **song** (Eng.), **singen** (German): şarkı **söylemek**, şarkı. **Kojong**, **kojondot** (Altaic) song, sing (Radloff) / **Sing** (v.): **siŋ-** (v.) “vocalize” ~ Türkic siŋ (sing) (v.) “ring, buzz”. Apparently, the semantic shift or extension from “buzzing” sound to “singing” sound was specific to the western Türkic languages of the Scythian-Sarmatian circle. (Kisamov) / Old Turk. ‘**sing**’: ringing, buzzing sound. Turkish ‘sinek’ (fly) comes from this (Nişanyan).

single, **singular** (Eng.): tek, **yalnız**. **Sangar** (Altai, Tel.): the one of the double, one; **sıngar**, **singir** (AT, Tel. Kirghiz) the one of the double, single (Radloff) / **single** < **yalnız, yalgnız** (**Y** > **S** rule) / **Single** < **sıŋ** one side of a pair, another half (singular) EDT – Clauson (Kisamov)

sinister (Latin): **sol**, left, bad. **Song** (Crimean): left, **son** (Kar.): left (Radloff) / **sinister** (Eng.) (bad) < **sin** < **yanglış** (sin, wrong, crime) (?), (**S** > **Y** rule)

sink (Eng.): become hollow, pit, bury the pipe in the ground, dip, get in, insert … **süng** (Old Turkish) (Nişanyan) : pierce, sting, hide in … ; **süngü**: bayonet / **Sinmek**, **sün** (permeate, interpenetrate, penetrate, digest) > **syn** (Latin - Eng. prefix) / **sin**, **süng**, **süngü** > **sink**

sinn (German): spirit. Turkish trilogy '**tin**, yan, **can**: spirit (A. Atabek) / **Sinn** < yan (**Y** > **S** rule)

sino (Celtic): stretch out, **sün**, sün-me (lengthen)

sinus (Eng. - Latin): "early 15c., in anatomy, **hollow curve or cavity** in the body (Chauliac), from Medieval Latin **sinus**, from Latin sinüs, bend, fold, curve, a bent surface; a bay, bight, gulf; a fold in land; also fold of the toga about the breast, hence "bosom," and figuratively "love, affection, intimacy; interior, inmost part;" **a word of unknown origin**." (OED) / **Sine** (Codex Cumanicus 1303): chest, breast (OED); **Sin-mek, sindir-mek**: keep down, permeate, duck, absorb / Turkish '**in**': inn, wild animal den, cave … **Sinus** < **in** (**S law**) see "**Scab**" item

sip (Eng.): yudum. Turkish **syp** (v.) English sip, sup (v.) "drink small mouthfuls at a time", sip (n.) "small mouthful of drink" ~ Türkic syp-, sep- (v.) "by drops", syp (n.) "drop (of liquid)". It is a phonetically modest (8 allophonic forms), semantically capacious lexeme (4 semantic clusters, ~40+ meanings). (Kisamov) / Turkish, Kipchak '**sepken**': rain spray, **sep**: sprinkle. "Şıp şıp damlamak": literally "drop drop dripping". **Sep, syp, şıp, sip** … All of them refer to small amounts of water.

sir (Eng.): In one source, it is stated that it originates from '**ser**' (head, leader). 'Ser' of "serasker" (the commander vizier who commands the army). However, Doğu Perinçek states that the Turkish word '**sir**', which is used five times in the Tunyukuk Inscriptions, means noble, sublime.

siren (Greek, Eng.): Dangerous creatures in Greek mythology. Sea nymphs who lure sailors into traps by producing alluring, deceptive sounds. These sounds are produced by an instrument or are similar to songs. The root "cornus" (horn) is associated with the word "horn." The later derivation of "siren," meaning alarm sound, is also related to this. / S-iren < **ıra** (sing, song) ('S' law) / Old Turkish **horek** > **keras**, **kerat** (Greek) (-k > -s, -t) > **horn**: boynuz (A. Atabek) / "Proto-Nostratic (n.) ***k-hir-a** 'uppermost part (of anything): **horn**, head, skull, crown of head; …" (A. Bomhard) / Turkish '**kurtak**': horn pipe, Kipchak '**kyrtyk**' (Rasanen)

sirtaki (Greek): dance music / Turkish '**ır**, **yır**' (song, play) > **s-irtaki** ('S' law) (A. Atabek)

sit, **sat** (Eng.); **sido, sedere** (Latin): **otur**, **oturak**. Claimed "PIE root" **sed** … Some samples allegedly comes from this root: **assess, assize, chair, niche, nick, obsess, soil** etc. … If these are related to '**sed**', if the sounds are suitable, **otur** > **sit** are suitable for each other more easily. '**Sedir**' (Turkish Arabic?): sofa, **seat** / **Otur** > **s-it, s-eat** … **the initial empty 'S' law**. See "**Scab**" item / Avestan '**had**': otur, sit / '**Dur**' (Sumer.): seat (O. N. Tuna). **Dur**: stay, stop, **otur** (?) / '**Sit**, **sat**' is most probably related to Old Turkish roots of '**od**, **ot**': fire, **hot**; '**oda**': room, **atrium**; hut, cottage … / Native American 'to sit': **O-DAA**, **TSAAT** <> **oda** (room), **otur** (sit) **/ kathiso**, **kathimai** (Greek): sit, otur / Middle Irish **tairni-m**: sit down, **oturmak** … lirerally **oturayı-m** (Uzunbacak Adem) / Sumer. **tur, tuş**: **oturmak**, yurt, yurt tutmak, sit, set, settle (Gerey)

siti, **sitari** (Greek): wheat … Turkish '**ot**': herb (S-it-ari), Turkish '**darı**' (millet) (?)

Sjofn (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): Goddess of love. **Sev**: love … **Sev** > **sjofn**

skafos (Greek): hull, vessel, **kap** / S-kaf-os < kap ('S' law)

skei : "to cut, split," extension of root *__sek__- "to **cut**." Again Turkish '**kes**': cut. Turkish '**kesek**': cut piece … Some samples: **abscissa**; **conscience**; conscious; escudo; **esquire**; nescience; **nice**; omniscience; **omniscient**; plebiscite; prescience; **rescission**; **science**; sciolist; **scission**; **schism**; schist; **schizo-**; **schizophrenia**; scudo; **sheath**; sheathe; sheave; shed; shin; shingle; shive; **fragment**, **chip**; shyster; skene; **ski**; squire… / **Ski** > **skei** > **kayak** / **s-kei**, **s-ki** < **kayak** … '**S' law** … see "**Scab**" item / A significant portion of the words listed by foreign sources as derived from a given root are completely unrelated to that root and to reality. I'm citing them because they provide such lists. All of them should be approached with skepticism and criticism.

skel: "PIE root", "to cut". '**Kes, kes-mek**': cut. Some examples: coulter; cutlass; **half**; halve; **scale**; scalene; scallop; **scalp**; sculpture; shelf; shell; shield; skoal; skill… / Altaic '**calu**', '**kalu**, **kıl**': cut (Svitych ve Bomhard). '**Kılıç**' (sword) > '**gladio**' (Latin) > '**galad**' (Celtic) (**Excalibur**) / see "**Excalibur**" item

skelton (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kıltık**'; Old and New Turkish '**kılçık**': bone, fish bone, spine ('S' law)

skep, **(S)kep**: "PIE root" of the "**scab**", **kap**, **kabuk** / **(S)kep** < **kap**, **kabuk** … **The clearest proof of the 'S' law**

sker, (**ker**): "PIE root" (1), "to turn, bend". **Kıvır-ma**, **kır-ma** (bend, curl, twist, turn, break, fold). Some samples: arrange; circa; **circadian**; **circle; circuit; circum-**; **circumcision**; **circumflex**; circumscribe; circumspect; circumstance; circus; cirque; **corona**; crepe; **crest**; crinoline; crisp; **crown**; curb; **curvature; curve**; derange; **krone**; ring; range; ranger; rank; research; recherche; ridge; rucksack; search; shrink... / '**cir-circum**' > **sar** (wind, surround, wrap etc.) / **S-ker** < **kıvır** … '**S' law** ... see "**Scab**" item

sker: "PIE root" (2), "to cut". **Kes-mek**. Samples: **carnage; carnal**; carnation; **carnival**; **carnivorous**; carrion; cenacle; charcuterie; charnel; corium; **cortex**; crone; cuirass; currier; curt; decorticate; excoriate; incarnadine; incarnation; kirtle; **scabbard**; scarp; score; scrabble; **scrape**; **screen; screw**; **share**; **sharp**;

shear; shears; **sheer; shirt; shore**; **short**; shrub; skerry; skirmish; **skirt**… / Kes, kesek, kezek (cut, section, part, segment) / **Screw** < **sık** / **Sharp** < **sarp**, **shear** < **kırk**, **crop** < **kırp**

s-keu: "PIE root", "to cover, conceal". **Saklı**, **sakla, kapla** (hidden, hide, cover, secret). Examples: Cunnilingus; custody; **cutaneous; cuticle**; -cyte; **cyto-**; **hide**; hoard; hose; huddle; **hut**; kishke; lederhosen; meerschaum; **obscure**; **scum**; skewbald; skim; **sky**… / **Cutis**, **cutaneous** (Latin) < **kat** (**coat**, ply, layer)

skeud: "PIE root", "to shoot, chase, throw." It forms all or part of: scot-free; scout; sheet; **shoot**; **shot**; **shout; shut; shuttle**; skeet; wainscot. (OED) / **sk-eud** < **at** (shoot, throw) … '**S**' **law** … see "**Scab**" item

skew (Eng.): eğri, çarpık, **kavlamış**, **kıvır**, **kıvrık** (curve, curved) / **S-kew** < **kıv, kıvrık, kıvır** … When some Turkish words are transferred to Western languages, they receive an empty '**S**' in front of them. **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** Many examples are available here. An unpleasant but real situation that forces Western etymologists to invent more.

ski (Eng. – German – Fr.): Old Turkish **kayak** / **S-ki** < **kay** (slide, scate), **kayak** (ski, sled, boat), **kızak** (sled) … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

skimpy (Eng.): **cimri**, mean / **S-kimpy** < **cimri** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

skin (Eng.): deri, **kın**. **Cnes**, **cneas** (Celtic): skin, kın (shield, scabbard, crust, shell) / **Kın** > **s-kin** … **This is the initial empty 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items / Greek **derma** < **deri**

skip (Eng.): Old Turkish **sekmek**, **sek** (bounce, skip). **Sekit**: sektirmek (DLT). **Askand** (Sanskrit): **ıska** (miss, skip – in shooting) / **sek** > **skip** / Askand <> **ıska** > **skip** / **Skip** = seyirt (run)

skoini (Greek): rope, **sicim**

skotono (Greek): to kill / To cut, **qutil** (kill – Arabic), katlet (to kill), '**kat**, **kes**' (cut) / S-kotono ('S' law)

skouluki (Greek): warm, **solucan**

skull (Eng.): baş, **sak**. **Saq**, **sak** (Old Turkish – head). **Kelle**: head. **Kel**: bald headed. **Sakal**: beard (sak-al: coming out of head, something belonging to the head) / **s-kull** < **kelle** … **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

sky (Eng.): **gök**, **kök** (sky, blue); "PIE root" **s-keu**: kök / '**Kaku**' (Sumer.) < **gök** (Kurmaev) / Native American **SAM CH'OOH** (azul cielo); **CH'OH** > gök: blue, blue sky; **YOKKOKK'A**: gök … **KÖK** (Quechua, N. American) = gök (Karimullin) / **caelum**, **coelum** (Latin): sky, **gök** (M. C. Paşa) / **Kalık** (Uyghur): sky (Radloff) / Turkish, Mongolian '**sekü**': elevate, lift, rise (Nişanyan) … **sekü** > **sky** (?) / **S-ky** < **gök** (?) … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items / **Sama** (Arab.), asuman (Turk. Pers.) < **aspan** (Kirghiz) / Greek **ouranos** < **evren** (universe, cosmos)

slack (Eng.): gevşek, **salık**

sleg: "PIE root", gevşek, **salık** / **slēg**-, also *lēg-, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "be slack, be languid." Bu kökten çıkan bazı sözcükler: algolagnia; catalectic; laches; languid; languish; lax; **lease**; lessor; lush; **relax**; release; relish; **slack** (adj.); **sleep**. (OED) / Eng. **slack**: **salık** (loose)

sling (Eng.): **salung** (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**sal**, **salma**': throw; '**sallama**': swing / **Siling** < sapan, **salkan** (B Keresteciyan)

slit (Eng.), **schlitz** (German): yarık / "**Çil** 'bruise, little injury'; **çilik** 'vulva, slit' > **schlitz** (-k > -z rule) " (A. Atabek)

slop, **slops** (Eng.): exactly related to Turkish '**su**' (water) / **Su** > **slop**, **slops**

slough (Eng.): water, puddle … Slough comes from Turkish '**su**, **sub**' (water) root as many of Western words. See "**Sub**" item

sludge (Eng.): **sulu** çamur. Old Turkish '**su**' (water) root gives life to many Western words. See "**Sub**" item

sluice (Eng.): **savak**, water flowing from 'savak', **su**, **sulu** (water), **sulama** (watering) … See "**Sub**" item

smash, mash (Eng.): **ez**mek, **bas**mak, parçalamak. Turkish '**bas**': press, '**ez**': crush … S-**mash, mash** < **bas, ez**

smear (Eng.): Turkish '**sür**, **sürmek**' (smear, applying) / "PIE root" '**smeru**' (OED) < **sür**, **sürme**

smeru: "PIE root", grease, fat; Turkish '**semri**, **semir**': be fat (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / **Smeru** (Indo-Germanic): fat, fatty. Irish **smir**, Middle German **smero**, Eng. **smear**, Icelandic **smjör** mean fat. Turkish **semir** (to become fat) (A. Fick – Uzunbacak Adem)

smile (Eng.): gülümse, gülüm**seme** (smile) (Kisamov) (?)

smith (Eng.) demirci. **Simug** (Sumer.) > **smith** (A. Atabek) / Smith < simug < Timur (temir, demir – iron) (P. Kaya) / Sumer. **tıbıra**: metal

smog (Eng.): duman (smoke), sis (fog). **Mug**: bug, buhar, **buğu**, nem (fog, mist, moist) (Radloff) … S-**mog** < **bug, mug, buğu**, duman

smoke (Eng.): duman, tüttürme. **Mug**: steam, moist (Radloff) / **Dhuxw**, **duhuh**: "PIE root" of 'smoke' < **duman** > **smoke** (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Tuhima**, **tuhuai** (Hittite): **duman**, **tuman** (smoke) / Native American 'smoke': **BUUTS**, **TS'UUTS**, **DOGH** < bulut (cloud), buğu (mist), tüt (smoke, smoking), duman (smoke) / **Toit** (Celtic) < **tüt** / **S-moke** < **mug**, **bug** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items / Latin **fumo, vapor**; Fr. **fumee** … **dukhan** (Arab.) < **duman**

sna: "PIE root", Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to **swim**," with extended form ***(s)nāu-** "to swim, flow; to let flow," hence "to suckle." It forms all or part of: naiad; natant; **natation**; natatorial; natatorium; nekton; **nourish; nurse;**

nursery; nurture; nutrient; nutriment; **nutrition**; nutritious; nutritive; supernatant… Sanskrit **snati** "bathes," **snauti** "she drips, gives milk;" Avestan **snayeite** " washes, cleans;" … (OED). Some of the word examples given are very incompatible, but what can I do? A document is a document. Old Turkish '**yuğ**, **yun**': wash, bath, having a bath; '**yüz**': swim … **Sna**, Avestan **snayetia** < **yun** (**Y** > S)

snake (Eng.): yılan. Old forms of it 'sneg, snok, snail'; Turkish '**sün**': lenghten, be long / N. American 'snake': **KAAN**, **KAANO**, **CHALAN** <> **yılan**

snow (Eng.), **schnee** (German), **snjor** (Icelandic): **kar**. **Sonu** (Kirghiz): snow (Radloff) / **Sonar, sonu** (Kazakh): snow (Rasanen) Also .. sonar, sunar: hunt, hunting weather (Rasanen) / **Nieve** (Spanish), **Nevada** (state of USA, means "snowy'**), snjor < s-now, sonu**

so, **such** (Eng.): **şöyle**

soak (Eng.): **ıslak**. 'Soak' is rooted Turkish '**su**' (water). See "**Sub**" item / Sırılsıklam: soaking wet

soap (Eng.): Turkish '**sabun**'. Turkish, because it's related to the Turkish '**su, sub**': water. " … from ProtoGermanic ***saipon 'dripping thing**, **resin**' … Old English sipian 'to drip'), from PIE ***soi**-bon- … " (OED). **Sabın** (Schor. Leb. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Crimean): soap (Raddloff) / Sabun > **savon** (Fr.) > **sapo** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan)

sobriety (Eng.), **sober** (Latin): sabır. **Sebre** (Tar.): sabır (Radloff). 'Sabır' (Turkish Arabic). Old Turkish '**serim**': calmness. **Sobriety**, **sobrius**, **sober**: **sabır** (Kutadgu Bilig 1069, Codex Cumanicus 1303) / Old Turkish '**ser**': sobriety

sock (Eng.): çorap. **Oyok** (ojok) (Kas.): sock; **uçuk** (Uyghur): sock; **uç**, **uca** (Ottoman): leg (Radloff) / Sock: perhaps from Phrygian or another Asiatic language. (OED) / **Çeska** (Turkmen) > **chausettes** (Fr.) > (sock): çorap (A. Atabek)

sock (Eng.): vuruş. Old Turkish '**sok**': hit, strike, insert (Kisamov)

socket (Eng.): Old Turkish (Orkhon, DLT) '**sok**' (insert in, poke, get into). Turkish **sokım**: arrow box out of a hollow wood; **sokmak** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor. Koib. Scythian, Ktsch. Tar. Kirghiz): to insert in (Radloff) / Sanskrit '**sku**': (poke) < **sok**

sodden (Eng.): soaking wet and it's related to Turkic '**su**' (water) (Kisamov) / **Sudak**: a kind of fish

soft (Eng.): From the Turkish root "**su** = water" and related to the Old Turkish words "**suvık**" (watery, dirty, mud), **sıvık, sıva, sıvı** (soft, plaster, liquid). Furthermore, the concept of "**smooth**" (flat surface, "uniform" like **su** - water) is likely related to **su, sıvık, sıva** …

soi-bon: "PIE root", the root of '**soap**". Turkish '**sabun**'. Turkish, because it's related to the Turkish '**su**': water. " … from ProtoGermanic ***saipon 'dripping thing**, **resin**' … Old English sipian 'to drip'), from PIE ***soi**-bon- … " (OED). **Sabın** (Schor. Leb. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Küar. Crimean): soap (Raddloff)

sold, **sell** (Eng.): **sat**, **satmak**, **salis** (Radloff) / **Usiti** (Hittite): buy, to purchase <> **sat**: exchange, sell

soldier (Eng.): asker. Turkish **saldak** > **saldat** (Rus.) > **solat** (German) > soldier (A. Atabek) / Soloyon (Tel.): soldier, krieger (Rasanen) / The Turkish root '**sal, salma**': attack, send … pay …

sole (Eng.): **yalnız** / Old Turkish '**yalınuz**' (D. Aksan) / **Alone** (Eng.): **yalnız**. Sole's root is predicted as 'all-one' ! (Oxford D.) Old Turkish '**salt**, **saltık**': bare, pure, unique. See "**Solitude**" item / **Y** > **S** initial sound changing rule

solitude (Eng.); **absolu**, **solute** (Fr.); **solum** (Latin): **yalnız**, **yalın**. Old Turkish '**salt**, **saltık**': lean, pure, single, freed, independant / **Y** > **S** changing rule

soltar (Spanish): release, **sal**, **salmak** (S. Küçükoğlu)

solve, **solution, solute** (Eng.); **solvere** (Latin): çözme, çözümleme, çözelti / late 14c., **solven**, "to disperse, dissipate, loosen," from Latin **solvere** "to **loosen**, **dissolve**; **untie**, **release**, detach; depart; unlock; scatter; dismiss; accomplish, fulfill; explain; remove," from PIE ***se-lu-**, … (OED) / Turkish '**sal**': release, leave, send, be free … **Se-lu** < **sal** > **solve** / Turkish '**sola**': take inside; '**soluk**': breath … **Soluk**, **sola**, solve relation (Kazım Mirşan) / **Ses**, **sas** (Scythian, Koib.): solve (Radloff). **Loose** (Eng.), **lösen** (German), **solve** (Eng.) may be related each other / Solvere: **salıvermek**, **çözmek** (M. C. Paşa) / Solve, solution < **sulandırma** (to dilute) (M. C. Paşa)

somatic (Eng.), **soma** (Greek): Turkish '**som**' (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz, Scythian): solid, hard, compact (Radloff). New Turkish '**somut**': physical, concrete

son (Eng.), **sohn** (German): **er oğul** (male oğul), **oğlan, oğul** / Son (Eng.) < **ov** (Russian) < oğul (D. Perinçek) / **Sohn** (German) > uğul, oğul (M. İ. Çığ) / Son > gün oğul (A. Atabek) / Türkic soŋ (song) "offspring", soŋsuz (songsuz) "childless" (-suz is a negation suffix), ultimately fr. soŋ (song) "end, after, then, trailing" (M. Kashgari). (Kisamov)

soon (Eng.): Turkish '**an**': time, moment, instant; '**o an**': that moment (The 'S' law) … **O an**', **anında** > **soon**

sophia (Greek - Eng.): Hittite **sopi**, **sopai**, **sopiah** (sacred, purified, to sacralize, purify) / Süme (Turkish): temple, tapınak (A. Atabek) / '**Saf**' (Turkish Arabic): pure, clean … probably it comes from Turkish '**su**': water

sorb (Eng.), **sorbeo** (Latin): Old Turkish '**sor**': absorb (DLT 1069) / **Surbti** (Hittite): **suckle** <> **sağ** (to milk, **suck**), **sor**

sorge (German): worry, sorrow, **sorun** (New Turkish). **Cer**, **ser**, **sar**, **cir** (Kazakh, Kalmuk, Cagatay, Kirghiz): unhealthy, tuberculosis, illness (Rasanen)

sorrel (Eng.): doru, reddish brown, red / Kisamov connects it with Turkish **sary**, **sarı** (yellow). However, the meaning does not fully match (?). **Sorrel** >< **doru** connection can also be considered (?)

sors, **sortis** (Latin): fortune. **Şor** (Altai, Tel. Leb.): fortune (Radloff).

soul (Eng.): tin, can. Turkish '**soluk**': breath. Soul < **soluk** (B. Keresteciyan)

sound (Eng.); **sono**, **sonus** (Latin): **ses**, **ün** / sonus < ses (?) / **S-ound**, **s-ono** < **ün** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items / **Ün** > **sonus** (Latin) > **son** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **An**, **anu** (Sanskrit.): ses, sound / Çağ, şeng > sada (Arabic Turkish) > sound (A. Atabek) / Old Turkish '**sing**': ringing, buzzing sound. (Nişanyan) … **singek, sinek**: fly (making sing)

soup, **sup** (Eng.), **sapo** (Latin), **suppe** (German): **sulu** yemek, çorba. The root exactly Turkish "**su, sub**": water. Old Turkish '**su**' or '**bu-ba**' root is related to "water" and they have gone into many Western words about 'water'. See "**Sub**" item / Soup: "… Liquid food … from Proto-Germanic ***sup**-, from PIE ***sub**-, from root ***seue**- 'to take liquid' " (OED) / **Şorba** (Uyghur, Kar. Tar): çorba (Radloff)

sour (Eng.): ekşi. Old Turkish '**sorış**': grimace (sore face) (DLT)

sourd (Fr.): deaf, **sağır**. **Sargu** > **sourd** (Fr.) > **sordo** (It. - Spanish) > **surdo** (Port.) (A. Atabek)

souvla (Greek): to spit. It's related to Turkish '**salya**' (saliva). 'Salya' exactly comes from Turkish root '**su**' (water, liquid) and '**sal**' (to release water, excretion)

sovereignty (Eng.): hüküm sürmek. Faced with the unconvincing explanation of the external source, we couldn't help but list the possibilities here. According to the OED, the PIE root is '**uper**'; superior, from there it evolved into '**super**', and then this concept was coined! The similarity is very weak. We believe that the words for sovereignty and reign in Western languages are fundamentally related to the concept of horse riding, as in "**manage, ministery**." The '**Sov**' here

could very well be the '**süv**' of '**süvari** - cavalry'. Our lexicographers have also given '**süvari**' to Persian, even though it is closely related to '**sür**, **sürmek**' (drive, ride, manage, keep on). This is one of our biggest linguistic problems. See: "**Persian**" entry / "**Çap- 'sürmek'** (homonymous), **kuv- 'sürmek'** (k- <> s- transformation)" (A. Atabek)

space (Eng.): **boş** (empty, blank); **boşluk** (space, gap) / **S-pace** > **boş**, **boşluk** (typical "empty '**S**' law " sample)

spark, **sparkle** (Eng.): kıvılcım, çakım, **parlama** / **S-park** < **parla** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**"

spek: "PIE root", Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to observe." It might form all or part of: **aspect**; auspex; auspices; auspicious; **bishop**; circumspect; conspicuous; despicable; despise; episcopal; especial; espionage; espy; **expect**; frontispiece; gyroscope; haruspex; **horoscope; inspect; inspection**; inspector; introspect; introspection; **perspective**; perspicacious; perspicacity; **prospect**; prospective; **respect**; respite; retrospect; **scope**; -scope; scopophilia; -scopy; **skeptic**; species; specimen; **specious; spectacle; spectacular; spectrum**; speculate; speculation; speculum; spice; **spy**; **suspect**; suspicion; suspicious; telescope… (OED) / The real root is Turkish '**bak**': look, see … **Bak** < **spek, peek** … (The '**S**' law)

spilt (Eng. - German): dök. **Sıp** (Kas.): spilt (Radloff)

spirit (Eng.): tin, es / OldTurkish **bura(ng)** > **(s)pirit** (**the 'S' law**) (A. Atabek)

spiry (Eng.), **spitz** (German): **sivri**. **Sitr(a)**, **sitar** (Luvian, Hittite): sivri, sharp-pointed object, spear-point. **İti** (Crimean, Karaimen): pointed; **sivri**: pointed, spiry, **spinose / In Turkish, object and situation words related to sharpness, steepness, pointedness have the letter 'i', which is much higher than the average compared to other words. Letters 'o' and 'u' in round objects. We encounter the same reality in other languages, although it is not found in the same intensity. This is another evidence of the Turkish influence on Western languages. /** Icelandic **sipraekur** < **sivri, sipsivri** > **spiry, spitz**

spit (Eng.): tükür, tükürmek / Greek **souvla**, Latin **sputo**, German **spucken** … They all have Turkish '**su, suv, sub**' (water), **sal** (release), **salya** (saliva). / N. American **TOOX** < **tükür**

splash (Eng.): sıçra; **su** sıçraması; sıvı, suvık sıçraması. **Su**: water, **sıvı**: liquid, **suvık**: sludge. They have penetrated into so many Western words.

split (Eng.), **spalten** (German): yarılma, ayrılma, **bölünme**. **Bölük** > **s-plit** (**S law** + -k > -t law) (A. Atabek) / "PIE root" '**ple**' < **böl** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Greek **diairesi** (di-air) (ikiye ayırma) – **ayır** / **yanqasim** (Arab.) / Fr. **separer** (**se-parer** < **parçala**)

spor: "PIE root" … variant of root ***sper**- "to spread, sow" (see sparse) (OED). **Sperm, spor, sparse, sow** … Turkish '**serp**': sprinkle, sow (seed sow) … Turkisk '**saç**': scatter …

spread (Eng.): serp, dağıt, yay. **Sap** (Altai. Tel. Kmd. Ottoman): **serp**, **serpmek**, spread (Radloff)

spring (Eng.): (as a move) **fırla**, **fırlama**, **pırla** / **S-pring** < **fırla** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

spring (Eng.): (as a season) **burung** > s-pring (burung tamıs: spring), (**purulli** 'summer' – Hittite - spring fest) (A. Atabek) / The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

sprinkle (Eng.): **serpme**

spur (Eng.): mahmuz, çıkıntı, dağ **burnu** ... / Turkish '**burun**, **fırlak**': protrusion, fore … / **S-pur** < **burun**, **fırlak** (The **'S' law.**) See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

spurt (Eng.): fırla, fışkır, püskürt. **Spurt** < **püskürt** (Kisamov). Also **spurt** < **fırla** / **S-purt** < **püskürt**, **fırla** … The **'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

squeeze (Eng.): **sık**, **ez** (squeeze, crush). Sumerian '**sur**'**:** sıkmak. **Squeeze**: ' … of **unknown origin**.' (Oxford D.) / **Ksoda** (Sanskrit.): **kıs**, kısmak (ax, tighten, throttle, diminish). / **Sfiksimo** (Greek): squeeze, sık, kıs

squint (Eng.), **asquint** (Spanish): **şaşı** / Turkish **şaş**: skip, miss, astonish

squirm (Eng.): **kıvranmak** / **S-quirm** < kıvran … **The 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

squirt (Eng.): **fışkırt**

sta: "PIE root", "to stand, set down, make or be firm". It is the root of many important English words such as: It forms all or part of: **arrest; assist**; **circumstance**; **consist**; **constant**; **constitute**; contrast; cost; **destination**; **diastase**; **distance**; distant; **ecstasy**; epistemology; establish; estate; existence; extant; histidine; **histo-; histogram; histology**; **hypostasis**; insist; instant; institute; isostatic; **metastasis**; obstacle; **obstetric**; persist; post; press; **prostate**; prostitute; **resist**; rest; **restitution**; restore; stable; stage; -stan; stance; stand; standard; stapes; **stasis; -stat**; stat; state; **static**; station; **statistics**; statue; status; stay; stead; **stem**; stoa; **stool**; store; stow; stud; subsist; **substance**; substitution; superstition; system; understand... / Turkish '**üst**' (on, upper); '**ast**' (under, below) are status words. **Ast, Üst** > **Sta** … Root partnerships with '**Sta**' is highly probable (Kisamov). Because the same root 'Sta' gives the meaning of "stay, sit" as well as "stand, stand up" in English. They convey opposite but same meanings and status. Dialectical rule of opposition and unity: Yin-yang. **Otur** > **sit**, **sofa** > **sedir** / **Tosta** (Old Turkish): resistans (Radloff). **Tayan**, **dayan**, **otur**, **otağ**, **tut**… (stand, resist, withstand, sit, marquee, hold) are most probably related to the '**sta**' / '**Tin** – **ting**': stand, rest… **Ting** > **stand**, **sta** (A. Atabek) Current Turkish 'din-dinlen': stop, rest / Sumer. **tı, ten**: **dinlenmek** (rest, stop) (Gerey)

stabbing (Eng.): **sapla**, **saplamak** / Latin **fodio** < **batır** (stab)

stable (Eng.): as the 'barn, horses' meaning / Turkish **tabar**, **tavar**: property, herd, sheep, cows … / **S-table** < tavla, **taberna**, **tavar**, **tabar** … **The 'S' law.** See "**Skew**", "**Scab**" items

stai: “PIE root”, **stone**, **taş**. “ from PIE ***stoi**-no-, suffixed form of root ***stai**- ‘stone’" (OED) / **stone** > **stoi** > **stai** < **taş** / Etrusk '**sas**', '**sase**' < **taş** / Native American ‘stone’: **TSAE**, **TS’ES**, **TE** >< **taş**

stair (Eng.): merdiven, **derece**, **dereke**, **taraça** … (Turkish Arabic ?) / **S-tair** < **dereke**, **derece** … Akkad. ‘**daraggu**’. **The 'S' law.** See “**Skew**”, “**Scab**” items

stale (Eng.): “urinate (horses, cattle)” ~ Türkic ‘**siğ**’: urinate, ‘**sidik**’: urine (Kisamov) / **Stale** < **sid, sidik**

stalk (Eng.): sap, bitki sapı. **Talkım:** a stem-related mode of plant growth (TDK) / Old Turkish ‘talka’: unripe grape (DLT) / **S-talk** < **talkım** … **‘S’ law**, see “**Scab**” item

stamp (Eng.): **damga**, **tamga**. **Tapka**: **stampfen** (German) (Radloff) / **S-tamp** < **tamga** … **‘S’ law**, see “**Scab**” item

stand (Eng.): **arha**, **arta** (Hittite) (stand, stay). **Dur**: stand, stay, stop; ‘**tut**’ (Old Turkish): stop, hold; **ting** (Old Turkish) (**dinlen**): stop, stand / stand < **ting** > **arta**, **ar** <> **dur** / See “PIE root” “**Sta**” item / N. American ‘to stand’: **DAK**, **DAKS** <> **dik**, dikil / **S-tand** < **ting** … **‘S’ law**, see “**Scab**” item / **Tosta** (Old Turk.): resistance (Radloff). Tayan, dayan, otur, otağ, tut… hang on, keep on, be firm, sit, king’s tent, hold … / Latin **sto, astro / Stehen** (German); Fr. **rester, tenir** < **ting** / Greek **stékomai, antécho, stéko** < **dikil, dik** (‘S’ law and directly overlap with ‘**an-techo**’ < **dik, dikil**

star (Eng.), **asteri** (Greek), **stern** (German), **stella** (Latin), **etoile** (Fr.): **yıldız, yılduz**. “In the Turkish language, **-dız** and **-tar, -tır** additionally mean 'celestial body'. **Yula-dız** 'luminous celestial body, that is, **star**'. The r-variant of this is 'star'. Erendiz-Erentir, Sekendiz-Sekentir are like this. It has spread to other languages as well. Ferendiz, **Paradiz**... **Iş-tar** is formed by adding the suffix **-tar** to the root meaning 'light', just like **yula-dız**. This is what the Western words **STAR, ASTAR** are about. Like in **KÜN-DİL** > kan-dil >

candle. (**A. Atabek**) / İştar >< **İş-tar**: Sumerian star Goddes - Venus / Sumerian '**Zal (ag)**': yalduz, yıldız (O. N. Tuna) / **S-tar** < **tar** … **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item / Addition: Old Turk. yıldız, yalduz (star) .... Yalduruk, yltruk, yıldırım (lightning, lightening); Turk. ('**-dır, -tır**' suffix): bright, luminous, star … Sumer. **mul, ul**: **yıldız** (Gerey)

starch (German): hard, **hartı**, sert. **TaraGan**: sert (Radloff) / **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stark (German): strong, thick, powerful, güçlü, erk, erkli / Old Turkish '**tire**': upright, steep, erect, stay upright; **terek**: mast, post, tree / **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

state (Eng.), **etat** (Fr.): devlet. Claimed "PIE root" '**sta**' < **ting**, **dur** (stop, stay). Some suggest **state** - '**otağ**' (marquee, khan tent) relation. (?) See "**Sta**" item, also see "**Sit**" item / N. American, Mayan **OTOCH**: house, **otağ** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

steal (Eng.), **stehlen** (German): çalmak (theft), **talan** (pillage, loot). Old German **stelanan**, **schellen** – **talan**, **çalan**. Latin '**cleo**', Greek '**klep**' (**kleptomania**) >< **çap**, **çarpma**, **çapul** (strike, robbery, booty, plunder) / **S-teal** < **tala** (A. Atabek) … the **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item / **Taie**, **tae** (Hittite): steal, theft / **TAAW** (N. American): thief / **H(g-k)alalu** (Akkad.): çal, çalma, **kleo** / **Tlina** (Celtic) < **talan** > **steal** < **tae** (Hittite) < **TAAW** (N. American)

steam (Eng.): istim, buhar / S-team < **tuman, duman** ('S' yasası) / Alm. '**dampf**' < **duman**

stecken (German): stick, erect, **dikmek**. S-**teck**-en < **dik** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

steel (Eng.), **stahl** (German), **stal** (Icelandic): **çelik**. The "**Stalin**" name came from this. Turkish '**tel**': metallic cord. Turkish "**tol**, **tolon**, **tulum**" arms made of steel. **S-teel** < **tol** … **This is the 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

steg, **stegh**: “PIE root”, pole, stick or stick, sting, prick, attach. "… perhaps from Frankish *stakon 'a post, stake' or a similar Germanic word, from ProtoGermanic *stakon- 'a stake,' from PIE root *__steg__- 'pole, stick' " (OED) / **Steg** < **dik** (erect, for example raise the flag); **steg** < **tak** (attach); attach < **tak** / **S-teg** < **dik**, **s-teg** < **tak** … **This is the ‘S’ law** … see “**Scab**” item

stékomai, **antécho**, **stéko** (Greek): to stand, **dik**, **dikil** > **steko** … ‘**Dik**’: upright, ‘**dikil**’: stand (‘S’ law)

stenos (Greek): narrow, **tıng** (Yakut – tense); **yinc**, **ince** (thin)

step (Eng.): adımlama, basma, tepme … Taban tepmek / **S-tep** < **tep** … **This is the ‘S’ law** … see “**Scab**” item

steppe (Eng.): bozkır. **Tepe**, **tepelik**. "A large area of flat unforested grassland in SE Europe or Siberia." (Oxford D.) / Steppe < **tepe** (hill, high region) ... **This is the ‘S’ law** … see “**Scab**” item

sterto (Celtic): hard, stiff, sert, katığ, **hartı**, **kartı**

stich (İng.): verse, mısra, dize / It is related to “**Stitch**” < **dikiş**, **dik**, **dikmek**... See “**Stitch**” item …

stick (Eng.), **stock** (German): sopa, sırık, değnek, teğnek, direk (stick, pole). **Sırık** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Kirghiz): stick / **Dik** (erect) > stick (Kisamov) / **The ‘S’ law** see “**Scab**” item / N. American ‘stick’: **CHE** <> **çubuk** / **Baton** (Fr.) < **batrak**

stick, **sting** (Eng.): (as penetrating meaning), Turkish ‘**dik**, **dik-me**’: erect and ‘**diken**’: thorn … **S-tick** < **dik**

sticky (Eng.): yapışkan, tutkal. **Takılan** (stuck on). **S-ticky** < **takıl** … **The ‘S’ law** see “**Scab**” item / N. American ‘stuck’: **T’UUT** <> **tut**, **tutkal** (glue)

stigma (Greek, Eng.): işaret, iz, tepecik, **diklik, dikme** (steepnes, erectness) / S-**tig** < **dik** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stipo (Latin): collect, gather, **toplamak**. **S-tipo** < **topla** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item / '**Dob**' (Sumer.) < top, topla (collect) (Kurmaev)

stirpis (Latin): branch, sprout of tree / Turkish **'tchyrpi'**, **çırpı**. (M. C. Paşa)

stitch (Eng.), **stich** (German): **dik, dikiş, dikmek** (sew, fix, affix) / **S-tich** < **dik** … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

stock (Eng.): **Tokta** > s-tock > **stehen** (German), tokta: stop, remain (A. Atabek) (The 'S' law)

stoichma (Greek), **stecken** (German): pole, kazık, dikme. **Tikme** > s-toichma (Greek), tikme: pole (A. Atabek) **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stoma (Greek): mouth / Turkish '**damak**': **dom** of the mouth ('S' law) … **S-toma** < **damak** ('S' law)

stomach (Eng.); **maga, magi** (Icelandic); **magen** (German): **mide, miğde** > **magi,** sto-**mach**

stone (Eng.), **stein** (German): **taş** / … " from PIE ***stoi**-no-, suffixed form of root ***stai**- 'stone'" (OED) / **stone** < **stoi** > **stai** < **taş** / Etrusc '**sas**', '**sase**' <> **taş** / Native American 'stone': **TSAE**, **TS'ES**, **TE** <> **taş** / Latin **calx,** Fr. **calcul …** Most probably they come from Turk. '**kal**', '**kalıt**' (sediment of lime, etc.) root … kalker = **calcaire** (Fr.) / Sümer. '**dag**': **taş**

stop (Eng.): **dur**. Sanskrit '**dhr**' (root) < **dur**, '**dharisyati**': (to hold back, keep down, stop, restrain etc.) '**durdur**'. **İstap**, **istp**, **istapp**, **istappinu** (Hittite): block, plug up, dam, to enclose, besiege, stop, to close. Turkish **tapa**: stopper. Turkish '**tut**, **tap**': dur, stop, stay, hold (A. Atabek) / Hittite **istap** <> **tap** > **stop** / **S-top** < **tap** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

stopi (Greek): roll / **S-topi** < **top** (roll) ('S' law) (A. Atabek)

stopper (Eng.): **tıpa**, **tapa**. / "Japan **toparu**- 'stop - dur'. In Türkik Language there is sav- 'dur'. " Turkish '**tut**, **tap**': dur, stop, stay, hold (A. Atabek) / **İstap**, **istp**, **istapp**, **istappinu** (Hittite): block, plug up, dam, to enclose, besiege, stop, to close. **Tapa**: stopper. Irish '**stopadh**' < tapa > **stuppare** (Latin) / The 'S' law … see '**Scab**' item

stoss (German): bump, **tosla**. The strike of animal with horn: **tos**, **süs**, **toslama** / **S-toss** < **tos** … **The 'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

straight (Eng.): düz, **dik**, düşey, **doğru** / **TiZale, tigale, tere** (Laz) < **dik**, **doğru**, **dikine**, **direk** (pole) > **diriuch**, **direach**, **jeeragh** (Celtic) > **ahruta** (Sanskrit.) > **straight** (**s-traig-ht**) > **through**, **durch** (German) > **tarşu**, **tarištu** (Akkad.) / Old Turkish '**tura**': pole, post, building, strongness / Native American 'upright, upwards': **TGGE**, **DAK**, **DİKİNDE** <> **dik**, **dikine** / Latin **recta**, German **gerade** = '**direk, doğru**' (straight) / Fr. **droit** < **doğru** > **s-traight** ('S' law)

street (Eng): cadde, yol … tarik (Arab. - Turk.) (road) / The main root is Turkish **doğru** (**through, straight, direct, right**) / **s-treet** < tarik, **dogru** ('S' law) / Icelandic **götu, gata** < **geçit** … **götür** (lead) / **Gasse** (German): passage, **geçit, geçe** ... **Gati** (Sanskrit): geçit, passage, road

streuen (German): scatter, **saçmak**

strict, **right** (German); **right** (Eng.): **dik**, **doğru**, sert. Old Turkish '**tura**, **direk**': pole, post, building, strongness

strong (Eng.): **ong** (Old Turkish) (strong, durable, firm) (?) (TT) / **Ong**: governor (M. Ergin) / **Tung**: strong person, authority / Sanskrit '**sagma**, **sakma**, **sahya**': strong, Turkish '**sağlam**' / **Dur**, **durung** > **s-trong** (A. Atabek) / **Strenght** (Eng.): **direnç** (Old Turkish '**tire**': upright, stay upright) / **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

structure (Eng.): Old Turkish '**tura**' (Altaic and in many other dialects): pole, post, building, strongness / S**-truc-ture** < **tura** ('S' law) / Chuvash building, structure: **şurt** > **structure** (yurt)

stub (Eng.): koçan, kalan kök, **dip** / **S-tub** < **dib** ('**S**' law)

stub (Eng.): koçan, kalan kök, **dip** / **S-tub** < **dib** (bottom, end, root) … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

stuck (Eng.): saplanmış, **takılmış**. See "**Tackle**" item. "PIE root": "**Tag**" / **S-tuck** < **tak**, **dik** (plant, erect) … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item / Sanskrit **sakta** / N. American 'stuck': **T'UUT** <> **tut**, **tutkal** (hold, glue)

stupid (Eng.): aptal, budala. Sanskrit '**abadh**, **abodha**, **abuddhi**, **abudha**': **budala**, **aptal** (silly) ... / May be come from '**abdal**': begger dervish, poor and humble itinerant clergyman. May also be related to "**Buddha**, **Buddhism**", "**Hinduism**".

stutter (Eng.): tutuk, tutulma, kekemelik; **stottern** (German): kekemelik. **Tutluk**, **tuttuk**: stottern, stutter (Radloff) / **S-tutter**, **s-tottern** < **tut** (hold, stop, keep on) … **The 'S' law** … see "**Scab**" item

suave (Eng): To us, juicy comes from juicy sweet. The Turkish "**su**" (water) root it has. **Suvlang**, 'sıvı, suva', '**su**' .. (water, liquid) (Kisamov)

sub: "PIE root", "water". It is nothing but the Turkish root '**su, sub, suv**'. Some of the Western language words with the root of '**su**' (water) (as it also exists in Native American languages, it is certain that this root originates from Central Asia, Siberia, Turkish): **saliva, sap, sassy, saturate, satisfy, satiety, saugen, sea, see, seep, ooze, sickern, serum, shallow, seicht, shamrock, Siberia, sink, slobbery, sludge, soak, soap, solve, sorb, soup, sup, sapo, suppe, splash, succus, suck, sudo, sudus, juice, sugar, sugo, sulcus, sulco, succulence, sumpf, sutu, suwe, sweat, swim, sluice, swamp, sweet**… **zali** (Greek) … / **Sakuruue**, **sagurue**, **sagrua** (Hittite): water animals, to drink. **Sragu**: to give water / **Sāqûtu**, **šiqītu**, **zuriqtu** (Akkad.): irrigation, water works, water canals… **Saqītu**: irrigated area / Some Native American river

names (related to '**su**': water): **SUKURYU**, **İGUVASSU**, **ATELSU**, **MANUASSU**, **SUYA**, **SURUBİM**, **ASSU**, **SURUBİM**, **TAKUARASSU** (**Aras**: an Antolian river name), **SUL**, **SUKURYU**, **SURUHYO**… / **Salliya**, **salla** (Hittit): melt away, to dissolve, **succulence**, melting, dissolving, release water) / Hittite **siss(i)uriie**, **sisoria**, **sisioria**: irrigate, **sulama** / **SHOCH** (Native American): bathe, washing; **SUMUHUS**: get wet (T. Mayatepek) / '**Su**' (Sumer.): water < **su** (Kurmaev) / **Ziusudra** (Sumer): hero who survived a flood and gained immortality; a prototype of a **biblical Noah** (Kurmaev) / water: **JA**, **HA**, **TUU**, **TU**, **SESİ**, **SES**, **CHUU**, **PA** (Native American) / **su** (sub), **bu**, **but** (wet, water) / **uisge** (Celtic); **syuma**, **suma**, **subha** (Sanskrit) < **su** (water, juice, liquid) / "PIE root" '**ues**, **sues**': **wet**, **yaş** (**su**, **sulu**) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) .. **Yaş** > **ues**, **sues** < **su** (water) / **Yaş** (wet, green, live) = **YAŞ** (Maya, N. American) (Karimullin) / Sumer **su, sud**: **su, sub, sulu** (water) Sumer. **sug**: **sumph** (German): **swamp** / N. American, Mayan **ZUL**: to wet, to dilute, to impregnate with liquid ıslatmak, **sulandır, sula** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

succulence (Eng.): **sulu** (water, watery) Turkish '**su**' water

succus (Latin): juice, sap, drink etc. Meyve **suyu**, öz, **su** (water, juice, liquid)

such (Eng.), **solche** (German): **şöyle**. **Şol** (Kirghiz): şu, şöyle, ein solcher (literally from the dictionary) (Radloff)

suck, **suckle**, **suction** (Eng.); **saugen** (German); **sugo** (Latin); **sucer** (Fr.); **sjuga** (Icelandic):: emmek. Turkish '**sa**', '**sağmak**'. **Sag**: sağmak, to milk, suck (DLT) / **Summek** > **sucer** (Fr.): emmek (B. Keresteciyan) / Sor: suck (in all Turkish dialects) (Radloff). **Sudha**, **sudharasa** (Sanskrit.): süt, milk. Turkish '**süt**' (milk) has a close relation with '**sağ**, **sak**' (suck) and '**su**' (water, liquid). Also English '**milk**' is related to Turkish '**em**, **emme**' (suck) / **Omku** (Laz): milking, süt sağma, **emme** / **Sunan**, **sugna**, **sugno**, **sugeo** (Celtic) > **suck** < **sağ** (milking) / **Mus** (mass) (Arabic) / **BAA, İMİ, İM** (Sioux – N. American) < **em, emme** (suck)

sudo, **sudatrix**, **sudore** (Latin): sweat, perspiration. Again there is the Turkish '**su**' (water, liquid) root. **Ter** > **sueur** (Fr.), **tear** (drop, eye tear) (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)

sudus (Latin): dry, **susuz** (dry, waterless); it is about Turkish '**su**' (water)

sugar, **succarum** (Eng. - Latin); **süss** (German): **şeker**, sweet. Latin, Arabic, Persian, Hindi origins are shown for "**Sugar**". What a beautiful ignorance! What about Turkish '**su**' (water, juice, liquid) here? Old Turkish '**süçik**': sweety drink, wine, sherbet; '**sücin**': ripe, be tasteful; '**süçir**': be sweety; '**süçün**, **süçışmak**': be tastefull (DLT). **Süçik**: sweet (Orkhon). After all the '**sugar**' is an Old Turkish word

sulco, **sulcus** (Latin): grove, gutter, **suluk**, **su oluğu**, **oluk**. It is Turkish in both dimensions … '**Su**': water, '**oluk**': **s-ulco** / The **'S' rule** … see "**Scab**" item / **Sulco**, **sulcus** (Latin): plow, furrow, plowing … **Suluk**, **su oluğu** (water canal) / The relation of all Latin words starting with '**Su**' and containing the 'water' meaning to Turkish '**su**' (İ. H. Danişmend) / Sumer. **lum**: kanal, **oluk** (Gerey)

sultan (Eng.): 1550s, "a Muslim sovereign," from French sultan especially "the ruler of Turkey" (16c., the "Sultan of Sultans"), ultimately from Arabic (Semitic) sultan "ruler, prince, monarch, king, queen," originally "power, dominion." According to Klein's sources, this is from Aramaic shultana "power," from shelet "have power." (OED) / Is it really so? **Salatu**, **saltu** (Akkad.): dynasty, **sultan**, **sultanlık** / **Saltık**, **saltuk** are known in Turkish generally with the meaning of 'independant, be freed'. And in this sense, it became the title of some important people. But … **Saladr**, **salan** (Hittite): rulership, kingship, greatness. **Salım** (Altai, Tel.): rule, order, system, law (Radloff – 4-359) … '**Sultan**' is Turkish rooted Turkish word.

sum (Eng.): сумма < **sum** (Chuvash, SA:N I CT) = счет число количество множество count, quantity, number, many (Kisamov)

sum (Latin.): I am / **özüm**

sumo, **sumere** (Latin): take, take in / Turkish **sinür**, **simür**, **sömür**: take in, digest / also see "**Syn**" item / **sumere** < **sömür**

sumpf (German): bataklık, bog, swamp. **Su**, **suluk**, **sulak** (water, watery) / See "**Sub**" item

sun (Eng.); **sonne** (German); **sol**, **solar** (Latin), **soleil** (Fr.): **güneş**, **küneş**, **kün**, **gün**. "Old English **sunne**, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch zon and German Sonne, from an Indo-European root shared by Greek **helios** and Latin **sol**." (Oxford D.) / Turkish '**solmak**': be **sallow**, whiten, whither, fade (generally under the influence of the sun) / Gün > güneş > **sol** relation (İ. H. Danişmend) / The '**solmak**' word and its relation with the Latin '**sol**, **soleil**' (Türk Dili - 19) / Sear (Eng.) < **sarı**, **sarığ** (yellow) > **sallow** (Eng.): **solgun**, solgun sarı (B. Keresteciyan) / N. American 'sun': **K'İİN**, **SAA – Tİ'Nİ'AN** (sunset), **SO**, **K'UN** <> **kün**, güneş / On the other hand, in Turkish, "**sol**" represents evil and the **left** side. Perhaps due to the influence of the ancient "Moon Cult". In many regions in the "Moon Cult" and matriarchal society, the sun was bad and the moon was good. / **And last addition**: However, in Turkish, 'sol' also has positive meanings: taking in, breath, soul, peace… Because among the ancient Turks, "**sol** - left" represents the positive side, the side where the sun rises (east). "**Sağ** - right" represents the west, the side where the sun sets.

super, **supra** (Eng. – Latin): '**Ab-aba, apa**': mportant person, old person, high rank; '**abart**': exaggerate … **Abi**, **abla**, **amca** ... **ape** (Kurdish.) (uncle, elder sister, elder brother) ('S' law) (**s-uper**) < **ab, ap, aba** … Turkish **ap, ab**: reinforcement, amplification prefix … apaçık, apayrı … / (The **'S' law**) see "**Scab**" item

support (Eng.): Alleged "PIE" root '**per**' < **ver, vermek** (give, grant, serve, offer, award, support)

surcar (Spanish): plow, furrow, **sürmek** (plow) (S. Küçükoğlu)

surgery (Eng.): cerrahi. "PIE root" "**ghes**" < '**kes**' (cut). So called Arabic rooted 'cerrah, cerrahi' (surgeon, surgery) means injury, jury and literally Turkish '**yar**' (split, cut), '**yara**' (injury) / So … **Surgery** < **cerrahi** (Turkish)

surround (Eng.): **sar**, **sarmak, etrafını sarmak** / **Sur** < **sar**, **round** < **oro** (Turkish 'turn' root / **Kaşaru** (Akkad.): < **kuşat**, **sar**, surround

suspend, **suspention** (Eng.); **suspendo** (Latin): askıya almak, **askı**, **as**ı (suspend, hanger, hang on). The similarity in meaning and slight similarity in sound, stems from the '**sus**' part. '**Sus**' means here 'up, upward'. So Turkish '**as**' is same. / The '**pen**', '**s-pen**' part is not irrelevant with Turkish. **Aspan**: sky (Kirghiz); **asman**, **asuman** (Turk., Pers. Sanskrit): sky, high place, girl name … / See "**Ascent**" item

suspicion (Eng.): Let me give the Turkish equivalents without analyzing them. The similarity is interesting. **Şüphe** (Arabic Turkish), **kuşku** …

sutu (Celtic): **süt**, milk

suwe, **xeyu**: "PIE root", "rain" (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov), **yağmur**. **Suwe** < **sağnak** (rain) / '**S-eg**' (Sumerian) < sağnak (P. Kaya) / **Xeyu** < **yağış, yağmur**

sveigja, beygja (Icelandic): to turn, to rotate, to twist . Turk. **bük**: bend, turn / **S-veigja, beygja** < **bük, büg**

swag (Eng.): **yağma** (loot) / **S-wag** < **yağma** / The **'S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

swamp (Eng.): Turkish '**su, sub**' (water) rooted.

Swastika: Old Turkish '**Oz**', **Oz Tamgası** (**Oz** Stamp). "Greek cross with arms bent at right angles," 1871, from **Sanskrit svastika**-s, literally "being fortunate," from svasti-s "well-being, luck," from **su**- "**well**" (from PIE ***(e)su**- "good," originally a suffixed form of root *es- "to be") + as-, root of asti "(he) is," which also is from **PIE root** ***es**- "**to be**." (OED) / The main root Old Turkish '**oz**': great spirit, '**es**': spirit, essence, wind … **Oz Tamga-sı**: The

sign, which is the first form of the swastika. One of the oldest Proto-Turkish symbols. It symbolizes the lineage and the reunion of the soul with the great soul. / **Adolf Hitler** wanted to choose a powerful symbol for his diabolical purposes. He knew that the Swastika was much older, more impactful, motivating, and much more frightening than the Christian cross. He didn't hide his sympathy for the Turks either. However, in the end, those who raised the red flag over the **Reichstag** were Turks fighting at the forefront of the Red Army: **Rakhimzhan Qoshqarbaev**, **Aleksei Kovalev**, **Abdulkhakim Ismailov**… The **Hammer and Sickle** cross was the new form of the Swastika and the classic cross. How much does Jung's theory fit into **Lenin**'s admiration and acceptance of this flag figure, given that he didn't take his own Turkic lineage into consideration? To me, it is clear that **Jung's hypothesis** has been confirmed. / Alleged "PIE" root: **es** < **oz** > Celtic **Esus** (Celtic God) > **Jesus** (Christ) < **öz** > **essence** (öz)

sway (Eng.): **salla, sallan** (wave in the water: **su** – the main root)

swear (Eng.), **schwören** (German): Old Turkish '**sav**': statement, thougth, opinion; '**söyle**' > **say**; Turkish '**söv**, **sök**': curse, **swear**

sweep (Eng.): **süpür** / Sumer. **su-ub**: reinigen, clean … **süpür** (Gerey) … It is probably originated from the Turkish '**su**' (water) root. See "**Sub**" item …

sweet (Eng.): The main root is Turkish '**su**': water… Old Turk. '**süçik**': sweet / See "**Sugar**" item

swell (Eng.), **schwellen** (German), **bolga** (Icelandic): **şiş**, **şişme**, şişkinlik. '**Sivilce**': pimple / **Hesu**, **nasu** (Akkad.): şiş, şişme / **Swedo**, **chwezan** (Celtic) > swell, **şiş** / **Shvayati**, **zvi** (Sanskrit) <> **şiş** > siwel > **swell** > **schwellen** / **Sūwa** (Hittite): swell up, siwel, **şiş** / N. American 'to swell': **TUUS**, **TOTS**, **X'EES** <> **şiş** <> **siwel** (schwellen - Radloff) / **Siğil** (wart) > swell (Clauson – Kisamov) / **Bolgaid** (Celtic) < bollaşma, proto-Altaic '**pula**' > **bolga** (Icelandic) / Latin **tumeo** < **tomur, tümsek** / Fr. **gonfler, enfler** (gon-**fler**, en-**fler** < **bül, bol** (swollen, wide, loose, round thing)

swim (Eng.), **schwimmen** (German):: "to move in the water, float on the water, move in water… (Turkish '**su**' – water) … Old forms **swamm**, **swummen**, ***swimjan**, **swimman**, **svimma**, from PIE root ***swem-** " (OED). Another claimed "PIE root" '**sna**': Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to **swim**," with extended form ***(s)nāu-** "to swim, flow; to let flow," hence "to suckle." It forms all or part of: naiad; natant; natation; natatorial; natatorium; nekton; nourish; nurse … (OED) (?) / Obviously it's about Turkish '**su**' (water) root. And also Turkish '**yun**, **yuğ, yuv**': have a bath, wash; '**yüz**': swim … may be related to **(s)nau** / Greek **zali** (swim – as dizziness) < **sal** (raft), **su** (?) / German '**baden**', Fr. **baigner** < **but** (Old Turk. – Uyghur - water), **bat, batır** (sink, wash) / **sibaha** (Arab.) / Icelandic **svima, synda, sund, vaða** < **bat**

swing (Eng.): **savur**, **salla**

sword (Eng.): **kılıç** / **Savut**, **sowut**: Old Turkish arm, armour (Ü. Mutlu) / Old forms of it: 'sweord, swerdam, **svero**, **svärd**' … from North countries… (OED) / Turkish '**savur**': swing (sword -?-), brandish; '**savun**': defend, '**savuştur**': parry … / **Seyf** (sword – Turkish Arabic) < **savut** / Icelandic **claíomh, svero** < **kılıç**, '**sabar, savut**': arm, sword (Bikkinin)

sy (**-sy**) (Eng.): suffix. 'folk**sy**, art**sy**, aute**sy**, clum**sy**' … Turkish '**sı-si**' suffix is same. **Sarımsı**, **acımsı**, **ekşimsi** (Ö. B. Etli)

sychnos (Greek): frequent, **sık** > **sychnos** (A. Atabek)

symbol (Eng.): **simge**. " **Simge** '**im**' > **simadi** 'im' (Greek) (-g > -d) **imlik**, **temdek**, **çentik**, **bendek**, **kemtük**, **bellik**. All mean 'im, **işaret**'. **İmlek** > **umlaut** 'im' (German) (-k > -t) " (A. Atabek) / Old Türkik '**im**': sign, image / **S-ym-bol** < **im** … The '**S' law**, see "**Scab**" item

syn- (Eng.): prefix. Synergy, **synthesis**, synaesthesia, **synapse**, **syndactyly** etc. Old Turkish '**Sin-mek**, **sindir-mek**': permeate, absorb, digest; '**süng**': penetrate (**süngü**: bayonet) / In Altaic Turkish dialects 'joint': **cykanak, cyyanak, syyanak**

t'e: "PIE root", say, **tell**. **Dico**, **dictio**, **dicere**, **dictare** (Latin); **tell**, **talk**; **dire** (Fr.): **de**, **de-mek**; '**Te**': say, tell (Orkhon, DLT) / Sumerian **du** (M. İ. Çığ); **dicare**, **dicere** (Latin) > **de-mek** (H. R. Tankut) / Altaic **te**: say, tell (Bomhard) / **Teltu**, **kataduggu**, **dababu** (Akkad.): demek, **dico**, **tell** / **dikr**, **dakara** (Arabic): say / **Gu-di**, **di-Di** (Sumer.): tell (P. Kaya) / "PIE": T'el > de, demek > tell > **dil** (language, tongue) / **Tē-**, **tar-** (Hittite): declare, promise; **tēzzi**, **tar-**, **te**, **-ter** (Hittite)**:** speak, to say, talk, **de**

t'er, **t'or**: "PIE root", "tear", **yırt**. '**Tar**': break up, scatter, yırt, tear... (Y > L)

t'ey, **t'oy**: "PIE root", "shine" (Bomhard) / **Day**; **tag** (German); **dawn** (**tan**) / **Tan** (dawn) > day > tag (B. Keresteciyan) / **Nndğa** (Laz), **'t'ey**, **t'oy'** < **doğ** (sun rise, dawn, tan) / **din**, **dina** (Sanskrit.) <> **tün**, **dün** (night, yesterday) > **tin** (Etrusk) / N. American 'day': **KİİN**, **TAE** <> **kün**, **gün** (day); **doğ** (sun rise, dawn) / **dawn**, **tagen** (German); **day**, **dia** (Celtic); day, dawn; **doğ**, **tan** / Sumer. **dugu, tu, tudu**: **doğum, doğmak**, gebearen, birth (meaning here human, animal birth) (Gerey)

tab (Eng.): (label, mark): **tap, tab** / 'Tab' in Turkish is 'print'. Some say it has 'Arabic origin', but it comes from Old Turkic '**tamga**': stamp, sign.

table (Eng.): masa. It comes from 'flat surface', Latin '**tabula**'. Turkish '**tabak**': plate, '**taban**': base, floor, sole of the foot. Ablak: flat, round face / Tabla > **table** (Fr.) > **tabula**, **tabulum** (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan) / Taban and tabula-tabla root connection (O. Süleymanov) / Tabla, tablo, tabela, **taban**, **tabak**, tavla relations (Ü. Mutlu) / **Tabak** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor. Kas. Kirghiz): plate (Radloff). **Tabak**: tanning, leather production processing, flatten. **Taban** (Scythian, Crimean, Ottom., Schor. Leb. Kom.): basis, floor (Radloff) / Tabak (Turkmen, Ottom., Tar, Hak.): plate; **tajpak** (Kazakh): schüssel; **tamak** (Sycthians): plate; **tavak** (Chuvash): plate (Rasanen)

tablet (Eng.): as a plate or pill. Old Turkish '**tamga**, **tampa**, **tapka**: **damga** (stamp, mark, Turkic marks on the rocks) / **stamp** < **tamga** / **Tab** (Turkish >

Arabic): press, print. **Tuppu** (Hittite) <> tab > **tablet** < **tamga** / **Tablet**, **tabloid** (in medicine), even **table** are related to this root. See "**Table**" item: Horizontal surfaces, flat things...

taboo (Eng.): tabu. Tabun, tapın (Old Turkish): worship (TT). Old Turkish '**tapu**': serving, servitude (Nişanyan); Current Turkish '**tapu**': title deed / Old Turkish '**tapmak**, **tapunmak**' <> tuau (Ancient Egypt) > **tawaf** (Arabic), totobu (Japan); Turkish taphadj, tapou, tobough (worship) (B. Keresteciyan).

tachýs (Greek): rapid, fast, Turkish '**tez**'

tack (Eng.): **çak**, **çak**mak (to nail); **tak**, **tak**mak (attach, affix) / Mayan **CHIC**: çakmak, **çak**, tack (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

tackle, **tucker**, **tuck** (Eng.): tut, **tık**mak, **tak**mak… (hold, catch, tuck in, affix); **takıl**: to hang around, catch, be attached / Takmak > **attacher** (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Tackle** < **takıl** / N. American, Mayan **TAK; TAKAL; TAKEB; TAKLAH; TAKLAHAL**: stick, take, get, tackle, cling, sticky, bond, tackled … **Tak, tak**mak, **takıl**mak (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

taco, **taquito** (Eng.): a kind of bread, Mexican meal. Chuvash **toqüş**: a kind of bread (Kisamov)

tact (Eng.), **takt** (German): Old Turkish '**tokın**', **dokun**; **teg** (Orkhon), **değ**, **deg** > **tack, touch**

tactile hallucination (Eng.): **tactile hallucination**: '**dokunma hayali**, **değme hayali**'. **Dokun**, **değ**: tactile; **hayal**: hallucination. Hayal: Old Turkish '**kıyal**'

tag (Eng.): etiket. **Tak**-mak (Kisamov) / **Taks** (Hittite): unify, to devise; **tak**, **tak**-ma: affix, attach (O. Sertkaya) / N. American 'tag': **TAAG** <> tak / **Dag**, dağla: brand; branding of animals, sometimes humans, with a hot iron (or for medical purpose) (tag ?) / "PIE root" '**teg**': to burn; Turkish '**tağla**, **dağla**': to

burn (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Avestan '**dag**' (burn) < **dağla** (burn, branding an animal) … **Tag** < **tak, dağla** / Sumer. **tag**: adorn, decorate, **tak, takmak** (Gerey) … **takı** (ornament, jewelry)

tag: "PIE root", "to touch, handle." Turkish '**tokun, dokun**' > touch, tact. '**Teg-deg-değ**' > touch, tact. Attain; **contact**; **contaminate**; entire; intact; integer; integrate; **integrity**; tangere; **tact**; tactics; **tactile**; tangent; tangible; task; **taste**; tax; **taxis**... / **Touche** (Fr.), touch: **dokun**

taiga (Eng.): forested mountain. **Tayga, tayka** (Altaic and in some other Turkish dialects): mountain, hills (Radloff). Some say that it's Russian, but according to Bikkinin it's Turkish. Turkish '**tay, dağ**': mountain

tail (Eng.): kuyruk. **Toimok** (Tel.): tailless (Radloff) / Old Turkish '**tel**': hair, bird's long feather, tassel; **tar** (Mongol.): tassel, fringe / **Tal'itu** (Akkad.): tel, cord / Old Turkish '**tilkü**, tilki': fox (?) / Greek **oura** >< kuyruk, kudruk (?) / **dhayl** (Arab.) / Latin **cauda, coda** < **kudruk, kuyruk** > **queue** (Fr.) / Kudruk, kuyruk > **KOOWU** (N. American) > **cauda**

take (Eng.): al, almak. There are 44 items of meaning in a dictionary that I have. Take, catch, capture, grasp, hold, stick … / "Late Old English **tacan** 'get (especially by force), capture', from Old Norse **taka** 'grasp, lay hold of', of **unknown ultimate origin**." (Oxford D.) … "Old Norse taka 'take, grasp, lay hold,' past tense tok, past participle tekinn; Swedish ta, past participle tagit), from Proto-Germanic ***takan**- (source also of Middle Low German tacken, Middle Dutch taken, Gothic tekan 'to touch'), from Germanic root ***tak**- 'to take,' of **uncertain origin**, perhaps originally meaning 'to **touch**.'" (OED) / So, Old Turkish '**tak, takıl**': affix, attach, catch, hang around … ; Old Turkish '**değ, dokun**': tact, touch … / **Tal** (Celtic – take) <> **al** (take) / Mayan **TAK**: hold, tackle, take, **takıl** … Mayan **TIAL: al, almak, take,** have

tale, talk, tell (Eng.): All are about Turkish 'tili', '**dil**' (tongue, language). (Kisamov) / Old Turkish '**de, demek**': say, tell / N. American Aztec Indian

TLOTOANİ (speaker) (N. Durrani, B. Afgan) < **dil** (lingua); **de, tili** (tell, say) / **diigomai**, **diig** (Greek): **tell**, **de**, **dedi**, **demek** (tell, say)

tall (Eng.): Old and New Turkish '**tal**, **dal**': branch, twig, stick. In even current Turkish '**dal** gibi – like a branch' means thin and long person. **Talle-taller** (Fr.): dal (İ. H. Danişmend) / Old Turkish '**taylang**': elegant, tall (Nişanyan)

tallow (Eng.): fat, yağ. Proto Germanic '**talga**' = yağ (?) / Native American 'fat': **YİGHE**, **TLAGH**, **GHAE** >< **yağ** (fat)

tally (Eng.): saymak, çetele / **Tili-** (v., n.) / English tally (v., n.) "total (score, count)" ~ Türkic **töla-, töle**:- (v.) "pay, pay off", tölač (n.) "compensation, fee". An ultimate underlying notion is connected with final delivery: birthing, cropping, delivery of newborn, Cf. töl "newborn, moment of birthing", see doll, toll. The meaning "pay, pay off" is a metaphorical derivative, popularized in the Middle Ages by ubiquitous tolls for roads, crossing bridges, and ferries. (Kisamov)

tambourine (Eng.): tef, **taf** (Codex Cumanicus 1303). **Drum** (Eng.): davul. Turkish '**dümrüg**, **tünrük**, **dümrü**, **dümri**' (Kisamov) / **Dombra**, **dombıra**, tambur are Turkish stringed instruments unique to Central Asia.

tame (Eng.): domesticate, it's about Turkish '**dam**' (house, wall); Greek '**adamant**' (untameable) (S. Küçükoğlu)

tan (Eng.): sunbathing, tanning (skin or leather), drying, a colour (tanned leather colour). Old Turkish '**tan**': dawn, morning sun, sun light … **Tan** (Eng.): sun tanned colour, Turkish **taba** colour

tangent (Eng.): **teğet**. It's about 'tact, touch'. **Teg**, **tek** (Old Turkish): değ, tact, touch (Radloff).

taos (Greek): peacock, Turkish **tavus**. It comes from Turkish **tug, tüy, tüg**: feather, down

tap (Eng.): Turkish '**tep**', '**tap**' denote 'strike, percussion'. '**Tef**, **taf**': a percussion instrument. It's Sumerian, Akkad. '**dappu**' rooted (Nişanyan) / **Davul**: drum / Proto Altaic '**taphv**': tap (Bomhard) / **Tepük**: kick

taphos, **taph**, **temple**, **Teo** (Greek – Latin – Eng.): tomb, grave monument, funeral, ritual, temple, God… all of them are related to each other and also to Old Turkish '**tap**' (worship) and may be with '**Tengri**' (God). / Additionally, the Turkish "**tümsek**" (hump, high place) connection should also be taken into consideration. Old temples and altars were generally in high places. (Sibel Dursun)

tar (Eng.): katran. **Tortu** (residue, sediment) / **Tar** < **tortu**

tard, **tarry** (Eng.), **tardo** (Latin): **dur**, **durakla** (stop, stay, remain, pause) / **Tard** < **dur**

tariff (Eng.): customs duty, price list. According to Norm Kisamov it comes from Old Turkish tariɣ (**darı** - millet) (as paying tax). Suitable for historical knowledge and reason.

Tarim Basin (Eng.): The name of a large prehistoric agricultural basin in the east of the Caspian Sea. '**Tarım**' is unquestionably Old Turkish. **Darı** (millet), **torpak** (terra-soil), **tarla** (agricultural field) and **tarım** (agriculture) form a Turkic cluster. '**Basin**' means water basin and refers to the places flooded (**basıl**) by water. Turkish '**baz**, **bas**, **basan**, **üs**': basic, base, basin. See "**Basin**" item

Tarquini: a city name in Etruria. **Tarquinus**: a name of dynasty in Etruscans. Old Turkish **tarkan**: commander, hero. **Tarkin**: commander, chief, title, high rank (Orkhon). **Tarxan**: lord (DLT). **Tarhuiladr**, **tarhuilan** (Hittite): heroism, courage; **Tarhuna**: Hittite storm God.

tarry (Eng.): stay, remain, kalmak, **dur**, **durmak**

tars (Greek), **tarsus** (Eng.): ankle, metatarsal. Turkish 'ayak **tarağı**' (foot metatars), '**tarak** kemikleri' (metatars). In Turkish '**tarak**' (comb) and 'ayak tarağı – foot metatars' are same (M. C. Paşa).

tartar (Eng.), **tarthos** (Greek): **tortu** > **tarthos … Tortu:** sediment, residue

tasse (German): tas. **Tas** (Ottom., Crimean, Tob. Tüm.): **die tasse** (Radloff). Tas: barber bowl (Codex Cumanicus 1303). **Tsao**, **tseri** (Hittite): container, a kind of vessel or plate used in rituals, cup, **tas**. What will those who say that Turkish '**tas**' has Arabic root say about this? Moreover, can the same '**tas**' appear in Native Americans? Oh my God, yes it is… N. American 'skull': **TS'EN**, **TSİ** (**tas**) (Skulls used to use as a cup in ancient times)… And N. American 'pot': **TS'ES** <> **tas** / Turkish '**tas**': from Turkish "**taş, dış**" (outer) root. Taş, dış: outer, outer shell, outer crust (Bora Köksal)

taste, **tasty** (Eng.): **tat**, **tatmak**. **Taste** < **tat** (Ü. Mutlu)

tata (Latin): father, **ata**, baba = **TATA**, **TAYTA** (Quechua, N. American) (Karimullin)

Tathagata: Another of the most important Buddhist concepts. It is one of the Buddha's epithets, meaning "thus going" or "thus coming." From Sanskrit **gaccha**, Turkish '**geç** - pass' (**git** or **gel**… **geç** = to go or come, pass) ... From Sanskrit **gacchati** < **geçti** (literally, in this way, went, passed), '**gacchami**' < **geçtim** = passed (I went or came).

tau (German): dew, **ter** (be wet), **damla** (drop)

tausch, **tauschen** (German): exchange, **takas**, **değiştirmek**. 'Takas' is not Arabic, it's genuinely Turkish. Old Turkish **tegiş**, **değiş**, **değiştirme**, **değiş tokuş**: change, exchange. **Tekiş** (Uyghur, Tar.): değiş, change (Raddloff)

taut (Eng.): tohte, tought "stretched or pulled tight, strained, not slack," possibly from tog-, past participle stem of Old English **teon** "to pull, drag," from Proto-Germanic *theuhanan, from PIE root *deuk- "to lead," which would connect it to tow (v.) and tie. (OED) / Turkish '**tok**': tightly woven fabric, thick and hard stuff. Also English '**tie**' < **tüg**, **düğüm** / **Tıng** > **tog, teon, taut** (-g > - t rule) / **Teon** < **tıng** (stretch, strain, **tense**) < **tıng**

tavani (Greek): roof, **tavan**

tavern (Eng.), **taberna** (Greek, Latin): taverna. The main root is Old Turkish '**tabar**, **tavar**': property, asset, real estate, cattle, sheeps (KB – Rasanen). Current Turkish 'davar': sheep, herd … / Tabar (Uyghur. Ottoman): die **waare**, die **habe**, have, property; **tavar** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Tar. Uyghur): property, asset, goods, **habe**; **tavık**: chicken (?); **tavla**: sheep shelter (Radloff) / **Tbar**, **tapar**, **tbariala** (Luvian, Hittite): govern, to reign, governer; Turkish '**teber**, **ilteber**': governer

tavros (Greek): bull, **tavar, davar** (cattle and sheeps) (M. C. Paşa) / Turkish '**tosun**': young bull; **toraman**: big young man; **torun**: grandchild, kid bull

taw (Eng.): to prepare the primitive matter for further processing. Turkish idiom '**tava gelmek**'; '**tava getirmek**': being ready, to make ready, to make suitable. **Tava**: pan, metal melting pot. / **Tav** is definitely a word of Turkish origin. It's related to blacksmithing, and ironwork is primarily a Turkic craft. The Kipchaks and Kirghiz also use the word '**tav**', '**tava**'.

tax (Eng.): Turkish '**takas**' (exchange); 'tegiş, değiştir': change; '**değiş tokuş**': exchange / Old Turkish tarïγ (**darı** - millet) (as paying tax) (Kisamov) / Claimed "PIE root" '**tag**' (?) (**touch**) < **dokun**

taxi (Greek): class, range, rank, **taksim** (shareout), **kısım** (section), **kesim** (section, segment), **kes** (cut)

taxus, **tachus** (Greek): quick, fast. Turkish '**tez**' (Crimean. Ad. Ottoman, Tar. Kom.): fast, quick; **tezik** (Uyghur): quick, fast. In biology '**taxis, taksis**' means the movement of cells or living beings toward something or avoid from something.

t'ay-wr : "PIE root", male relative (Bomhard) / **T'ay-wr** < **dayı** (uncle) / Turkish '**dayı**' <> **TAAY** (uncle – Native American)

te (Latin.): Second person singular pronoun, you. Turkish '**sen**' (V. Hatiboğlu) … **Sen** = **te** / See "**You**" item

teach (Eng.): öğretmek. Alleged "PIE root" is "**deik**" (show, say in serious manner, didakt); **dictum**, **dictate**, **diction** etc. Turkish '**de**, **demek**' is from the same root. **Demek:** to say, to **tell**, to **talk**, to declare, to order… / **Ders** (Turkish – Arabic): lesson (teach) … **Darm** (Uyghur): lehre, ders, lesson

team (Eng.): takım / Old English team "descendant, family, race, line; child-bearing, brood; company, band; set of draft animals yoked together," from Proto-Germanic ***tau(h)maz** (source also of Old Norse **taumr**, Old Frisian **tam** "bridle; progeny, line of descent," Dutch toom, Old High German **zoum**, German **Zaum** "bridle"), probably literally "that which draws,"… (OED) This is Turkish Persian '**tohum**': lineage, progeny, family, germ … and Turkish '**tam**, **tüm**': complete, whole, all …

tear (Eng.): teardrop, drop. Turkish '**ter**': sweat / Allan Bomhard: Hittite 'iš-ḫa-aḫ-ru' 'tear(s)' … Origin is: 'ahru'. Sanskrit áśru-ḥ, Avestan asrū, Tocharian **A ākär**, Greek **dakry**, Latin lacrima, Gallic deigr; Old Breton dacr 'tear'; Gothic tagr … / I see the Turkish '**ak, akar**' root (flow, leak). / Latin '**lakrima**', Greek '**dakrima**' Turk. '**ak – akma**' … (?)

tear, **torn** (Eng.): **yırt**, yırtmak, **yırtık**. In spite of phonetic '**Y > T**' difference they are like each other. **Tear** < yırt (Ü. Mutlu). But, Turkish '**tor**ı' (Tel. Leb. Schor.): break in pieces, destroy, tear. **Tar** (Old Turkish): break in pieces, destroy (tarumar, darmadağın). **Darana** (Sanskrit) / **Sar**, **sarra**, **sarr** (Hittite): to tear, split, divide up, cut in half, **yar**. Turkish '**yar**': to split (Y > S rule and first letter blank 'S' rule); yarı: half, yara: injury - in-jury / '**Dirig**' (Sumer.) > **torn** < yarık, yırtık

TEC (Mayan): stop, remain, stay … **Tek** durmak: stand still (Atatürk) … Turkish "stand" **dikil** > **TEC** (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg) … **TECENI**: I am where I stand … **Dikil** > **TECENİ** (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

technique, **technology**, **tecnical** (Eng.); **tignarius** (Latin): teknik. They say it came from Greek '**techne**'. But '**tekne**' is a word that Old Turks would use. In Old Turkish '**tekne**' means a wooden trough, tub, water tank or wooden container in which something is mixed. And then it was boat, vessel. Boat (**tekne**) construction started 7-8 thousand years ago and some say that the term "**technique**" originates from there (Martin Bernal "Black **Athena**" and Mehmet Yılmaz "**Modernden Postmoderme Sanat**"). / Tekne > **tekhne** > **tekhnos** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Tarika** (Sanskrit) > tekne, taka (boat) / Native American 'basin': **TTH'OK** <> **tekne**

tedious (Eng.): **tedirgin** (uneasy, irritated). " Also '**titiz**' may be considered " (A. Y. Aksoy). Titiz: rigorous, meticulous, cautious.

teg: "PIE root", to burn; Turkish '**tağla**, **dağla**': to burn (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

tegrity (English root): unity. **Tek, teklik** (one, unity, unique, integrity). **Edekku** (Akkad.): alone, **tek**

teint (Fr.): skin, **ten** / Eski Türkçe **ten** > **teint**

teks: "PIE root", the root of '**textile**'. **Texere** (Latin) > **tisse-tissu** (Fr.): **doku-mak** (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Text**: dokumak, **tokumak** / **Texture**, **tuch** (German): doku / Old Turkish '**tokı**': write on a stone, and '**doku**': texere

tell, **talk** (Eng.); **dictate** (Latin): **de** - **demek** / **Dista** (Russian), dil, til, de, tell, talk all are connected with each other (O. Süleymanov) / **Tell** > demek (O. Karatay) / "PIE": T'el < de, demek > tell > **dil** (language, tongue) / **Tē-**, **tar-** (Hittite): declare, promise; **tēzzi**, **tar-**, **te**, **-ter** (Hittite)**:** speak, to say, talk, **de** / German **sagen, erzahlen < söyle**

tem: "PIE root", also ***temə-**, Proto-Indo-European root meaning "to cut." It might form all or part of: **anatomy; atom; contemplate**; contemplation; diatom; **dichotomy**; -ectomy; entomolite; entomology; entomophagous; **epitome**; **phlebotomy; temple** (n.1) "building for worship;" tmesis; **tome**; -tomy; tonsorial; tonsure… (OED) / Old Turkish '**tom**': cut. It has a trace in modern

Turkish in a few words like "**tomruk**" (Adnan Atabek). However, I believe that the "**tem**" part of "**temren**" (arrowhead, spearhead) and "**temir**" (iron) in Turkish and "**temren**" (**tem-ürgen**) expresses the meaning of cutting or piercing. I believe the first root was "**tem**," and **temir**-iron means "cutting tool." This is a hypothesis, but it's certain that "**toma**" doesn't come from Greek, but from the Turkish language, from which Greeks also adopted it.

temparature (Eng.), **tepor** (Latin): Turkish '**tumu**' (Altaic): epidemi, fever (Radloff) / **Tepor** < **tamu** (hell) > **temmuz** (july - hot month) (İ. H. Danişmend) / "PIE root" '**tep**': warm, Turkish '**tav**': correct heat (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

tempo (Eng.): Turkish '**tem**, **dem**' (time) (Kisamov)

TEN (Mayan): times, a certain period of time, as a suffix: unit, quantity … Turkish '**tane**' (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

ten (Eng.), **zehn** (German): **on**. "Old English ten, tien, of Germanic origin; related to Dutch tien and German **zehn**, from an Indo-European root shared by Sanskrit **dasa**, Greek **deka**, and Latin decem." (Oxford D.) / So, if '**ten**, **tien**, **zehn**' is the same word and '**dasa**, **deka**, **decem**' are relative of these, we can say "**on** > **ten**". / '**Un**' (Sumer.): on (P. Kaya) / N: American 'ten': **TS'EN** <> **on**, **ten** / Turkish '**tek**' (one) = **ten** (?) (O. Karatay).. because "PIE root of **ten**" '**deku**, **dekm**' (Pokorny) / Chuvash Turkish **wonn, vunni**: on (Strahlenberg) … And… Latin twenty, thirty, forty, fifty: vi**gin**ti, tri**gin**ta, qadra**gin**ta, quinqua**gin**ta (iki **on**, üç **on**, dört **on**, beş **on**) … Latin '**gin**' < **on, wonn**

ten: "PIE root", stretch, tense … Samples: abstain; abstention; abstinence; **abstinent;** atelectasis; **attend**; attenuate; attenuation; baritone; **catatonia**; catatonic; **contain; contend; continue**; detain; **detente**; detention; diatonic; distend; entertain; **extend**; extenuate; **hypotenuse**; **hypotonia; intend**; intone; **isotonic**; lieutenant; locum-tenens; **maintain**; **monotony**; neoteny; obtain; ostensible; peritoneum; **pertain**; pertinacious; portend; pretend; rein; retain; retinue; sitar; subtend; **sustain**; tantra; telangiectasia; temple; temporal; tenable; tenacious; tenacity; tenant; **tend**; **tendency; tender; tendon**; tendril; tenement;

tenesmus; tenet; **tennis**; tenon; **tenor; tense**; tensile; tension; tensor; **tent**; tenterhooks; tenuous; tenure; **tetanus**; **thin**; **tone; tonic**… All of them have the Old Turkish "**tıng**" root (stretch, tense) …

tenebra (Latin): dark, night. **Tön**: **tün**, night (Radloff). **Tenebrae** < tün, dün (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Dnkui**, **dnkuai**, **dankuis**, **dankui** (Hittite): dark, black <> **Tün**: dark, evening, black; Turkish **kara**, **karanlık** (black, dark)

teneo (Latin): know, Turkish '**tanıma**' (recognise, know)

tenk: "PIE root" "to become firm, curdle, thicken" (source also of Irish techt "curdled, coagulated …" (OED) / Turkish '**tok**': tightly woven fabric, thick and hard stuff … Old Turkish '**tıng**': tense, strecht …

tense (Eng.): taut, stretched… Old Turkish '**tıng**': stretch, tense (A. Atabek) … So, '**hypotenuse**', '**hypertension**', '**hypotension**' and many other words are rooted from this.

tent (Eng.) Alleged root is '**ten**' (stretch, tense). Old Turk. "**tıng**" > **ten** / See "PIE" root "**Ten**" item.

tenter (Fr.): **dene**, **denemek**, try

teppich (German): carpet. It's most probably rooted from Turkish '**tep-mek**, **tepik**' (strike with foot, kick, step on), '**tepin**': stamp. It is stamped on while making felt or blanket.

tere: "PIE root" (1), "cross over, pass through." Turkish '**doğru**'. **Direct** < **direk**. Example words: Avatar, through, thorough, **trans**, **transient** etc. **Through** < **doğru**. **Thorough**, **to**; **durch** (German): **doğru**. **Üttür** (Old Turkish): through. / "**Teri** (Turkish vernecular) > **through**" (A. Atabek) / **Togru**: through (DLT) / "ProtoGermanic ***thurkh** (source also of Old Saxon **thuru** … from PIE root ***tere**- " (OED) / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew): way, direction, through, **doğru** > **tarik** (way) > **tarik** (Arabic) (way, road) / Through: **trei**, **tri** (Celtic) < **doğru**

tere: “PIE root” (2), “to rub, to **turn**.” ‘**Dön**’ (**turn**), **tur** (**tour**) in Turkish. The English words that are claimed to derive from this root are: **atresia**; attorn; attorney; attrition; **contour**; contrite; detour; detriment; diatribe; **drill**; lithotripsy; return; thrash; thread; thresh; throw; threshold; **trauma**; trephine; tribulation; trite; trout; **trypsin; tryptophan**; turn, tour… / **Tour** > **tur**, **turn** > **dön**, **drill** < **del**. **Many Turkish words were taken almost without changed. Actually, that didn't happen so. It was their language, and they continued to speak it in Western World.**

tergum, **tergo** (Latin): **back**, **arka**, **terki**. **Terki**: the back of a horse, back part of a saddle. Turkish '**terk**' (abondan, leave behind) is said to be Arabic rooted. **Terki** > **tergum** (B. Keresteciyan) / **Arki**, **arku** (Akkad.) < **arka** > **achter / Erutu**, **şu’ru**, **şeru** (Akkad.) < **arka**, **sırt**, **back**, **zurück** (German)

terkw: “PIE root”, "to twist." It forms all or part of: contort; **distort**; extort; extortion; nasturtium; queer; retort; thwart; torch; torment; **torque**; **torsion**; tort; **torticollis**; tortuous; **torture**; truss... / **Dür**: roll, roll up, fold up; **tevür** (Old Turkish): overturn, **devirmek**

term, **interim** (Eng.): terim, locution, period. Interim: Latin '**terminus**' (end). Old Turkish '**terim**': meeting, society, association, pile, compile, endeavor, science, art … And some words are rooted from Turkish ‘**ter**, **tor**’ (DLT): **törü** (custom, order, system); **torum**: life time, expiry; **törüm**: genesis (DLT). / **Terminus** < **dur, durma, durum** (stop, remain, settle)

terminal (Eng.); **terme**, **terma, terminus** (Latin): related to Turkish '**dur**, **durmak**' (stop, last stop, remain, settle) (M. C. Paşa)

terminology (Eng.): **terim**, **törü, derme, dernek** (compile, custom, organize) / See “**Term**” item

terra (Latin), **terrain** (Eng.): soil, ground, **toprak** (**torpak**), yer, kara (ground, soil) / **Tarik**: (grain); derek-terek; arba-herba words with the word '**terra**' (O. Suleymanov) … Most likely from the same root as **tarım, darı**

(agriculture, millet): **Terra** < toprak, torpak (soil, ground) > yer < **earth / Aker**, **akro**, **akrare**, **akrara**, **tera**, **teri** (Etrusk): agriculturel field, **terra**, **earth**; **yer**, **kara / Kur**, **kı** (Hittite): kara, yer, kır (country side, steppe), torpak, toprak, karık (land, earth, field, terra, acer); **acer** < **kır**, **karık**; **terra** > torpak; **yer** > **earth**, **erde**; **grund**, **ground** < **kara / Terpasu** (Akkad.): toprak, torpak, yer; **terra / Tirros**, **tirro**, **werano**, **werito**, **tir-jon** (Celtic) < yer, toprak, torpak

terrace (İng.), **terraza** (It.): teras, taraça, derece, dereke (Kipchak) / **Ter**, **yer** (earth, place, land); **torpak**, **toprak** (soil, area, land) / Derece, dereke (Turkish and Turkish Arabic) stage, step

territory (Eng.): toprak, bölge. Latin **terra**, Turkish toprak, **torpak**, yer (**terrestrial**)

terror (Eng.): **korku**, **ürkü**. **Ter**: escape, frighten and run away (Orkhon), (Muharrem Ergin). " … from Latin **terror**, from **terrere** 'frighten." (Oxford D.) / **Tırs** (Kurdish Turkish): **ter**, **scare, horror** < **korku** > **s-care**

ters : "PIE root", "to dry". The root of '**thirst**, **thirsty**'. Some examples: inter; **Mediterranean**; metatarsal; parterre; subterranean; **tarsal**; tarsus; Tartuffe; **terra**; terrace; terra-cotta; **terrain**; terran; terraqueous; terrarium; terrene; **terrestrial**; terrier; **territory**; thirst; toast; torrent… / **terra**, **territory** < **toprak**, **torpak**, **yer / Trstati** (Sanskrit): **thirst**, **susa-mak / Sate**, **satiare**, **sato** (Etrusk) < **tod**, **doy**, **doymak** > **satied**, **satisfy** (with '**su**' – water) / **S <> T** .. **susamak**, **susatmak**: thirst (Old forms: þurst, ***thurstu**-, torst, dorst, durst, thurs…)

test (Eng.): "late 14c., '**small vessel** used in assaying precious metals,' from Old French test, from Latin **testum** 'earthen **pot**,' related to testa '**piece of burned clay**, earthen pot, shell' " (OED). Turkish '**testi**': earthen liquid container … **Testi** > **testum** > **test**

testicles (Eng.), **testiculus** (Latin): **taşak** / **taşak** > **testis** (end of the word –k > -t sound conversion law) (A. Atabek) / 'Taşak' is definitely Old Turkish.

Because it means '**taşma**, **tış**, **dış**' (outward, out) in Turkish. '-**ek**, -**ak**' are also Turkish suffixes. **Ek, ektir, ek-doğru** > **extra**

tetra (Greek): four, **dört**, Old Turkish '**tört**' (DLT) / **Deurt** > **Quatre** (B. Keresteciyan) / Dört > quatre > tarto, tetartos (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Kwetwares**, **cethair**, **ceithir**, **kiare**, **kwetru** (Celtic) > **dört** > **four** / **Armta**, **ardra** (Sanskrit): dört, dördüncü / **Quatro** (It.), **quattuor** (Latin) < **tetra** < dört > kırk (fourty) > kerte (quarter) > **kiare**, **kwetwares** (Celtic) / Chuvash **twata**: dört > tetra > quatra > ardra > four (Chuvash **twata** - Strahlenberg)

t'ew, **t'ow** : "PIE root", "hit, strike, pound" (Bomhard) / **T'ew**, **t'ow** < **tög**, **dög**, **döv** (pound, beat) / Sumer. **du**: **dövmek** (beat), **dövüş**, fight, to strike, to crush (Gerey)

text (Eng.): writing. Old Turkish '**tokı**' (writing on a stone) (Orkhon) / **Tokı** > **text**

textile (Eng.): **dokuma**. **Texere** (Latin) > tisse-tissu (Fr.): doku-mak (İ. H. Danişmend). **Text**: doku, **tokı**

texture, tissue (Eng.); **tuch** (German): organic structure. Turkish **doku** > **texture** / **Doku** > **teks** > **tissue, texture** / Sumer. **tuku** < **toku, dokuma** (Gerey) / "PIE" root: '**teks**' (OED)

t'ey, **t'oy**: "PIE root", flare, radiation, sparkle. Etruscan '**tin**': day (Bomhard) / **T'oy** < **doğ** (rise, sun rise, appear) > **day** / **tin** < **tan** (dawn), **tün** (evening, yesterday)

thalassa (Greek), **thalasso** (Eng.): sea, deniz. Old Turkish '**talay**': sea; **talui** (Altaic and in some other Turkish dialects): sea (Radloff); **talas**: sea / According to the "Oxford Dictionary" **Dalai Lama**: "From Tibetan, literally '**ocean** monk', so named because he is regarded as 'the ocean of compassion." **Dalai** (Sanskrit): sea, ocean < **talay**, **talas** / **Dalaj**, **talaj**, **taluy** (Yakut, Cagatay, Uyghur): **meer** (German); (müren - river), sea (Rasanen) / Sumer. **dul**: deep, take a bath, swim; Turkish **dalmak**: (dive, dive into water) (Gerey)

thalassemia (Eng.): Mediterranean anemia / Old Turkish '**talay**, **talas**': sea, ocean. **Thalassa** (Greek): sea / **Talui** (Altaic and other Turkic dialects): sea (Radloff) / **Dalai Lama**: "From Tibetan, literally '**ocean** monk', so named because he is regarded as 'the ocean of compassion." (Oxford Dictionary). **Dalai** (Sanskrit): sea, ocean / **Dalaj**, **talaj**, **taluy** (Yakut, Çagatay, Uyghur): sea (Rasanen) / According to Bomhard, '**talay = Dalai**' comes from the Turkish concept of '**dalga** - wave' (sea wave).

thallus, **tallus** (Latin, Eng.- Greek): **dal**, **tal**, branch, stalk / Native American 'branch': **DLAX**, **DELA** >< **dal**

Thames (Eng.) a river name. **Tamga** (stamp) > Thames (A. Atabek) (?) / It is also stated that the name of this river passing through central London is an Old Celtic name or "**Tamesis, Tamesa**" taken from Latin and may mean "darkness".

than (Eng.): **den**, **dan**. Turkish '**den**' and English '**than**' match each other perfectly. Turkish 'den' is a suffix: You are taller **than** I am: **Benden** uzunsun.

that (Eng.): **şu**, **o**, **ki** > **quod** (Latin.) > **cette, ce** (Fr.) < **şu** / **das** (German), **that** < **de**, **de o**

the (Eng.), **das-die-der** (German), **el-la** (Spanish), **le-la** (Fr.): 'articles'. According to İsmail Hami Danişmend Turkishdeki '**ol**' is the equivalent of some. '**Ol**': demonstrative adjective; that, those for he, she, it, they… There is no other article in Turkish. '**That**, **there, the**' can find equivalents such as "**de** orada", "**de şu**, **de** işte **şu**" in Turkish. "**That, there**, and **the**" are primitive remnants of Turkish equivalents like "**de orada**," "**de şu, de işte şu**." While these adverbs are rarely used and only when necessary in Turksih, in all Western languages with Turkish roots, especially '**the, das**' are generally used at the beginning of words, whether necessary or unnecessary. The vast majority are useless. They don't add any distinct meaning to the word or sentence, and they have no effect other than wordiness.

thee (Eng.): **çay**. **Ts** <> **Ç** … **Tsay** (Bar. Tob.): **thee** (Radloff). Chinese root ?

theme (Eng.), **thema** (Latin): Turkic '**tam**' (Altai. Tel.): feature, character, essence (Radloff)

then (Eng.): **-den sonra** (after); **de**, **da**, **daha**, **dahi** (also, besides, and – after). Old Turkish '**anta**': up to there, until. **Until** < **anta** (Kisamov).

thense (Eng.): **o zaman**, **te o yolla**, **den sonra**. **-den sonra** (after).

Theo (Eng.), **Theos** (Greek): God, **Tengri, Tanrı**. **Dingir** (Hittite) < **Tengri**: God. Sumer. '**Dingir**' > Greek '**Theos**' < **Tanrı**, **Tengri** > Latin '**Deus**' / **DİKAANKAAWU NEK'ELTAENİ**, **TAE** (Native American): **Tanrı**, **Dingir**, God, **Tan** (dawn), **Doğ** (sun rise), **Tin** (spirit) / **MANİTOU** (N. American) big eminent soul. Mani-tou <> **Mangi Tengri**, **Bengü Tengri**, **Bengü Doğ**, **Bengü Tin** (Big God – Eternal God – Eternal Sun Rise – Eternal Spirit -?-) / "PIE root": "**Dhes**, **dhe**"

therapy (Eng.), **therepetigue** (Fr.): Turkish **derman**, **dirim**, **tedavi**. **Derman**: cure; **dirim**: life, power of life / '**Darman**' (Kazakh, Chuvash, Kuman): medicine, power, care; '**darni**' (Uyghur): magic formula / **Darie-a** (Hittite): heal, cure, action to heal, iyileştirme, **derman** / Also may be related to '**thermo**', '**thermal**': hot, hot spring … See "**Thermo**" item

there (Eng.): (present, exist), **var** > there < **vardır** (there are)

there (Eng.): **orada**. "Old English... **ther** of Germanic origin; related to Dutch **daar** and German da, also to **that** and **the**" (Oxford D.). Turkish '**ta**', '**ta orada**', '**daha**': there / '**-re**, **ara**' (Sumer.): there, go there, **ora**, **orada**, **oraya** (Kurmaev) / Fr. **la**; Latin: **illic** < **ol**

theriac, **theriacum** (Eng.- Greek): antidote, Old Turkish **tiryak** / theriac - theriacum (Theriacum Andromachi) (n.) "snake antidote" ~ Türkic **tiryak** (n.) "snake antidote". (Kisamov) / Today's Turkish '**tiryaki**': addicted; opium, caffeine, tea etc. addicted. / Sumer. **ugu**: poison, venom, **ağu** (Gerey) … N.

American, Mayan **UYI**: animal venom, **ağu** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

thermes (Fr.): baths. Mustafa Celalettin Pasha also associates this with Turkish '**ter** - sweat' and 'heat', possibly but indirectly. See the item below.

thermo, **thermal** (Eng.); **thermos** (Greek); **thermique** (Fr.): hot, warm, warm spring, natural warm water … It's probably related to '**terra**' (ground, soil); Turkish **yer**, **torpak**, **toprak** (earth, ground, soil). / Kisamov makes it to relate to Old Turkish '**ter**' (sweat) (?)

they (Eng.): **onlar, ol, ollar** (de onlar, de ollar) … Latin. **illi**, Fr. **elles, ils** < **ol, ollar, onlar**

thick (Eng.); **dick** (German); **þykkt, gildur** (Icelandic): kalın, pek, **sık, tok, dik**. Old Turkish (DLT) '**tok**': thick, solid, deep voice / Tok > **thick** (B. Keresteciyan). **Tog** (Russian) > tok, hard (O. Karatay) / **Tegus**, **tiugh**, **tegu** (Celtic) <> **tok** > **thick, dick** < **dik, dik dik** (In Turkish, "**dik**" also means hardness and strength.) / Pek > **peçi** (Laz.) / **Mçxhu** (Laz) > **sıkı, sık** > **thick** (S > T) (?) / **Gadha** (Sanskrit) > **hard** < katı, kartı > **krud** (Sanskrit) < kuru / Greek **piknos** (thick, hard) < **pek** > **epais, epaisse** (Fr.)

thin (Eng.); **dünn, fine** (German); **tenuis** (Latin); **mince** (Fr.); **þunnt** (Icelandic): **ince**, **yinç**, **yinçge**, **inçge**. **İnçke** (Uyghur, Kar.): thin (Radloff) / **Anudara**, **dahara**, **tanu** (Sanskrit.) < **dar**, **ince** > **tana**, **tanav** (Celtic) > **thin** / Greek **lignos, ishnos** < **yinc, yincge, ince** > **mince** (Fr.) / Actually they claim thet its root is "**ten**" (tence). So, '**ten**' < '**tıng**' (tence, stretch – Old Turk.)

thing (Eng.): şey, nesne. Old Turkish '**neng**' (Uyghur, AT.): thing, das **Ding** (German) (Radloff) / '**Nig**' (Sumerian): thing, ne, neng (O. N. Tuna) / **Neng** > **thing**

think (Eng.), **denken** (German): **düşün**. Latin '**duco**' … / " 'Kafaya **dank** etmek'. Turkish 'danet': think " (A. Atabek) / Old German '**denchen**, **dünken**'; Old Turkish: **tüşe**, **tüşemek** / 'Danladı': understood (Nasrettin

Hoca – P Boratav) / Turkish '**danış**': consult / **Think** < **düşün, tüşün, tüşe, düşün-taşın, danet** / Latin: **duco, scire, cognosco, teneo, novi** < **de, demek** (say, tell, talk), **sak** (mind), **ög** (mind, ego)… **Tanı**: know; **tanı** > **teneo**

thirst, **thirsty** (Eng.): susama, susamış. '**Dipsomania**'s alleged root is Latin, Greek '**dipsa**' (thirst), "unknown origin". (OED) / Claimed "PIE root" "**Ters**": **terra**, **territory**, soil, ground. (?) / **Terra** < **torpak**, **yer** (soil, ground) / So … **dipsa** < **susa** … why not? / **Trstati** (Sanskrit): **thirst**, **susa-mak** / **Sate**, **satiare**, **satisfy**, **sato** (Etrusk) < **tod**, **doy**, **doymak** > **satied**, **satisfy**

thirty (Eng.): otuz. A dubious commonality. But… Sumerian **eş** < **üç** (three) / Sumer. **u** < **on** (ten) / Sumerian **uşu** (**eş-u**: üç on) < **otuz** (thirty) / **ITU** (Sumer.): month, thirty days **- ITU** < **otuz** (thirty - Gerey) / Chuvash **etfi**: üç (three) (Strahlenberg) / Mayan **OX, UX** < **üç** (three)

this, **that**, **those** (Eng.); **das** (German): bu, şu, onlar, **de** bu, **de** o, **de** şu… / '**de**' is an indicator adverb in Turkish / '**B(a-e)**' (Sumer. - this): **bu** (this) (Kurmaev) / **BI** (Sumer.): **bu** (this - Gerey)

Thor (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of thunder, storms, and warfare. With the North Germanic pronunciation, **Thor** is known as **Donar**, **Donner**, **Dunor**, **Thunraz**, **Thunor** in the pronunciations of other Germanic peoples; a thunder god found in various Germanic mythologies. **Tar**: break, destroy; **Tuğrul**, **Ertuğrul** (Ancient Turkish ruler names) (**Arthur**?); **Tarkan** (Turkish legendary hero); **Turgenyev** (Russian Turk author); **tan**: dawn; **tansık**: miracle; **tını**: tone, sound; **tur**, **tor**, **tağ**, **dağ**: mountain; **tur**, **turgen**: **turn**, speedy, hurried…

thou (**you**) (singular) (Eng.): sen. **Si** (Laz.): sen, siz > **tû**, **ti**, **te** (Celtic) > **si** / **Thou** (you) (plural) (Eng.): **siz**. **Tkva** (Laz.) > **thou** / **Swis**, **sibh** (Celtic) < **siz** / **Tuus ma**, **unts**, **ti/ta/te**, **-ti-**, **zik**, **ziqqa** (Luvian, Hittite): you, your, **sen**, **siz** (Latin **tuus**, Gr. **sos**) (Copeland) < **siz** / **Sos**, **seis** (Greek): **sizin**, **siz** / If Old English **thou** … New English **you** … Greek **seis** … are all considered to be from the same common root in Indo-European languages, why shouldn't Turkish

'**siz**' and '**sen**', which coincide with Greek **seis**, also be the root of these? Or at least not from a common root?

thrive (Eng.): Turkish **tiri**, **dirim**: live, alive, vivid, life (Kisamov)

throne, **thrones** (Eng.): "From Latin thronus, from Greek thronos 'elevated seat, chair, throne,' from PIE root ***dher**- 'to hold firmly, support." (OED). '**Dher**': turkish '**dur**, **duran**': stay, stop, remain, durable, firm, resistant, permanent... celstial … / Turkish tur, tor, Turan and **Turin**, **Tiran**, **Thren**, **Tehran** relations (O. Süleymanov) / **Tura** (Old Turkish): column, beam, post, building, tower. Turkish **taht**: throne (tahta – wood – rooted ?). '**Tor**' in Tatar Turkish means honorable place, corner, throne. Kazakh '**tür**': throne / According to Kisamov 'töre' (custom) also related to this item / **Throne** > **tronos** < taht are 'oturma' (sit) rooted. (M. C. Paşa) / '**Turug**' (Uyghur); '**turun**, **turung**': place / **Dher** > **dura** (Latin) > **durable** < **durabilir** <> Old Turk. '**terek**' (**tree** - ağaç) > **tree** (İng.) … The Celtic priests "**druids**" are also linked to the same concept (durability, tree, wood).

through, **thorough**, **to** (Eng.); **durch** (German): **doğru**. **Üttür** (Old Turkish): through (Radloff). **Ura** (Altai, Tel. Scythian): go to, go towards something, go to the end, tear and pass. / "**Teri** (vernecular) > **through**" (A. Atabek) / **Togru**: through, along (DLT) / "ProtoGermanic ***thurkh** (source also of Old Saxon **thuru** … from PIE root ***tere**- " (OED) / Doğru > **droit** (drou) (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Darakh**, **derekh** (Hebrew.): way, direction, through, **doğru** > **tarik** (way, yo) > **tarik** (Arabic) (way, yol) / Through: **trei**, **tri** (Celtic) < doğru

throut (Eng.): boğaz, **gırtlak** / **gorge** (Eng.): gırtlak, throat, larynx / Avestan '**garo**' < **gırtlak**

throw (Eng.): atmak, **fırlatmak**. **Phrut** (Sanskrit.): **fırlatmak**, (**pırlat**) / Latin **iactus, jactus**, Fr. **jeter** < **at, atmak**

thrust (Eng.): **dürtmek**. **Rsta** (Sanskrit.)

THUCH, THUCHTAL (Mayan): **çömelmek, çökmek**, crouch, crouch down, sit down (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

thus (Latin): incense, **tütsü** (M. C. Paşa) / Also Latin '**thymiama**' (incense) < **tütsü**, **duman** (smoke)

thus, **though** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ötrü**', '**ötürü**' (thus).

Tiberius: Roman emperor. **Tbarna**, **Lbarna**, **tbaria**, **tbara-ita**, **tbarahit** (Luvian, Hittite.): king, title of Hittite kings, ruler. Turkish '**teber**, **ilteber**': regionel ruler, governor.

Tibet: the name of a country. The name Tibet comes from the Turkish '**tepe**'. Foreign scientists say this: Behr (1994), Bazin and Hamilton (1991). **Tepe** (hill, apex, high region) > **top**

ticklish, **tickly** (Eng.): **titiz** (rigorous, meticulous, cautious)

tide, **tidy**, **tidiness** (Eng.): düzen, tertipli, **titiz**. Claimed root is Proto-Germanic "**ti-di**" (OED). imiş. Old Turkish '**ditir**, **tidir**'; '**tedirgin**'; '**titiz**' … (?) / **Tedirgin**: uneasy, irritated. **Titiz**: rigorous, meticulous, cautious.

tie (Eng.): **tü**, **düg**, **düğüm** / **Tüg** (Old Turkish): düğüm (O. Karatay) / **Tang**, **tü**, **tüyi**: denk, bağ, **tie**, bound, **bag** (Radloff). **Tiie-a**, **tie-a** (Hittite): to bind. Sanskrit '**da**', '**dyati**', Greek '**déso**', English '**tie**' / **Toki** (Laz.): düğüm, bağ, **tie / Ted**, **teud** (Celtic) / **Balaja**, **bandhana**, **bond** (Sanskrit.): bind, bond, **bağ** / **Tü**, **düğüm** > **tie** / Latin **ligare, ligo** < ula, ile, ilik, iliş … Fr. **attacher** < **tak** / Icelandic (tie, bind): **binda** < **bağ, bağla, ban** (**bind**)

tiger (Eng.): Turkish '**tekir**' is a striped and spotted cat breed, tabby. According to OED Old English 'tigras', Old French 'tiger', Latin and Greek '**tigris**', Persian 'tigra' are it's root. It means pointed, sharp, arrow… Turkish '**dik**': steep, perpendicular, upright, pointed… / '**Tekir**', and '**Teke**': Turkish plateau names. There at least four plateau named so in Türkiye. In Turkish

‘**tekir**’ means also dappled. Also in Turkish ‘**tıgır**’ means line, road (A. Atabek) / The etymological explanation of the **Tigris** river is similar to this.

tight (Eng.): "dense, close, compact," from Middle English thight, from Old Norse þettr "watertight, close in texture, solid," and also from Old English -þiht (compare second element in meteþiht "stout from eating"), both from Proto-Germanic *thinhta- (source also of Middle High German dihte "dense, thick," German dicht "dense, tight," Old High German gidigan, German gediegen "genuine, solid, worthy"), from PIE root ***tenk**- "to become firm, curdle, thicken" (source also of Irish techt "curdled, coagulated …" (OED) / Turkish ‘**tok**’: tightly woven fabric, thick and hard stuff … Old Turkish ‘**tıng**’: tense, strecht … Turkish ‘**denk**’: tight, animal burden, to tie up a load …

till (Eng.): plowing, toprağı sürme (**dilimleme**, **delme**) (slice, cut, split, delve)

tillomania (Eng.): Hair pulling disorder. '**Tülü, tüle**': feather, hair (DLT). **Tel**: hair piece / N. American ‘feather’: **T’AA**, **TAW** <> **tel**, **tüy** > **tillo**

time (Eng.), **tima** (Icelandic), das **Tempo** (German): zaman, süre. **TAp, tem, tep, tAm** (Scor. Scythian, , Koib.): time; **tAm, dem** (Altai. Tel.): time; **kam** (Altai, Tel. Leb. Tar. Kar.): time (Radloff). ‘**Dem, demlemek**’ is still living in Türkiye Turkish (steep, waiting for steep of the thee) / '**Demin**, timin': shortly before (Kisamov)

tinnio, **tinnitus**, **tonus** (Latin); **tönen**, **tone** (German): **tını** (sound) / Tın, tını > tone (Ü. Mutlu) / Old Turkish ‘**tıng**’: tense (A. Atabek)

tion, **-tion** (Eng.); -**cion**' (Fr.): suffix. In Turkish vernecular: **gelişin**, **gidişin**, **çıkışın** … '**Şin-şın**' here denotes ‘when I do, as I do, if I do’… Another similar one is the suffix '**-yon**', which indicates the aorist and continuation of the action: **geliyon**, **gidiyon**, **çıkıyon** (vernecular). / **Şin**, **şın** > **tion**; **yon** > **cion**

tire (Eng.): wheel, tekerlek, **teker**. **Teyir**, tyre (n.) “hoop” ~ Türkic ter-, tir- (n.) “wheel, wheel hoop”. Ultimately fr. the verb tägir- “rotate, circle,

twirl" and its later versions devir- täwir-. (Kisamov) / Turkish **değirmi**: round, **değirmen**: mill / **Teker, değir** > **tire**

tire, **tired** (Eng.): yorulmak, yorgun, argın. In Old Eurasian Turkish dialects the similar ones are present. With '**t**' or without 't'. **Argın** (Ottoman): tired; **harın** (Crimean, Ottoman): tired, **tal**: (Tel. Altai, Schor. Scythian, Koib. Kirghiz. Kas. Kom.): tire; **taldır**: tire (Radloff). **Tal** (Yakut): tire (Rasanen) / "Old English teorian (Kentish tiorian) 'to fail, cease; become weary; make weary, exhaust,' of **uncertain origin**". (OED) / **Trinu**, **drinu**, **dariianu** (Hittite): tire, tired, to make tired <> **tal**, **argın**, **harın**

tissue, **texture** (Eng.): **doku**. Its root Old Turkic '**dokun**' (touch)

titilar (Spanish): twinkle, **ışığın titremesi** (light flicker, tremor) (S. Küçükoğlu)

toccata (Latin, It. Eng.): a musical term, about 'touch'. **Dokunmak**. **Dokun** > **touch** (Eng.) … Turk. **tokat**: slap

Tochar, **Tocharians**: A lost so-called Indo-European people. According to one view, it really is: Buddhist monks were called '**Tohar**' in the 5th-6th centuries AD. This means mountainous, not a tribal name... **Tohar** < **dağlı**, **tahlı**, **tahar** (mountaineer). These are the Uighur Turks of Xinjiang. They established the Turkish Kushan Empire. The Tohars, who are portrayed as the easternmost Indo-Europeans, are these people. Tohars and Khakassians... Both of them are Turkic and are descendants of the Kyrgyz. (The languages they speak, called Indo-European, are also Turkish.) / According to another view, the Tocharians are one of the Indo-Germanic peoples of East Asia. They are mentioned alongside the Yuezhi and Kushans. They are either the same lineage or a continuation of one another. Therefore, they all have strong Turkic ties. **A. J. Windekens** went even further and admitted that Tocharian was nothing more than a White Hun language (Ak Hun Turkish). (Nejdet Keleş)

toe (Eng.): tırnak **…** Turkish '**toynak**' (animal nail)

toll (Eng.): the toll of bells. Turkish **çal**, çan **çalmak**. **Çal** > toll … **Ç** > Ts > T

toll (Eng.): **Tola** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): count; **tolış**: money exchange; **tolu**: exchange; **töle** (Schor. Scythian, Koib. Ktsch. Kom. Crimean): pay (Radloff). " … cognate with Old Norse **tollr**, Old Frisian **tolen** … German **Zoll**, probably representing an early Germanic borrowing from Late Latin **tolonium** 'custom house.'" (OED)

tolos (Greek): **tonoz**. It's suggested that the Turkish word "**tonoz**" comes from the Greek "**tolos**." But what about the Old Turkish "**tongur**" meaning to swell? From here comes the Turkish "**tonguz**" meaning "pig," meaning swollen-bodied and round-backed.

TOMAHAWK: The name of the traditional Native American axe. It's called a **Toma-Hawk**, which is two-piece. "**Toma**" means "cut," and "**Hawk**" means "slash," or "kill." In Greek and Latin, "**tomi**" means to cut. The "**tomy**" is the term for ana**tomy**. As far as I know, Native Americans didn't receive medical training or **anatomy** lessons thousands of years ago. Oxford wasn't there to learn classical Greek. In Old Turkish, "**tom**" means to cut. It has a trace in modern Turkish in a few words like "**tomruk**" (Adnan Atabek). However, I believe that the "**tem**" part of "**temren**" (arrowhead, spearhead) and "**temir**" (iron) in Turkish and "**temren**" (**tem-ürgen**) expresses the meaning of cutting or piercing. I believe the first root was "**tem**," and **temir**-iron means "cutting tool." This is a hypothesis, but it's certain that "**toma**" doesn't come from Greek, but from the Turkish language, from which Greeks also adopted it. Hawk, as we know it, means "to hack." The Turkish Arabic word "**hak, hakk**" meaning to cut, carve, cut (hack in English) and its Turkish equivalent "**kak**" meaning to hit, pierce, etc. are the real roots.

tomato, tomatoes (Eng.): Native American origin. The main root is Turkish. **Tom, tomur, tombalak, tombul, tümsek** etc. (round shaped thing, bud, fatty, obese, hump…) / Mayan **TOP**: added to something else, rising by swelling, piled up … Turkish '**top**': ball; '**topla**': gather, collect (Atatürk)

tone (Eng. – German, Latin): **ses**, '**tını**', **ün**. **Tone**, **sonus**, **sound**: **ün** / **Sonus**, **sound**, **ses**, **ton**, **tını**, **ün** … are related to each other.

too (Eng.): many. **To** (Altai. Schor. Leb. Uyghur): many (Radloff).

too (Eng.): (also). Turkish **de**, **da**, **dahi**. Me **too** > ben **de**, men **de**. **Tagı**: daha, dahi, de, da, too (Radloff) / **de**, **da** > **too** / Sumer. **tag**: hinzufügen, add (Gerey) … **de, da, dahi** **(add, too)**

tool (Eng.): '**Tolum**' in Old Turkish means steel, arms. Tolga, tulum (arms, armour)

tooth, **teeth** (Eng.): **diş**. Old Turkish '**tis**, **tiş**' / **Diş** > **dens** (İ. H. Danişmend) / **Dantom**, **dant**, **dans**, **det** (Celtic) < tiş, **diş** > **teeth** / Greek **dens**, Fr. **tout** < **tiş, diş** (tooth), **didik, didikleme** (nibble, little biting)

top (Eng. - German): üst, üstte, **tepe**, tepede. '**Tepe**' Old Turkish: hill, high area, high region and literally '**top**'. Türkiye vernecular '**tap**': hill, hill side, high plateau, ceiling wood, ceiling window / Tepe > **top** (Eng.) > **topp** (German) (B. Keresteciyan), (İ. H. Danişmend), (K. Mirşan) / **Stupa** (Sanskrit.) > **tepe** / **Tapas**, **tipas** (Luvian, Hittite): heaven (probably related to sky, and Turkish 'tepe'. / **Tibet** (a mountainous country in Asia) > tepe (Bazin and Hamilton 1991, Behr 1994) / **TEPEK** (Native American): **tepe** (Tahsin Mayatepek) / From Mayatepek, some Central and South American names of mountains, notice that 'tepe, **tepek**': YOKOTEPEK, TUŞTEPEK, NİŞTEPEK; NİTTEPEK; NİLTEPEK, ÇUÇİLTEPEK, ÇİLTEPEK; SULTEPEK, TUTUTEPEK, ÇAPULTEPEK, YALTEPEK … / Native American 'mountain': **DAA**, **TAA**, **T'AA** (top of the hill, at the summit, peak), **DGHELAAY**, **DDAW**, **TEPEK** >< **dağ**, **tay** (mountain); **tepe** (hill, peek, top)

topic, **topos**, **topographie**, **toponymy** (Eng. - Greek - Latin): yer, **toprak** (M. C. Paşa) / **Toprak**, **torpak**: soil, ground, region

tor, **teur** (**-tor, -teur**) (Eng. – Fr.): suffix. Turkish suffixes '**-r**, **-er**, **-ar**' and '**-dar**, **-tar**' do same function in present tense. Silah**tar**, kılıç**dar**… (do**er**, mak**er** < yap**ar**)

Torah (Eng. - Hebrew): **Tevrat**. Old Turkish '**Töre**': order, system, array, custom, law … **Töre**: genesis, creation, create (Orkhon) / Tevrat < töre (Ü. Mutlu) / **Tiurinias** (Etrusc): nation's customs; **tiurinias** > tavır, töre / **Dar**, **dür** (Ottoman, Kazakh, Mong.): right time, right gravity, balance, ratio (Rasanen). In Türkiye Turkish 'kadar, ka-dar': amount, quantity, until / Chuvash **tora, turi**: Tanrı, God (Strahlenberg)

Torino: a city name. Like '**Turin**' (Bikkinin), it's said that originated from Turkish, via '**Terings**' in Attila's army (M. Adji).

tork (Eng.): momentum of turning, (turn < **dön**), (tur - turlama). **Tarku** (Hittite): to dance, turning (Osman Sertkaya) / Sanskrit '**tark**': to turn, Romanian '**intoarce**' to turn, Latin '**torquo-**, **torquere**, **torsi**, **tortum**' to twist, wind, curl, distort … (Copeland) / Turkish **Tur**: round, turn, tour; **turna** (Old Turkish before AC. 900) (touring –migratory- bird): crane

torment, **tormentor** (Eng. - Latin): Turkish '**tar**': break, destroy, tear (Kisamov) / **Tırmık**, **tırmalamak** (scratch); **tortion**: tur (tour, turn); bur (tortion), **dür** (roll up) > **tortion** / Sumer. **dag, dar**: zerstören, spalten, destroy, **dağıtmak**, tar … **Dag** < **dağıt, tar** > **dar**

toro, **taurus** (Latin): bull. Old Turkish '**torun**': kid bull / Italian **Toso** > **tosun** (young bull) (B. Keresteciyan) / **Tor**: young cattle (Radloff). "**Toraman**: like bull (A. Y. Aksoy). **Toraman**: wild, unbridled (Radloff) / Old Turkish '**tavar**': cattle (Nişanyan)

Toros: a mountain name in Türkiye / it may come from 'bull - **torro**'. For this see Turkish '**tor**', "**Toro**" item / Latin '**torus**': tepe, hill / Chuvash **tara**, Old Turkish töpü, tepe (Ü. Mutlu) / **Torus**: "Any round swelling, a pro-tuberance. A mound or elevation of earth." (CNLD) … **Tuberus** < **töbü** > **tepe**

tortion (Eng.): **bur** (twist, twirl, screw); **burkul** (sprain); **dür** (roll up). **Tortamque** (Latin): dür, fold, roll up, twist … **Bur**, **dür** > **tor**

torture, **torment** (Eng.): Old Turkish '**tarı**': trouble, **darlık**, hardship, suffering (DLT) / **Tar**: darlık, torment, hardship (D. Aksan) / Alleged root is Latin '**torquere**': twirl, screw, twist … '**tor**' < **bur**, **dür**, **tur** (twist, roll up, tour) / **Burmak** > **tordre**, **tordu**, **tors** (Fr.), **wry** (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan)

total (Eng.), **totus** (Latin), **tutti** (It.): **tüm**, bütün. **Tal** (Altai, Tel. Schor. Kirghiz): **total**, **tam**, tüm; **toltra** (Altai, Tel. Scythian,): **dolmuş**, full, tam, **total** (Radloff). "from Latin totus 'all, all at once, the whole, entire, altogether,' a word of **unknown origin**." (OED) / '**Dob**' (Sumer.) > top, topla (collect) (Kurmaev) / **Total** (Eng.): toplam / **Tutar** > total (word ending r > l changing law – A. Atabek) / Fr. **tout, toute** < **toplam, tutar, tal, toltra**

touch (Eng.), **touche** (Fr.): **değ**, **dokun**. **Tact** (Eng.), **tactus** (Latin): değ, dokun. Many scientific, geometric and medical terms were born from here. **Tangent**, **integral**, **tactile hallucination**, **intact** … All are about 'değme, dokunma'. Turkish '**ti**' root: touch, tact (Radloff). **Dactilo** (Greek – finger), **digitus** (Latin – finger) are also related to this. See "**Digital**" item / '**Tag**' (Sumer.): deg, değ, tact, touch (P. Kaya)

Toulouse: a city name. According to Murat Adji it's a Kipchak name. About 'tolum, tolun': arms, steel

tour (Eng.): **tur**, **turlamak**, dönmek (**turn**). **Ter**, **tur** (Altai. Tel. Schor.): turn, go around in circles; **termen**: turn; **tur**, **tön**: turn (Radloff) / Tur, tururi > **history** relation (K. Mirşan)

tourist (Eng.): turist. Turkish '**tur**, **turlama**': turn, tour, go around. See "**Tour**", item

towel (Eng.): Middle Turkish '**havlu**'. '**Hav**': thin feather, **hav** > **hair** / mid-13c., from Old French toaille (12c.), from Frankish ***thwahlja**, from Proto-Germanic ***thwahlijan** (source also of Old Saxon **thwahila**, Middle Dutch **dwale** "towel," Dutch **dwaal** "altar cloth," Old High German dwehila … (OED)

/ Its root probably is '**kabuk**' (peel, crust) / **Thwahlja**, **thwahila**, **dwaal**, **towel** < **havlu**

tower (Eng.): Old Turkish '**tura**': building, strong building, beam, column, house, tower (Kisamov) / **Turit** (Celtic): **tower** < tura / **Tirtu**, **turru** (Akkad.): **tower** < tura > **turn** (Icelandic)

toy (Eng.): "amorous playing, sport,' later 'piece of fun or entertainment', 'thing of little value, trifle', and 'thing for a child to play with'. Of **uncertain origin**" (OED). Old Turkish '**toy**', and Altaic '**toy**': entertainment, wedding ceromony, feast (Radloff). **Toy, toyla**: feast, enjoyment; **toylo**: drinking alcohol (Radloff) / A remnant of it remains in contemporary Turkish: **düğün, tüğün** (wedding feast, feast).

track (Eng.), **trakt** (German): foot print, path, way. "Dutch trek 'drawing, pulling;' see trek)." (OED): something being pulled away and leaving a mark on the ground. Turkish '**tarama**': rake, drag; '**tırmık**': harrow / And Turkish '**tarık**': way (Arabic '**tarik**' -way) / **tara**, **tarık** (**doğru** – **through**) > **track**, **tarik**

tract (Eng.); **tracto** (Latin), **trakt** (German); **tracto**, **travo**, **travixte** (Greek): çekmek, draw, pull. Turkish '**tart**' (in all dialects): pull (Radloff). Also '**tart**': weigh (by pulling up). **Trunitor** (Latin): to weigh, **tartmak**. And '**tractor**', **traction**, **attract** … have same root. / **Dartı**: Agricultural tool used to pull back straw, crops, and grass (Turkish vernecular, Mehmet İbiş)

traction (Eng.): as a medical term means 'pull, draw'. Turkish '**tart**': to weigh, pull up / see "**Tract**" item

tragedy (Eng.), **tragodia** (Greek): **dar**, **darlık**, **daralma** (trouble, distress)

train (Eng.): tren. Turkish '**tura**': range, set, string, katar (A. Atabek) / Tergen (Mong.): 'karren, wagen', terge-le: 'schnell laufen, rennen', vagon, koşmak, hızlı koşmak (Rasanen)

trans (Eng.- Latin): prefix and word. It has many meaning. One of them is equivalent of Turkish '**ters**': opposite (like in 'transsexual'). One of them '**aktar**': transfer. Another one '**doğru**': **through, trans** …

transfer (Eng.): literally Turkish "**doğru-ver**" … **Doğru**: through, this vay, this direction; **ver**: give, send, deliver etc. **Transvers** … **transform** etc.

trash (İng.): Türkic **tarıš** (n.) "trash, scrap", **tarıšla**:- (v.) "break up". (Kisamov) / Türkçe '**tar, tarış**': break, break up, destroy; **tarış**: products of breaking up (**talaş, taraş**: sawdust, swarf)

trauer (German), **trouble** (Eng.): **dar, darlık** / Old Turkish '**tarı**': trouble, **darlık**, hardship, suffering (DLT)

travail (Fr.): work, toil, effort. **Tırıs** (Kirghiz): effort, toil; **tırış** (Crimean, Kas.): effort (Radloff)

trawl (Eng.): trol, net drag. **Tarama**: drag, rake / **Tara** > **trawl**

tree (Eng.), **tre** (Icelandic): ağaç. The root words '**tre**, **daru**, **doru**' … Greek '**dendro**' … Old Turkish '**terek**' (tree); **tirek, direk** (wood beam, pole); **tura** (beam, pole) are directly about 'tree'. / Tree < **terek** (Ü. Mutlu) / **Agacca**, **aksika**, **dru**, **druma**, **taru** (Sanskrit): **tree** < terek > direk; **agacca** <> **ağaç** / **Tāru**, **taru**, **tree**, **tarwi(a)** (Hittite): tree, wood, wooden beam, direk, **tura** < terek / **TAA** (N. American): **tahta**, wood / Native American 'tree': **CHE**, **AAS**, **GGAC** (hardwood) >< **ağaç** / German **baum** … Turkish **bağ**: vine tree, vine garden

tremble, **tremor** (Eng.); **tremisco**, **tremere** (Latin): **titreme**. **Tır** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): tremor; **tırıl**: titreme, **tremor** (Radloff) **Tir tir titreme**: trembling

tricho (Greek, Latin, Eng.): **tüy**, **tüg**, feather

tricot (Eng): triko. **knitted** fabric, 1859, from French tricot "knitting, knitted work," from tricoter "to knit," of **uncertain origin** … (OED) / **Tricho**: **tüg**, **tüy**, (feather); Old Turkish '**tüg**, **düğüm**': tie, knitting

tril (Eng.): sound vibration. Turkish '**tırıl**', '**tır - tir**': tremor

trocken, **dürr** (German); **dry** (Eng.): **kuru**. It's explained as "**terra**" (soil) and its dryness (?). Terra < torpak, toprak (soil). Kuru = Dry, Terra (K > D-T) (?). Celtic '**krasto**': kuru, dry. "**Crust**" means kabuk, kuru, kuru ekmek (dry bread). / **Ksero**, **tsiros**, **kiros** (Greek): kuru, dry

trophi, **stropi** (Greek): to **turn** < **dön**, **tur**, **turla**, **turna** (turn, tour, to tour, crane) > **trophi, s-tropi**

tropos, **dromos** (Greek): road, **tarik**, **doğru** (through)

trot (Eng.), **trab** (German): **tırıs** (running speed of a horse, a style of running of a horse). **Trad** (Altai. Leb. Bar. Uyghur. Ottoman Küar.): tırıs, trot (Radloff) / **Trot** > tırıs (M. C. Paşa)

trousers (Eng.): Middle Turkish '**çaşkır**' (?) (Ç > T)

trudo (Latin): thrust, push, **dürtmek** (B. Keresteciyan)

true (Eng.): **doğru**. **Togrı** (DLT). Old Turkish '**Togrı**' was both 'real' and 'right-true' from the beginning. (D. Aksan) / Doğru > **droit** (drou) (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan). True (Eng.) > **vero** (It.) < doğru (Ü. Mutlu), (Osman Karatay) / **Tu**: true, doğru (Radloff) / **Wiro** (Celtic) <> doğru, gerçek / N. American, Mayan **TOH**: true, right, healthy (Atatürk)

truncate (Eng.), **truncatus** (Latin): **doğru-kat** (kes) (**through-tere-doğru**) / Also… Turkish '**doğra, toğra**': cut off … Old Turk. '**toğru**': blade, the cutting edge of the knife … Its English also means something like "cut a trunk".

trunk (Eng.): **terek** (tree), **tura** (beam, column)

trust (Eng.): It's relative with Turkish '**dürüst**' (honest, fair). Old Turkish **dörös**

trutinor (Latin): to weigh, Turkish '**tart**'. See "**Tract**" item

try (Eng.): **dene**, Etruscan '**atento**' (Copeland) **/ Atento < dene**

tsiros (Greek): to dry, **kurutmak**, dried (**kuru**) fruit, dried fish / **Çiri**, **çir**, **çiroz** > tsiros (dried fish) (A. Atabek)

tube (Eng.); **tubus**, **tubulus** (Latin): **Tüfek**, Old Turkish '**tüvek**' (wooden tube –pipe- used as a weapon) (DLT) (İsmail Erdoğan, Ahmet Tutar) / **Çubuk**: pipe (Fr.) (B. Keresteciyan), **tchoubouq** (**Ç** > T) … **Tube** < **çub, tüv** / In short, the London Underground, or what they call the '**tube**', has Turkish roots.

tuber (Eng.): Turkish **top** (ball); **tomur** (bud); **tümsek** (bump, mound); **töbe**, **tepe** (hill, tumulus) / Two examples: **tuberculosis**, **tubercle**

tuck (Eng.): **tık**, **tıkmak**, **tıkınmak**, **takmak** … / **Tık**, **tıkın**, **tak** > **tuck**

tudimina (Celtic): **tutturma**, attach

t'ul: "PIE root", "wedge, peg". **Delmek** / Altaic '**t'ilyu**' > t'ul (Bomhard) / **del-mek**, **delgi**: drill, hole, **bore** < **bur, boru**

Tula: a city name. It comes from Turkish '**tolun**', '**tolum**' (arms, steel) (Murat Adji)

tulle (Eng. – Fr.): **tül** / Old Turkish '**tel**': wire, wiry, feather, hair

tumour (Eng.), **tumor** (Latin): Turkish **tomur**, **tomurcuk** (bud); **tümsek** (bump, mound) etc. (round, protruding things) … **Tüm, tom, tümsek, tomur, tomurcuk, tomruk** > **tuber, tumor** (İ. H. Danişmend).

tumulus (Latin, Eng.): **tümsek** (mound). **Töbö**, **tepe**: hill, mound. **Tomalak**, **tombalak** > tumulus (Latin) (B. Keresteciyan), (Ü. Mutlu) / **Tombul**: chubby

tunique (Fr.): a kind of clothes. Old Turkish '**don**': clothes, garment. New Turkish '**don**': underpants / **tunic** (Eng.), **tunice** (Latin): The root is precisely Old Turkish '**don**' (clothes).

tur, -tur: Latin suffix. "Fr. il est (Eng. **are**) = dır ... **–tur** < -**dır**' (M. C. Paşa). / **Vide-tur** (görünür-**dür**), **fer-tur**: (taşınır-**dır**) (it has a definite meaning, so it is 'is – are - **dır**').

turach, **turu** (Celtic): means 'castle, **tower**'. Turkish '**turach**, **turu**': shelter, korugan. "**Turağ**": stop, stay (Bikkinin), (Ç. Garaşarlı)

Turing: a region in Europe. This name comes from '**Tering**s' in army of Attila. **Tering**: derin, deep, plenty (Murat Adji).

turn (Eng.); **drehen** (German); **tourner** (Fr.); **torque, vertere** (Latin.); **dawr** (Arap.): **dön**, dönmek. Old Turkish **tön**, **tegir** (**değirmen** – mill), **tevür** (turn). **Tornare** (Latin), **tornos** (Greek): turn / **Tegir**, **tön**, **dön** > **turn** / Greek **strofi, trofi** < **tur**

tutelage, tutor (Eng.): "guardianship, protection," c. 1600, with -age + Latin tutela "a watching, **keeping**, **safeguard**, protection," from variant past-participle stem of tueri "watch over" (see tutor (n.)). The meaning "instruction, state of being under a tutor" is attested by 1857 (OED) … Turkish **tut, tutmak**: keep, hold, catch, grip … **Tutor** < **tutar** (doing keep, grip)

twin (Eng.), **zwillinge** (German): **ikiz**

twist (Eng.): burmak, **çevirmek**. Why does it resemble the Turkish word "**çevir**" (turn-twist)? Because, regardless of the **Ç > T** change rule, the suffix "-**vir-vır-v-r**" in Turkish verbs always has the same meaning. It expresses rotation, just like the Latin root "**ver**." And verbs that don't express rotation don't have this "**vir-vır**." Çevir, Devir, Ebir, Evir, Kıvır, Kavur, Savur… Let's add these '**bur**', '**burk**' and '**dür**' and 'yuvarla' … Although there is only '**wi**' in 'twist', it gives the same feeling.

two (Eng.), **dyo** (Greek), **duo** (Latin.), **deux** (Fr.): **iki**. **Tüng**, **tüngai** (Tel.): double (Radloff). **Tüge** (DLT, 1073), **düve**: two years old cow. **Dana**: two years old cow (TDK). **Tay**: young horse, until three years old. **Toy**: young, young animal / Celtic 'two': **dwau**, **dow**, **dew**, **da**, **dha** / Sanskrit 'two': **ksana** (second), **acitta** (**iki**) / **Taiyuga** (Hittite): two year old, **dayuga**: two year old horse (Da: two + iuga: year). **Yuga** (Hitit): year, yearling, **yıl** / In Laz 'two': **jur, cur, jüri; koko, oko** (split something in two) < **iki** / Native American 'two': **KA'ATUL**, **TİK**, **NANKAYY**, **NİTEEKK'EE**, **İCH** (Sioux), **İK** >< **iki** / **İK, İC, İCİ** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) = iki (two) / **MOİKO** (N. American): two, iki (T. Mayatepek)

type (Eng.): **tab**, **tapka** / … late 15c., "symbol, emblem," from Latin **typus** "figure, image, form, kind," from Greek **typos** "a blow, dent, impression, mark, effect of a blow; figure in relief, image, statue; anything wrought of metal or stone. (OED) / Old Turkish **tamga**, **tapka** > stamp … **tab**: print

Tyr (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): God of war and warriors. Turkish '**tar**': break, destroy; **Tarkan**: Old Turkish war hero / Chuvash **tora, turi**: Tanrı, God (Strahlenberg)

UA (Mayan): nest, home, **yuva** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

uedh: "PIE root", to push, hit; Turkish '**it**': push (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

UEEZ (Mayan): scabies, **uyuz** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

Ugur, **Ugric** (Finno-Ugric for examle): It is a so-called separate language, allegedly a separate people from Turkic languages and Turkic peoples. It's related to Uralic Language... **Ok**, **Og**, **Uz**, **Ugur**, **Ogur**, **Oguz**, **Gut**, **Gots** … are all the same. They mean 'clan, tribe, nation' in Turkish. '**Ural**' is also a Turkish name.

uhlan (Eng.): lancer, uhlan comes from Turkish '**oğlan**' (boy) (Bikkinin).

ulna (Eng. - Latin): Old Turkish **el** (hand, arm) / **Lam**, **olina** (Celtic); Native American 'hand': **BİLO**, **JİN**, **LA >< el**, **yen** (hand, forearm)

ulnlid (Icelandic): bilek, wrist / **Ulna, el** relation**.** Turkish '**el**': hand, arm

ultimate, **ultra** (Eng.); **ulter**, **ultimus**, **ultima** (Latin): Turkish '**ulu**': big, huge, sublime; '**öte**': beyond. Alleged root is '**al**': beyond. And… Turkish '**el**': alien, beyond.

ultra (Eng. - Latin): **Öte**, ötesinde (beyond); **ulu** (grand, great) / **Ultra-sound** for example. Sound < **tını, ün** (sound, voice)

ululation, **howl** (Eng.), **ulula**, **ululo**, **ululatus** (Latin): **uluma, havlama** (İ. H. Danişmend), (O. Süleymanov). **Halihuli** (Sanskrit)

um, **-um** (Latin): suffix. It makes name, like '**bell-um**'. In Turkish there is same suffix, '-**um**'. '**Doğ-um**, sok-um, oy-um' … / In Turkish, it takes various forms under the influence of some additional vowel rules: 'Al-ım, sat-ım, kal-ım, öl-üm, sür-üm, ver-im, dür-üm, giy-im, dil-im' (V . Hatiboğlu) / The '**-ım**' suffix creates abstract nouns from verb roots in Turkish as well as in Latin. A few examples such as 'öl-**üm**, bat-**ım**' formed with the suffix '-ım' are used in the Orkhon Inscriptions.

umlaut (German – Eng.): The root is Old Turkish '**im**': sign, image.

unda, **-unda** (Latin): suffix. Turkish '**de-da**'. Sek**undo**, sekundos: İkinci, ikincisi**-n-de** (O. Süleymanov)

under (Eng.), **unter** (German): alt, altta / **Under - indir** (down, down load) similarity is also not a coinsidence. See "**İn**" item

uni, **unic** (Eng.), **unio** (Latin): tek, bir. Turkish **ön**, **öng**, **en ön**: front, first (number one) / **Uni** < **aynı** (same - A. Atabek)

until (Eng.): Old Turkish '**anta**': until, up to there. **Antika**, **antar** (Sanskrit): anta, **until**

unto (Eng.): **Önü, önüne doğru** (in front, before, sub)

up (Eng.): Old Turkish '**kabar**': rise, swell; '**köp**': many, swell, rise. Old Turkish '**apa**': high title, important person (Orkhon). **Aba**: father, elder, important person. **Kop**: stand up, make up, uprise (DLT) / Apa: ancestory, big, high (M. Ergin) / **Uppsala**: (a city name), 'up' (high, sublime), sala (sun) (Ö. B. ETLİ), (K. Mirşan) / **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate / 'Ap-' Turkish prefix for meaning strengthening: **apaçık**, **apayrı** … There are almost no prefixes in Turkish. Some examples like these are very rare. / **İPA** (Quechua, N. American) = **apa**, **abla** (elder sister) (Karimullin) / **Aba, apa**, **abarma**, **abartma, abi, abla, amca, ape** (Kurdih – uncle; elder respectable person) > **up, upper, super** …

uper: "PIE root", "over." Turkish '**apa**', '**aba**' high person, high position; Turkish '**kop**' means to rise, to get up. Some of the English words claimed to derive from this root are: **hyper**-; insuperable; over-; soprano; sovereign; sum; **summit**; **super**-; superable; superb; **superior**; supernal; **supra**-; supreme; **fort**- … / **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate. "**Ab**-" here is one of the rare prefixes in Turkish. It strengthen the meaning of the adjective comes before it.

upo: "PIE root", "under, also up from under, hence 'over'." Turkish '**apa**', '**aba**' high person, high position; Turkish '**kop**' means to rise, to get up. Some of the English words claimed to derive from this root are: **above**; assume; hypo-; **hypochondria**; hypocrisy; hypothesis; opal; open; often; resuscitate; somber; source; souvenirs; **sub**-; subject; substance; subtle; suburb; succeed; succumb; sudden; **suffer**; sufficient; suffix; suggestion; summon; **supply**; support; suppose; **surge**; suspect; **suspend**; sustain; up; valet; vassal... / **The same dialectical opposition and unity exists in Turkish as well.** '**Abdal**': wise person, '**aptal**': idiot. **Abarma**, **abartma**: exaggerate. "**Ab**-" here is one of the rare prefixes in Turkish. It strengthen the meaning of the adjective comes before it.

upon, upper (Eng.); **über** (German): üst, üstteki. Turkish '**apa, aba, kop …**' denote 'high, high position, rise …' See "**Up**" item

ur, **we-r**: “PIE roots”, roots of water and ‘urine’. / **Irmak**: river; **ark**, **arık**: channel / **ır**, **ırmak** – **ark** > irrigate, watering / Turk. – Arab. **idrar** > **ur, wer**

Ural: a name of a region and mountain. Ancient Turks call themselves '**ur**'. Old Turkish ‘**ur**, **uruk**, **urun**’: clan, tribe, residential area. **Ur**, **Uruk** (Sumerian cities)… **Urban** (Eng.): city, about city / **Ur**, **or**, **orun** (Old Turk. high place, castle, city) / **UR**, **URAKE** (N. American): city, area, basement, residantial area / Sumer. '**urug**': castle, city, society (M. İ. Çığ) / N. American Quechua “**ur**” root, **URKU**: mountain, man

urban (Eng.), **urbs** (Latin): ‘**uru**’ (Hittite) (city); Ur, Uruk: (Sumerian Turkish) city names. **Ur**, **or**, **orun** (Old Turkish) high place, city, castle, headquarters / **UR**, **URAKE** (N. American): city, area, basement, residantial area / Sumerian 'urug': castle, city, society (M. İ. Çığ)

urea (Eng.): **üre** / see “Urine” item

urgent, urge (Eng.); **erregung, erregt** (German): Turkish ‘**ırga**, **ırgı**, **ırgıl**: leap, jump, spurt, moving; **urunç**: excitement, hurry; **ürt**, **ürgül**: arousal, impulse; **ırga**, **irgin** (Tüm.) sexual impuls, arousal (Radloff). **Irgala**-mak: arouse interest

urine, urination (Eng.): Old Turkish ‘**erre**’ (urination) (İ. H. Danişmend) / “PIE root”: “**ur**” (OED) / Ur > irrigate < **ırmak** (river); **ark**, **arık** (water canal)

urologia (Eng.)**: erre** (Old Turkish - urination), **üre**, **üreme** (breeding)

us (Eng.): **bizim**, **bize**, **b-iz**. **Nash** (Hittite): biz, **we** / ‘**Uznu**’ (Sumer.): bizim / -us, -uz, -iz … suffix (we): geliyoruz, geliyor-uz (we are coming); **biz**, ‘**uz**’ > **we, us**

us, **-us** (Latin): suffix. Turkish '-**ış**' suffix is similar to '-**us**'. Kalk-**ış**, var-**ış** ... (V. Hatiboğlu). Vuruş, duruş …

use (Eng.), **uti** (Latin): " … from Anglo-French and Old French **us** 'custom, practice, usage,' from Latin **usus** 'use, custom, practice, employment, skill,

habit." (OED) Old Turkish '**us**': mind; **uz**: mind, wisdom, mastery / Old Turkish '**tusu**': use, utility; 'utuş': use, utility; '**asığ**': use (D. Aksan) / **Ası** > **use** / Latin '**uti**' < **utuş**, **tusu**, **ut**, utmak, ütmek. So, Turkish "tüket": use, **uti** / **Tuza** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Scythian, Mongolian): use (Radloff). **Astam** (Altai, Tel. Leb.): use, profit (Radloff) / Tusuk, tusu(g) > **dest** (Pers.) > **utulity**, **use** (A. Atabek)

used (Eng.): -ardı, yapardı, would / From an ancient text : 'Tigin kobuzga ertengü **uzardı**': 'Prens kopuza genç yaşlarda **alışırdı**': 'Prince **used** to play kobuz in early ages'." (A. Atabek)

usher (Eng.): usher (v.) "host" ~ Türkic **üšer** (üsher) (v.) "to gather, to meet", üššera (üshsera) (v.) "visit, call in", a derivative of a stem **üš-** (v.) "assemble, gather, inflow". With an aorist (past tense) participial suffix -er it forms (rare) nouns and noun/adjectives "greeter, host" and the like. Suffix -er also forms inchoative mood of the verb, **üšer** "(to come) to gather, (to come) to meet", expressing a shade of "show up", "coming". The üššera- is a specifically Kipchak synonymous form (Kisamov) / **Aşur** (Old Turkic): made someone (something) pass over, **aşır**

utter, utterance (Eng.): Old Turkish '**ayt**', **de**, demek (say, state, declare, call). **Uttar**, **utter**, **te**, **tar** (Hittite): speach, word (utter, utterance), declare, promise / Atmak, atıp tutmak: fabricative, assertive, loud talk

vacuum (Eng), **evacuate** (Eng.): Latin '**vacare**' (**boş**) / The root is Turkish '**kovuk**': hollow, cave; boş: empty / Kovuk > **cave** > **vac** < boş

valerian (Eng.): **baldıran**. Turkic 'baldır': leaf or stem of herb (Kisamov) … Baldıran: hemlock

vampire (Eng.), **vampir** (German): **vampir**. Vampir is Türkic **ubyr** (n.) "ghostly being, warlock", lit. "devourer" fr. the verb ob-/op-/-/öp-/up- "gulp, suck in, devour edaciously". (Kisamov) … Old. Turk. '**ob**' means swallow, take into mouth / **Obur** (glutton) > **obese**, **öp**: kiss

vapor (Eng.): **buhar**. '**Buğu, bur, bu**' are about water and vapor.

vareios (Greek): north, kuzey. Borak > vareios (-k > -s law – A. Atabek) / **Bora**, **borak**: storm, north storm

vase (Eng. – Fr.): vazo. Latin **vaz** (vessel, cup). It is related to Turk. Arab. 'havuz' (pool), 'havza' (basin), and Turk. '**kovuk**' hole, cave

vast (Eng.), **vastus** (Latin): çok, geniş. Pözek > vast (-k > -t word ending sound changing rule – A. Atabek)

vat (Eng.): Turkish '**but**', vat (n.) "vat, container" ~ Türkic but "vat, container, bucket" (OTD 129). (Kisamov) / Turkish **but**: barrel, bucket

Vatikan: a name of a hill in Rome. "It has been suggested that the name Vatican comes from the Turkish fire and sun cult associated with **Ötüken**." (D. Perinçek) / **Ötüken** > **Vatikan**

vatis (Greek): deep, derin. Batıg > vatis (-g > -s law – A. Atabek) / **Bat**: sink, **batık**: sunken

vatn (Icelandic): göl, lake / Turkish **bat, batık, batan, batak**: sink, sunken, sinking, swamp… **Bat, batak** > **vatn**

veil (Eng.), **velo** (Latin): cloth, cover, cloth cover … Old Turkish '**bele**': cover, wrap the baby with cloth, swaddle; '**belek**': swaddling clothes

vela (Spanish, Port.): sail, sailing, **yel** (wind), **yelken** (sail) > **vela**

velja (Icelandic): choose, pick / Turk. '**bul**' (find, get, obtain supply)

velocity (Eng.), **awil**, **velox** (Etrusk. – Latin): Old Turkish '**ev**': fast, quick; New Turkish **ivedi** / Avestan '**jav**': hasten, hurry

velos (Greek): arch, yay. Old Turkish **balıg** > **velos** (-g > -s rule – A. Atabek)

Veni vidi vici (Latin): Old "Turkish '**man vid bas**' (walk, see, win - Yakut, Chuvash, Altai)" (A. Atabek) / Turkish **man** (in many Turkish dialects): depart, set off, walk (Sewortyan) … See also "**Vincere**" item.

Venus, **venereal** (Greek - Eng.): Alleged "PIE root" '**wen**' (wish, desire) and '**win**, victory' (OED) / Turkish **yen** > **win**

ver (German): prefix (German adjoining and indefinite meaning prefix). It seems to be connected to the Turkish root '**ver**-**ber**'. It reminds one of the Turkish '**ver** gitsin - give it away'. The most common conjoined prefix. At the rate of 45 percent of adherent appendages. It has about seven or eight different functions. In some words, there is an overlap with the Turkish word '**ver**' (to do quickly, to do easily and quickly, to come, to go, to do...): geli**ver**, gidi**ver**, yapı**ver** … **Ver** yansın: a saying. The Turkish "**ver**" here is the same as German "**ver**".

verdict (Eng.): Karar **ver**-mek (decision making) / "PIE root": "**Were-o-**", "**Deik**"; see these items / It is related to Turkish '**ver**' (give, pass, deliver, declare …) and '**de, dedik**' (declare, say, tell) …

veritas (Latin): reality, **gerçek**. Old Turkish **kerte, kerti** (reality) (Radloff) … New Turkish '**veri**': data / **Veritas** < **gerçek, kerti** > veri

version (Eng.): Turkish 'çevir, evir, devir': are about turn, avert and all are ending with '**vir**'. The examples don't end there. Turkish '**kıvır**, kı-vır' (curl) is same. The last syllable is again '**vır**'. And some others: savur, kavur … and bur, dür, yuvarla … We do not see the last syllable 'vir-vır, vur' in other verbs that do not express rotation. Latin '**verto, verso, vergo, vorto**' all denote 'turn, roll'. Already Old Turkish '**oro**' < roll, turn; explains the situation well. See "**Wer**" item

verso (Latin): reverse, **ters**. Ters > **verso** (B. Keresteciyan) / But real root is Turkish "**-vır, -vir**" (version). See above "**Version**" item

vertical (Eng.): **dik**, dikey. Vertical, **tical** <> **dik** (upright, vertical) / The '**ver- '** here is as the same Turkish '**ver**'. (?)

vertigo (Latin - Eng): whirl, turning… Turkish '**bur**, **burgaç**' (vortex); Turkish '**-vir**, **-ver**' suffix (rotating, turn)

very (Eng): Claimed "PIE root" '**were-o-**' / Turkish '**var**': exist, to be, come up, present, there is; **varlık**: presence, asset, richness, wealth; **ver**: give, grant, yield, produce, fertility, extend…

victory (Latin – Eng.): German '**sieg**': win, victory … Turkish '**yen**, **yeng**': win; **yeng** > **win** = sieg … Old Turkish '**bas**': win, vici; **bas** > **vici** … **bas**, bassık: overwhelm, attack and win; pussık, **pusu**: ambush / Turkish '**başar**': achive, succeed, finish, complete, overcome …

viel (German): **bol**, poly, many … **Bol** > **viel**

Vikings: A long quote: "Vikings came to the Russian-Kipchak steppes in the early 9th century. They call the Swedish/Norwegian fjords they came from Vik. Swedish etymologist Strahlenberg and the father of Swedish historiography, Prof. Lagerbring establish a relationship between, Turkish '**bük-**', and Germanic biegen. Biegen means to bend (bük). Did the Vikings from Vik come from Bük? Vik is the equivalent of the Turkish word 'bük'. Its meaning is the same as fyord: Bay. The Bük-Vik relationship suggests B>V transformation. Famous linguist Strahlenberg, in his works comparing languages, concluded that Turks "must have lived as a single people many years ago" with Goths, Celts and French… In the Swedish Etymology Dictionary published in 1922 by Olof Hellqvist from Lund University, Sweden, it is stated that the name Viking is derived from the root Vik. Vikings are those who come from Vik, that is, **bük** = bay. There are those who claim that the bay they came from is the bük at the end of the Black Sea/Azov sea, based on the interpretation of Swedish epics. The fjords where they live on the shores of the Atlantic Ocean are also called vik=bük. Those who came from **Vik**/Bük became known as Vering / **Baring /Vareg** in the Black Sea steppes, Byzantium and the Arab world. However, the name **Veren**/**Beren** came long before them. In the north of the Black Sea, the

name Verig is found not only among the Huns but also among the Tatars. Again, Bulgarians, one of the Northern Black Sea tribes, have a ruler named **Virağ... Berendi**s is the name of a Turkish community living in the steppes of Southern Russia in the 11th century during the Kipchak (Cuman) age. As Gumiliev emphasizes, they also use the name Barani. Do you think it's a coincidence that Verings have the same names as in Byzantine sources? Berendis/Baranis are mentioned together with the Pecheneg and Tork (Oghuz) tribes in Russian annals. Most of the **Berendi** clan entered Hungary together with the Pechenegs and settled there. It cannot be determined with certainty which of the Oghuz, Pecheneg and Kipchak communities this Turkish tribe belongs to. Hungarian historian Rasonyi says that this tribe may not originally have been Cumans. Berendis (11th-13th.) give their names to many places in the regions where they lived for centuries. A large swamp in the Vladimir province of Russia bears the name of Berendi. In 1097, the name Berendi was also encountered as a personal name among the Uz/Oghuz people in the same geography. Whether Berendis are Cuman or Uz, the word comes from the root Ber/Ver and its suffixes are Turkish: Ber+en+di. The meaning is the same, just like **Väring (Viking)**, brave, loyal and self-sacrificing. Berendis in Antalya and Karaman... Berendi tribes also came to Anatolia. The Berendi tribe was found in some settlements in the 16th and 17th centuries. The names of the Vikings in the Kipchak/Russian steppes are **Vering**, Varyag and **Varang**. The Byzantines call them Barang, the Arabs call them El-Baring." (D. Perinçek) / Let me correct one point: Where did the Celts come from in Central Asia in the 2nd millennium BC? In fact, they went to Europe from Central Asia.

Vili (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): one of the three creator gods. **Bil**: know, feel; **bil** > **feel** **... Bilge**: wise, sage

village (Eng.), **villa** (Latin): köy. **Eül** (Tatar): village (Radloff). It must be considered with English '**aul**': **ağıl**, **avlu, avlak** (sheep shelter, yard, hunting area)

vincere (Latin): win, **yen**. **Ying** (win) > vincere (B. Keresteciyan) / " Veni – vidi – vici: mañ- 'walk' (Uyghur, Altai) > veni ; vid 'seen, look' (Chuvash),

püdüş ‘seen’ (Tele.) > vidi ; **bas**- ‘win’ (Altai) > **vici** " (A. Atabek) / **Vincere** > **win** < **yen**

virgule (Eng. – Fr. – Latin): virgül; Turkish mörgül, Mongolian ‘mörgü’ (bücken) (bow, curve) (Rasanen) / Turkish ‘**vir**’ root: turn … See “**Version**” item

virtue (Eng.): **erdem** / " When Turkish words migrate, they get the letters **'b-v**' at the beginning, this is a rule. Orman-virman, olta-volta, erdem-virtue." (A. Atabek) / Alleged “PIE” root “**wi-ro**” < **er, erkek** (male, man … **heroic, hero** < **er** …

vis (Latin): essence, **öz**, **es**

vision, visible (Eng.); **vide** (Latin): **izlem, izlenebilir**, **gözlem** / “Veni vidi vici… mañ ‘walk’ (Uyghur, Altai) > veni ; **vid** ‘look’ (Chuvash), **püdüş** ‘look, appearance’ (Tele.) > **vidi** ; bas- ‘win’ (Altai) > vici " (A. Atabek) / “PIE root” "**weid**" (**vision**): vazıh, vuzuh (Turkish Arabic - apperant, visible) … See "**Weid**" item (**vision**) / Turkish Arabic ‘veçhe’ (face, front face)

vista (Latin): seen, look, appearance. Bısığ (Yakut) > vista (Latin) (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek) / See “**Vision**” item.

vita (Latin), **vital** (Eng.): **bit**, **bitmek, bitki** (sprout, the emergence of a life, plant, herb) / **Biwo**, **bevan**, **bywa**, **byw**, **bi**, **beo** (Celtic) > **bio** < **büyü**, **bit**, **bitki** (growing, being vital, herb) / ***ḥaju** ‘to live; life force’: Hamito-Semitic *ḥjw ‘to live’ ~ Indo-European ***heiu**- ‘life force’ ~ Altaic ***öjü**- ‘alive, life’ (Bomhard). / **heiu** (**heil** - German) > hayat > **öjü** > **yaşa** / **Vasati** (Sanskrit.): **yaşa** / “PIE root”: “**Gwei**” (**göver**); vital: (PIE root ‘gwei’) göver, bit

vocabulary (Eng.): In Western sources, they associate '**voca**' with **voice**, with speech. '**Voice**' (**voys**) means sound, as I wrote in the relevant article. Since it's pronounced like -**voys**-, it already sounds very similar to '**ses**: voice'. But there's no explanation for '**bulary**'. **Bulary** < **bul, bulur** (find, it finds) ☺

vocal (Eng.), **vocalis, vocatio, vocatus** (Latin): It strongly evokes Turkish '**oku**' (read), also the first meaning of '**oku**' is 'vocalization'. **Voice** < **ses** (sound) / Vocatio < oku (call) (O. Karatay), Voco < oku-ok (sound, voice, call) (Ç. Garaşarlı), Voco > oku (B. Keresteciyan) / **Sasu** (Akkad.): ses, seslenme; **saqis** (Akkad.): sesli, yüksek sesli, aloud

voi (Greek): shout, **bağır**

volition (Eng.): will, **irade, bil**, **abil** / see "**Will**" item

volvo, voluto (Latin): rolling, rounding, **yuvarla**

vomit (Eng.): **kus, kusma** … There doesn't seem to be a connection here. However, a connection from Greek **xerno** < **kus** > **gaseyan** (Arab.), **cast** (Eng.) is possible.

vortex (Eng. - Latin): **burgaç**. **Poran** (Bar. Scythian, Koib.): **boran**, snow storm. 'Pora', '**bora**', '**bur**' means twist. The real root is Turkish '**bur**'. Like '**tornado**' (Eng.) is rooted from **turn** (**dön**). '**Poyraz**': northeasterly, boreas. Bora, poyraz are real Turkish, Old Turkish, not Greek. These words form a cluster in Turkish. They stand alone in other languages. For example, do not believe such explaining: "Boreas: 'the north wind,' late 14c., from Latin Boreas, from Greek." For example **Hyperborea legend** … Another fabrication of European racism, and Indo-European falsifications. It originates from a region close to the north pole (Siberia) and has nothing to do with the hot Greek climate, other than the legend being transferred there later. Ancient Siberia is related to the Altai legends. The events and heroes have a character specific to the northern lands.

vos (Latin): you, second person plural. **Siz** (V. Hatiboğlu) / Greek **seis** < **siz** > **vos**

votano (Greek): herb, ot, **bitki** > **vot, votano** < **bitki** (herb)

voulo (Greek): ox … Turkish '**boğa**': bull / Greek '**tavros**': bull, Turkish '**tavar**' (agricultural animal) / Its origin is explained as round shaped (bulge) thing… So Turkish **bolçok**: round shape thing, **bol**: wide, loose, bulged

vythizo (Greek): to sink, immerse … Turkish '**bat**': sink, immerse

wachen (German): save, guard / Turkish '**bekle**', '**bekçi**' (wach, wacher, guard … **Wachen < bekle, bekçi**

wag (Celtic): bow, **yay**

wagen (German): car, araba. **Kağnı** > wagen (A. Y. Aksoy) / Old Turkish 'kang'. See "Car" item

waist (Eng.): iç, orta, **bel**. Turkish vazak > waist (A. Atabek)

wait (Eng.): it is most likely related to '**back**' and Turkish '**bek**, **bekle**' (wait) … (**-k** > **-t** rule)

Walhalla (Old Scandinavian, Old Germanic): According to the legend, it is the heavenly hall of those who died in battle. According to Kisamov, its original Turkish is "**Öl-Kalık**." '**Öl**' means 'to die' as we know it; '**kalık**' comes from the root '**kal-kalma**' (stay, stop, room, rest etc.) hall, large room... **Hall** < **kalık**... Hunnic **gyil, öl** "kill"; Sumerian **gil** "kill", **öl**, Mongolian **kilagu** (kill, die, kill) (Kisamov)

walk (Eng. – German): **yürümek, yürü** / There seems to be no connection. However, its original German equivalent is '**gehen**'. **Gehen** < **git, get, gel** (go, get, come). Alleged "PIE root" '**ked**' … / To walk: **(Y)AA, YAUY, İYAYA** (N. American)… Turkish '**yaya**': by walk / Greek **perpato, per-pato** < **but**, foot, **adak** (foot), (probably padak)

wall (Eng.): duvar. Old Turkish '**bal, bal bal**' means stacking stones on top of each other, laying stones, monument made in this way. **Bal** > **wall** / **Obalaa** (Hakas): **wall**, obelix (A. Atabek)

want (Eng.), **wunsh** (German): **Kün** (Altai. Tel. Leb.): wish, want (Radloff). '**Könül, gönül**': wish, perceive. '**Beğen**': like, (wish) > **wunsh, want** (?)

war (Eng.): savaş; **vuruşma, uruşma** (battle, war). Süniş, sünişmek, etleşmek, küreşmek (war) / War > urışmak (Ü. Mutlu) / **Or**, **ur**: hit, beat, kill, fight; **wur** (Turkmen, Crimean): battle, war (Radloff) / **Armi**, **armai** (Etrusc.): arm, war / Guerre, guerra (Latin – Eng.): war, **güreş**, **küreş** / **war** < **vur, ur, uruş, wur** / Indo-Germanic **orgai-m**: **vur-uyoru-m** (I am hitting) (Uzunbacak Adem – A. Fick) / Sumer. **gur, guruş**: zerhauen, to break by hitting, **vur, ur, uruş** > **orduga** (Icelandic) (battle, war); **ord** (Icelandic).

ward (Eng.): to, through, (forward, toward, outward, backward). From Turkish '**ber-ver**' root (give, pass, send, transfer, deliver etc.). **Beri**: onward, down; bel **vermek**: lean towards a direction

ware (Eng.), **waare** (German): **varlık**. **Barım**: to have, real estate, property; **bark**: house (Radloff). **Wealth** (Eng.): **varlık**. **Varya**, **varivas**, **artha** (Sanskrit): **arta**, **artuk**, **varlık**, asset, wealth / Sumer. '**bar**'< **var** olmak, be, exist (Gerey)

warm (Eng.): sıcak, ılık, **kala** (Altaic) / Latin **calidum** < **kala** / German **hitzig**: **hot** (Turkish **od, ateş** = fire) / Greek **zestos**, Fr. **chaud** < **sıcak** (hot, warm) …

warranty (Eng.): güvence. Barıntıg (barıntı) > warranty (A. Atabek)

was (English): **is** < **uş**, **uşteg** (here is, there is); **biz**, **biziz** (we, we are) / Sumer. NAMMU?, NAM? : was ist? ,what(is) it? : Näme? = nedir? O **nedir**? NIG?, NI?, NI-MU? : was? : **ne**? Näme? , Ne? Neň?, Ne? (D.L.T.) , Negü-lük? (K. B.) (Begmırat Gerey)

wash (Eng.), **dusche** (German): yıkama, yıkanma. **Yus**: wash (Radloff). **Yuğma**, **yunma**: wash, bath; **gasl**, gusul (Arabic Turkish) / Alleged "PIE" root '**wed**' (water). This is exactly Turkish **ba, bu, but, bat** (water). / Fr. - Latin

laver, **lavo** < **yuv** (**Y** > **L** law) / Greek **plysi, plyno** < **bal, balık, bat, but** (water related things, sink, water).

waste (Eng.): atık, boş … **Boş** > **waste**

wasto (Celtic): **boş**, empty

watch (Eng.): **bak**, izle, gözle, bekle. Turkish **bak**: look, watch; **bekle**: guard, watch. **Waku** (Akkad.): awake, wait, **bekle**

water (Eng.), **wasser** (German), **vatn** (Icelandic): **su. But** (Uyghur): water, Greek '**potami**' (river). In Turkish there are dozens of words beginning with '**ba**, **bu**' are related to 'water': balık, batak, balçık, balak, buhar, buğu, banyo, bat, bulut etc… See "**Bath**" item … So, "Ba, bu, **but**" is Turkish 'water' root. / **MU** (N. American): water, su, **bu** (Tahsin Mayatepek) / **Water**, **wadru**, **sakuni**, **srunta-i** (Hittite): **su**, lake, spring, well, basin, well / **But** > **water** > **wasser** > **su** / **Sakuni**, **sruntai** > **su** / For words have '**su**' (water) in Western languages see "**Sub**" item / Water's "PIE root": "**Wod'r**" (Kassian, Zhivlov, Starostin) … **but** / **Batak** (swamp) = **BATAGE** (Sioux-Dakota, N. American) (Karimullin) / Latin **aqua** < **ak, akmak** > **eau** (Fr.) / Greek **potizo** < **but** (water) **/ Here are some English words related to water that start with "Ba, bu, bo etc.": bowl, bucket, barrel, bottle, basin, boil, bubble, bay, bank, pool, bog, beach, bight, burn, beck, bed, bath, bottom** etc. < **But, ba, bu**

we (Eng.), **wir** (German), **emeis** (Greek): biz. **Wes** (Hittite) < **biz** > **we**. **Us** (Eng.) > **biz** > **wes** (Kisamov) / **'Wey-s**' is "PIE root" of 'we' (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov). **Wey-s** < **biz** / Icelandic **wid** < **biz**

weak (Eng.): Turkish '**yig**': weak, bad, ill / **Yig** (Turkish) > **ahos** (Greek) > aga (Zend) > **weak** (B. Keresteciyan).

wear, weary (Eng.): tire, tired, **argın**, **yorulmak**, **yorgun** (B. Keresteciyan). See also "**Tire**" item

weave, **web** (Eng.): **ör**, **ağ** / “PIE root” ‘**huebh**’, Old English ‘**web**’ / “PIE root” ‘**ueg**’ (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) <> ‘**ik**, **yig**, **iğ**’: spindle, distaff / **Ağ** (web) > **ueg**

wed, wedding (Eng.): it comes from marriage **oath (vow)**, promise, **bind**. Old forms: weddian, wadanan, veðja, vedde, weddia, ga-wadjon … / Turkish **and** (**oath**), **adamak, adanmak** (dedicate, dedicated). **Ada** > **wed** < **and** > **oath** < **ada … Ad**: name, **adına**: in the name of; **adama**: dedicate, for the name of …

wed: “PIE root”, “**wet**, **watery**”. Some examples: anhydrous; **carbohydrate**; dropsy; **hydra**; hydrangea; hydrant; **hydrate**; hydro-; **hydrogen**; inundation; **nutria**; otter; redound; redundant; surround; undine; undulant; vodka; wash; **water**; wet; whiskey; winter... / Turkish "**bu, ba**" make words related to water. There are many examples in Turkish, which shows that this root is the original Turkish. Bat, ban, balak, balçık, balık, batak, batık, bula, bulaş, bele, buğu, bulut, buz, pus, bulanık, balina, balkam, baldır, bal, banyo, bardak, Baltık, Balkaş etc.

weed (Eng.): grass, herb, **ot** (B. Keresteciyan) / “PIE root” ‘**ades, ados**’ (Osman Karatay) (Pokorny) < **ot** (herb)

weg: “PIE root”, "to be strong, be lively." Examples: awake; bewitch; bivouac; invigilate; reveille; surveillance; **vedette; vegetable; velocity**; **vigil**; **vigilant**; vigilante; **vigor**; waft; **wait**; wake; waken; **watch**; Wicca; wicked; **witch**… / **Bögü**, **bügü** (magic) > weg / **Beg**, **bey** (lord) > **beg** < **bağış** (grant) < **mag** (Turkic Medes’ clergy) > **magic** (Osman Karatay) (Kisamov) / **Baksı**, **bögü**, **bokrat** (physician) / **Watch** < **bek**, **bekle**, **bak**; **wait** < **bekle** (**bekle**: watch, guard); **bak**: look, watch, care

weid: “PIE root”, "to see." “Veni, **vidi**, vici”. Some samples: advice; advise; belvedere; **deja vu**; Druid; envy; evident; guide; Hades; **history**; **idea**; ideo-; idol; idyll; improvisation; **interview**; kaleidoscope; **prevision; provide**; prudent; review; revise; Rig Veda; story; supervise; **survey**; twit; Veda; **vide; view; visa**; **vision**, **visit**; visor; vista; voyeur; wise; wisdom; wit … / ‘**Püdüş**’ (look, aspect - Chuvash) > **vid**, **weid** / ‘**Vision**’ < **izle**, **gözle** / **vid** (look,

aspect) (Chuvash) > **weid**; **vision**, **vid** (A. Atabek) / **Weid** > vazıh, vuzuh (apparent, visible - Turkish Arabic)

weigh, weight (Eng.): **ağır, ağırlık** (Kisamov). '**Gravity, gravitas**' are also related to this. **Taur** (Kirghiz, Kas. Tob. Crimean, Kom.): heavy, hard; **aGur** (Crimean, Kom. Scythian, Uyghur, Küar. Ad.): heavy, high weight (Radloff).

weird (Eng.): **eğri** (curve, crooked, wrong) … Alleged root is '**wer**': skew, turn, twist… Turk. **eğri**, Turkish '-**vir**' suffix: çevir, devir, evir (turn).

weiss (German): white, **beyaz** / **Beyaz** > **weiss** > **white**

wel : "PIE root", "die", **öl**. (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov)) / **wel** < **öl** (die)

well (Eng.): **öyle, öyleyse**

well, **welding** (Eng.): (pit, spring, fount, boil), Turkish '**bulga**': welding, boil; **bulak**: fountain, fount, spring

wen: "PIE root", "to desire, strive for." Examples: Vanir; veneration; venerable; **venereal**; venery; venial; **venom**; **Venus**; wean; ween; Wend "Slavic people of eastern Germany;" **win**; **wish**; wont; wynn.. / Turkish '**yen**': win, gain; **iste**: wish; **beğen**: like, wish …

wer: "PIE root", "to turn, bend.", **ebir**, **evir**, **çevir** (Altai. Tel. Leb. Schor.): convert, turn. In Turkish, "**vir-vir-vur**" always means turning in verbs. Other verbs generally don't have this root. '**Çevir**, **evir**, **devir**, **savur**, **kıvır**, **kavur**…' Also other Turkish 'turning' verbs: '**bur**, **burk**, **dür**'. The Turkish "turning, rolling" root is '**oro**'. **Oro** > **round**, turn. English examples that are said to derive from this root: **adverse**; **anniversary**; **avert**; awry; **controversy**; converse; diverge; divert; **evert**; extrovert; gaiter; **introvert**; **invert**; inward; **pervert**; prose; reverberate; revert; subvert; **transverse**; universe; **vermicular**; vermin; versatile; verse; **version**; verst; **versus**; **vertebra**; **vertex**; **vertigo**; vervain; **vortex**; -**ward**; warp; weird; **worm**; worry; **worth**; wrangle; **wrap**; wrath; wreath; wrench; **wrest**; wrestle; wring; wrinkle; wrist; **writhe**; **wrong**; **wry**… more than 70 words / Some Turkish examples: **Evert** < **evir**, **çevir**,

çevirt; **wry** < **kıvır**; **vortex** < **burgaç** / Old English **cier** > **char** < **çevir**, today's English '**chore**' < **çevir** (turn) / **Awry**, **wry** < **eğri**

were (Eng.): like "**Was**" item and Turkish '**var**' (there is, present)

were-o-: "PIE root", "true, trustworthy." "It forms all or part of: aver; Varangian; veracious; veracity; **verdict**; veridical; verify; verisimilitude; verism; **veritas**; **verity**; **very**; voir dire; warlock... It is the hypothetical source of/evidence for its existence is provided by: Latin **verus** "true;" Old Church Slavonic vera "faith," Russian viera "faith, belief;" Old English wær "a compact," Old Dutch, Old High German war, Dutch waar, German wahr "true;" Welsh gwyr, Old Irish **fir** "true." (OED) / **Karar ver** > **verdict**; **var**: exist, to be, come up, present, there is, opposite of 'no' … / **Gerçek (kirtü)** > **veritas** (Latin), **verify** (İng.): **G-K** > **V** (Some **G-K** sounds at the beginning of words in Turkish are being swallowed in Western languages and are vocalized as **V** or **W**)

werfen (Eng.): throw, **fırlat** > **werfen**

werg: "PIE root", "to do, work." How does this root sound like a Turkish root? We find the answer to our question when we see the association of the word 'work', one of the most important words of this root, with the Greek '**ergon**', that is, the Turkish '**erk**'. Some of the English words that are claimed to originate from this root are: allergic; allergy; argon; boulevard; cholinergic; **demiurge**; dramaturge; **energy**; erg "unit of energy;" ergative; **ergonomics**; George; georgic; handiwork; irk; lethargic; lethargy; liturgy; metallurgy; organ; organelle; **organic**; organism; organize; orgy; **surgeon; surgery**; synergism; synergy; work; wright; wrought... / **Erk, erke** > **werg** > **ergon** > **work** / **Erk** (Old Turkish): power to work, power, authority

wet (Eng.): **ıslak**. **Wida** (Hittite): wet. **But** (Old Turkish, Uyghur - water) > **wet** > **wida** > **water** / '**Wed**' "PIE" root: wet, watery, **but** > water / German **feucht, nass** < **yaş, ıslak** = **slobbery** (Eng.) < **sulu** > **uille** (Fr.) / **Yaş** = **YAŞ** (Maya, N. American) (Karimullin)

wey-s: "PIE root", "**we**" (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov). **Wey-s** < **biz** > **us**

what (Eng.): '**ne**'? / **Mu, muya** (Laz) < **mu** (mi, mı, mu, mü) Turkish question part, word / **kwid**, **ciod** (Celtic) > '**kwo**' "PIE root" < **kim**, **han-kı**, **kankı** (who, which, how) / **Kim** (Sanskrit) >< **ne**, **kim** (who) / '**ya**' (Turkish – Nostratic) > **io** (which) (IE) (Bomhard) / Altaic '**mi**' (what) > **mo** (IE stem of interrogative adverbs) (Bomhard) / **Mu** <> **mo** < **mu** / Latin **quid**, German **was**, Fr. **quoi**

whelp (Eng.), **whelpe** (German): Turkish bala:p / (n.) "young, puppy" ~ Türkic **bala:** (balu:), mïla (n.), **bala:p** (adv.) "nestling, puppy, baby". (Kisamov) / **Bala**: child, baby / To see the real Turkish root look at the "**Child**" item … N. Amerikan **PAL**

when (Eng.), **wann** (German): (as question) ne zaman, **ne an**. **Kusan** (Hittite): when, sometime. **Kaçan** (Old Turkish): when. Old Turkish '**an**': time / **when** < nen, ne zaman > **kaçan** > **kusan** / Latin **quando**, Fr. **quand** (**kankı an**)

when (Eng.): (time, that time). Yaptığı-**n**da; when she saw: gördüğü**n**de, gördüğü **an** ('**n**' suffix, **an** (time) … / **-ında, an** > **when**

where (Eng.): **nerede**, harda / **Where** < **yer** (place); **nere** > **where** / Icelandic '**hvar**': nerede, nerede var?

whip (Eng.): kamçı. **Whip** < **ip** (rope) (Kisamov)

whirl (Eng.): Turkish '**irle**' (Bar.): turn, **oro**: turn (Radloff). "Bur, burma: whirl" (A. Atabek) / Turkish '**vir**' (çe-vir, de-vir, kı-vır, e-vir etc.) denotes turn, round…

white (Eng.): **weiss** (German), **beyaz** > **weiss** > **white** < **bayad** / Latin **alba**; Arap. **abyad**; Fr. **blanc** / Yerli Amerikan **AAK, SAK** < **ak, beyaz**

who (Eng.): **kim** (who) / "PIE root": "**kwo**" < **kim** / **kwes**, **quoi**, **kwei** (Celtic) < kim / **Yaka**, **ko**, **katara** (Sanskrit): ya **kim**, kim / Laz '**mi**' < **kim** > **pui**, **piw** > mi, mu (is it?) / '**Ki**' (Sumer.): **kim** (P. Kaya) > **kwo** > **who** / N. American

‘who’: **KA**, **KEX**, **KİNE** <> **kim** > **qui** (Latin – Fr.) / Greek **poi, poios** < **mu** (Turkish question element) / Icelandic **hver, sem** < kim, kim var ?

whole (Eng.): **tüm, hep, külliyen** (Turkish Arabic) / **Aluan** (Kirghiz) > **allerlei**, **all kind** (Radloff, 1-388); **kolbo** (Altai, Teleud, Leb): connect (Radloff, 2-603) / **‘Kailo’** “PIE root” <> **kala** (Akkad.) / **‘Olmak, olgunlaşmak’**: complete, be whole … **ol** > **whole**

wife (Eng.): karı, kadın eş / Notice those: Latin **uxor** (wife); Laz. **ohorca, oxorca** = **karı** (Although it is claimed that in Laz language ‘**ohor**’ means ‘house’ and ‘**ohorca**’ means the pillar or tree of the house): in Turkish (Kazakh, Nogay, Yakut) ‘**kos, hos**’: house. / **Kos** > **oxo, oxori** (Laz) < **uxor** (Latin.) < **karı** / Greek **gynaika** – Altaic Turk. ‘**cin**’: person (M. Bayrakdar); hanım

wig (Eng.): peruke. Turkish yü:g, “false hair, hairpiece” ~ Türkic yü:g (yug), yün/yuŋ (yung) (n.) “feather, wool”. (Kisamov)

will, **volition** (Eng.): irade, istek. Turkish ‘**bil**’: to know, realise, understand, think, accept, approve (decide), and also ‘can’, ‘ability’ (**yap-abil-mek**) (auxiliary verb of ability) (Kisamov) / A hypothetical claim from me: **Bul** (find, reach, gain, think); **bulga** (spring); **well** (good), **well** (water pit); **bu**, **but** (water); **bil** (know, think), **will**, **wish** (**iste**) … These may most likely be related. / Turkish ‘**bol**, **ol**’: be, become / See “**Wish**” item / Will, shall (as a structural element of English sentence): **ol** (be, become)

win (Eng.): **yen**. **Yeng** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Tar. Kom.): win, to be defeated. In many languages, especially in Turkish, this concept forms a whole in binary opposition. Like '**Yin-Yang**', yen-yenil … There are many such words in Turkish. / **Ying** (win) > vincere (B. Keresteciyan) / **Vinirji**, **van**, **vanati**, **vijita** (Sanskrit): **win** < yin, yen; Avestan ‘**van**, **han**’ … Turkish ‘**kazgan**, **kazan**’: gain, win / While we're on the subject, let's expand on the concepts of **Yang** and **Yin**, which originate from Chinese Buddhism: They are the male and female sides: the sun side, the moon side. Or... Chinese **yin** "shady side (of the mountain)" and **yang** "sunny side (of the mountain)"... These have Turkish

roots. Turkish '**yan**': side... Turkish '**yen**' > to win, Turkish '**yenil**' (to lose, to be defeated). The semantic and phonetic overlap of the same dialectical logic in "different" languages.

wind (Eng.): **yel**, **yil**. '**Lil**' (Sumerian): **yil**, **yel**, wind; **Enlil** Sumerian Wind God (Kurmaev)

wine, vino (Eng.); **vinus** (Latin), **vin** (Icelandic): Turkish **begni, bekni** > **wine** (Kisamov, A. Atabek) / **Wina-i**, **vine**, **winia**, **wian** (Hittite): wine < begni, bekni (Altaic)

wing (Eng.): Turkish '**kanat**', Mongolian '**kana**' (?) / Old Turkish '**yan**, **yangak**': side / Arab. **janah**, Latin **ala /** Icelandic **vaeng** < yan

wi-ro: "PIE root", male. **Viril**, **virility** (Eng.): **erkeklik**, **er** (male) / **wiros**, **gwir** (Celtic): **er**, erkek. N. American Quechua **URKU**: man, **erkek** > **URKU**

wisdom, wise, senses (Eng.); **sensus** (Latin); **weise** (German): **us**. **Us** (Uyghur, Kar.): mind, spirit; **es, as** (Tel. Altai, Leb. Küar. Crimean. Kom. Uyghur): us, mind / Us > wissen (German) (B. Keresteciyan) / Asisu (Akkad.): wise, wisdom, weise, **us** / '**Us**' (Sumer.) < **us** (mind) (P. Kaya)

wish (Eng.): **istek**, **istemek**. '**Wish**, **ask**, **request**, **seek**' = iste, istek. **İsta**, **isti**, **istu**, **esa**, **esti** (Sanskrit): **wish** < iste / **İsta(n)h** (Hittite): taste. İştah: apetite, desire, istek (wish) / **Tsartia** (Hittite): **istek** > **wish** / **ais**: "PIE root", to wish for, search for. Old Turkish '**iste**': wish (O. Karatay) (Pokorny) / Avestan '**is**, **isa**, **istho**, **isti**' < **iste** > **wish**

wit, witness (Eng.): Turkish '**bil, bilmek**': to know, recognise, ken, wit … / Old Turk. '**bit, bitig**' (write, writing, book, document)

witch (Eng.): cadı. "PIE root" "**weg**". **Bögü**, **bügü** (Magic) > **witch**, **weg**. See "**Weg**" item / **Shaman**: **kam**, **kaman**, **baksı**. The vast majority of Turkic shamans were women. It is natural that the Turks have preserved the matriarchal cult until recently. And still the traces of this cult are strong among these

peoples. The vast majority of the last remaining **kamans** are women. This is why the vast majority of sorcerers in Europe was women. It is an extension of the same culture. Sorcerers are called "**witches**". The PIE root is shown as "**weg**". This is "**bügü-büyü**" in Turkish. **Bügü** > **magic**.

with (Eng.): ile, de-da-dahi / **Do, ti** (Laz) < de, da, dahi / **kanta**, **gant**, **get**, **le** (Celtic) > **add** < **kat** (add) / **ile** > **le** (Celtic) / **Kati**, **katti** (Hittite): with. **Kat** > **add** > **kat**, **katti** / **XAAT** (N. American): connect, add, augmenting by put something on something; **KATAK** (N. American): add, affix, **kat** (T. Mayatepek) / N: American 'with': **EL** <> **ile** / Arabic **adaa, ve**

wizard (Eng.): **ozan** (bard, minstrel); **usta** (master) / **Wizard of Oz** < **ozan**

wolf (Eng.): kurt, Old Turkish böri ... Icelandic **ulfur, ulf …** Most probably they are related to Turkish **ulu, uluma** (howl); **ulur** (howls) … **Wolf** < **ulu, ulur** < **ulfur, ulf** … **Böri** = **ulfur**

wolke (German): **cloud, bulut. Bulut** > **wolke** > **cloud**

wonder (Eng.); **wunder, wundern** (German): **tansık**. **Tangırka**: wonder, surprise, miracle; **tangla**: wundern; **tangda**: morning; **tangday**: morgendig tag (Radloff). **Tan** (dawn) = **tansık** (miracle, wonder) = **Tengri** (God)

woo (Eng.): court, flirt. Turkish **bü, bügü** (cast a spell, sorcery) (Kisamov)

wood (Eng.), **vidur** (Icelandic): orman, **odun** / Odun > wudu (Anglo-Saxon) (B. Keresteciyan) / Uidu (Celtic): odun, wood / Old Turkish 'od' (fire) = odun > wood / Sumer. **udun**: oven, stove (Gerey)

wool (Eng.): yün / **Ulana**, **hulana**, **hulna**, **hulia** (Luvian, Hittite) wool. Akkadian '**halû**': yün, wool; Turkish '**halı**': carpet / Turkish '**kıl**': hair, trichome, animal hair. **Kıl çadır**: woolen tent, **kilim**: carpet, simple woolen carpet, rug / "PIE root" '**uel**, **uele**' >< Turkish '**yele**' (mane) (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

word, verb (Eng.): Turkish '**vır**', '**vır vır**' (talking in a low voice, talking continuously in a low voice) ... Turkish "verdi veriştirdi" (to speak negatively about someone or something for a long time.)

work (Eng.), **wirken** (German): çalışma, iş. "PIE root" "**werg",** Old Eng. **wright, wrought…** Old Turkish '**erk**': power, power of work. "Greek **ergon** 'work' / Old Norse **yrka** " (OED) / **Vesa**, **vis** (Sanskrit) (busy, business ?) > **iş** > **issue** … Sumer. **uş: iş** (work) / **Werg-je-o** (Celtic) < **erk** > work

worm (Eng.), **wurm** (German), **vermis** (Latin): **solucan, kurt** (**kıvrıl – curl**). Alleged PIE root "**wer**": **kıvır**, **bur** / Old Turkish '**bur**': twist, turn / Greek **skouluki** < **solucan** / The Turkish root '**oro**' : turn, rotation, roll … Altaic *Kor∧ 'worm' (Bomhard)

wow (Eng.): **vay** (exclamation) / **Wai**, **wi**, **woe** (Hittite): wow, cry of woe (exclamation), vay

wrest, **wrestling** (Eng.): Old English wræstan "to twist, wrench," from Proto-Germanic *wraistjan (source of Old Norse reista "to bend, twist"), from *wreik- "to turn," from PIE root *wer- "to turn, bend." Compare wrist. (OED) / **No**! There is no need for complex and illogical etymological efforts. Old Turkish '**kür**, **gür**': fight, battle (**guerra**, **guerilla**); **güreş** (wrest, wrestling) (traditional Turkish sport) / **Güreş** > **wrest** (O. Karatay) (Pokorny)

wring, **wrinkle** (Eng.): bur, buruşuk / burki (Kisamov)

write (Eng.): **yazmak**. From '**kert**' (scratch, notch, script) (A. Y. Aksoy) / Write: **script** = kert, yaz, kaz, biti (writing, scripting) / Turkish 'kara, karama': script (O. Süleymanov) / **Kert**, **kara** > write > **grafa** (Greek) / Icelandic **skrifa, rita**

writhe (Eng.): **kıvranmak**. **Vivrt** (Sanskrit.): writhe, kıvranma / **Kıv**, **kıvr**: **curve**, **curl**

wrong (Eng.): **yanlış, eğri. Yangıl** (Altai, AT, Old Turkish): wrong, err, mistake. “PIE root” '**Wer**' < **eğri** (wry, curve) / **Ön, öng**: (Altai, Tel.): wrong, wry, crooked (Radloff).

wry, **awry** (Eng.): **eğri** / **Eğri** > wry (B. Keresteciyan) / **Vakra** (Sanskrit.): eğri, curved. **Weiro** (Celtic) < eğri

xa:s: “PIE root”, “**ash**” (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov) / **Has**, **hās**, **hāss** (Hittite): **ash** / **İs**: soot; **köz**: cinders, ember / **XOOST**, **XOOSHT** (Native American): burnt matter, charred wood, charred / **XOOST** > **xa:s** < **is**, **köz** > **has** (Hittite)

xeyu, **suwe**: “PIE root”: rain, yağmur (Starostin, Kassian, Zhivlov). Turkish **sağnak**, **yağış**, **yağmur** > **xeyu**, **suwe** < **sağnak**

yacht (Eng.): 1550s, **yeaghe** "a light, fast-sailing ship," from Norwegian jaght or early Dutch **jaght**, both from Middle Low German jacht … Turkish ‘**kayık**’, **kayak**, (boat) > **jaght, yacht**

yag: “PIE root”, to worship, reverence, Old Turkish ‘**yakar**’: pray, worship. It is related to name “**Agnes**” < yakar

Yakutat: a region in Alaska. It must be about Turkish **Yakut** clan

yard (Eng.): **avlu** / Alleged “PIE root” "**gher**": koru-mak, **court**, garden, yard etc. (**Korunmuş yer** – guarded place); so … **koru**, **korunani korugan** > **yard**, **yer** (place) > **yard** … can be considered… And also consider Latin hall: **aul** < **ağıl** (pen, corral) > **avlu**

yeah, **yep** (Eng.): evet, ya. Turkish ‘**ya**’ (yes) (Kisamov)

year (Eng.), **jahr** (German), **ari** (Icelandic): **yıl, yır** / Yıl, yil > year (B. Keresteciyan) / Bıltır: last year; **bıyır**: this year; **yır**: year (Radloff) / Yaş – year – yıl > **avil** (Etrusk) / **yıl**, **yır** > **year** / **Uitti**, **wit**, **witant**, **wett-** (Hittite): year, tır, yır / **Yuga** (Hittite): yearling / **İLU** (N. American) < **yıl** (T. Mayatepek) / N. American **YUUL** (period of time) = yıl / **Kur** (Greek): **year**,

yır … Old Turkish '**kur**': cycle / Latin **annus**, Fr. **annee**: year … Turkish '**an**': time … **sana** (Arab.), sene

yearn (Eng.): miss, love; Turkish '**yar**': lover, darling

yekw-r: "PIE root", "Liver" (Kassian, Starostin, Zhivlov) / **Yekw-r** < **ciğer**, **ciger** (liver) (Codex Cumanicus, 1303)

yes (Eng.), **ja** (German): evet, **ya**. In current Turkish '**ya ya**' (yes, so) or '**ya**' (yes, of course, so). Ya > yea (Eng.) (B. Keresteciyan). Ya > yeah > yes (Kisamov).

yesterday (Eng.): yarın. The root is Old Norwegian '**gaer**': **yarın** (OED) **/ Gaer** < **yarın** (?) / Icelandic '**í gær**' (Proto-German ***gar** (past, past time) < '**geri**' (back, past time)

yet (Eng.): Old English '**get**' / Old Turkish '**yet**' (catch, get, be enough, reach); 'yine de' (yet); kadar (yet, until)

yeug: "PIE root", "to join". Join < **kayna**-ma'. Some examples: adjoin; adjust; conjoin; **conjugal**; **conjugate**; conjugation; **conjunct**; disjointed; enjoin; injunction; **jugular**; jostle; joust; **join**; joinder; **joint**; **junction**; juncture; junta; yoga; **yoke**; zeugma; zygoma; **zygomatic; zygote**… / **Yoke**: **ikili** (dual), ikili **koşma**, **koş** (double) **/ İkkaritu** (Akkad.): agriculturel working, tillage (yoke); **evoks** (Akkad.): ox and yoke (double concepts) **/ İukan** (Hittite): **yoke**, pair, **ikili**, **koş** (binding two oxes together) **/ MOİKO** (Native American): two, iki (T. Mayatepek) / Turkish '**yaka**': coast, collar, joint (Mongolian yaka); **yakın** (near) are also about '**two**' concept and is related to "**Yeug**". / Turkish root '**yaq**': koş, binding oxes for work, yoke (Necip Üçok).

yew (Celtic): a tree, a bow is made from its branches. Turkish '**yay**': bow, arc / See **"Yves**" item

Yggdrasil: the holy tree in Scandinavian mythology / **Yükterek** (?); **yük**, **yüksek**: **high**; **terek**: **tree**

yma, **ma** (Celtic): this, **bu** / ***mu** (Nostratic) demonstrative pronoun: 'this, that': Kartvelian *m(a)- demonstrative stem: 'this, he' ~ Uralic *mū/*mō 'other' ~ Altaic ***bū** (oblique ***mu-n**) 'this'. This stem is only preserved in Indo-European in relic forms in Celtic: Welsh **ýma** (poetical ýman) 'here'; Breton ama, amañ, -ma, -ma¯n 'here', (Vannetais) ama, amann, amenn 'here'; Cornish yma, omma, -ma, -man 'here' (Bomhard). / **Bu**, **mu** > **yma**, **ma**

Ymir: a hero from Old Norse mythology. **Imir** (**Eymür**) (Name of an Old Turkish rival clan) (O. Karatay – The Genesis of the Turks)

yogurt (Eng.): Old Turkish **yoğurt** / **Such 40-50 loanwords transferred to Western languages have no importance for our thesis. However, they even attribute them to other languages. What we are interested in are the tens of thousands of Turkic words that passed to the West thousands of years ago. And the languages altogether. For example, they call it Greek yogurt. That's okay, no matter. Already Greek's ancestors and the root of their language are the Turks, and Turkish.**

yoke (Eng.): Turkish root '**yaq**' (**koş**, binding oxes for work, yoke) (Necip Üçok). / See "**Ox**" and "**Yeug**" items. / It's also about Latin '**equus**' (horse)

yonder (Eng.), **iugum** (Latin): there, Old Turkish '**anda**'. Old Turkish '**öng**', Turkish '**yön**': aspect, direction

York: city names. According to Nüvit Alagöz it comes from Turkish "**Yörük**", that is old nomad Turkish clan. But again Old Turkish '**yöre**' (neighborhood, milieu, surrounding, region) also must be considered. Nüvit Alagöz reported another Turkish place name: Alakush national park in Argentina. **Alakush** = **Alakuş** (red bird or colored bird)

you (Eng.): **sen**. **Si** (Laz): **sen** > **tû**, **ti**, **te** (Celtic) > **si** / **Thou** (you) (plural) (Eng.): **siz**. **Tkva** (Laz) > **thou** / **Swis**, **sibh** (Celtic) > **siz** / **Tuus ma**, **unts**, **ti/ta/te**, **-ti-**, **zik**, **ziqqa** (Luvian, Hittite): you, your, **sen**, **siz** (Latin **tuus**, Gr. **sos**) (Copeland) / **Sos**, **seis** (Greek): **sizin**, **siz** / '**Zunen**' (Sumer.): **sizin** (Kurmaev) / English **thou** … New English **you** … Greek **seis** … are all considered to be from the same common root in Indo-European languages, why

shouldn't Turkish '**siz**' and '**sen**', which coincide with Greek **seis**, also be the root of these? Or at least not from a common root?

young (Eng.); **jung, juve** (Latin): **genç**. **Junglig, junge** (German); ungur (Icelandic): **genç**, civan (Turkish Persian). **Yanga, yang** (Bar. Kas.); **yangı** (Altai, Tel. Küar. Uyghur) **yeni**, **genç**; **canga** (Kirghiz, Kas.): young; **ja (ya)**: new (Radloff) / Yiğit: young, youth (İ. H. Danişmend) / Sanskrit '**yuvan**, **bala** (Turkish **bala** - child), **kaninu** (delikanlı), **sisuka** (**çocuk**), **cha** (young animal) (Rasanen). See "**Juve**" item / **Jovantut** (Celtic) < yeni, genç … / Mayan, N. American **YAX**: **yeni, yengi, yaş, yaşıl**, new, fresh, first … **Yeni, yengi**: new, young; **yaş**: fresh, live, green; **yaşıl**: live, green … **YAXHAL**: to flourish, green, **yeşer** (Atatürk) (M. Brasseur de Bourbourg)

youth (Eng.): genç, **yiğit**. See "**Young**" item

YUCATAN: One of the vast regions where the Mayans lived. It likely originated from **Yuc-Atan** (the upper homeland … Turkish **yuk**: high, **vatan**: homeland). According to this author, its root name is **Zukatan** (watery, water-swollen land). I demonstrated in a previous article that "**vatan** = homeland" has Turkish roots, not Arabic. "**Zuk**" is the common "**su**: water"; this is where "suck" comes from. Source book by the following author: M. Brasseur de Bourbourg (with Atatürk's signs and notes.)

Yukagir: A Siberian people. The name of this Turkic people most probably comes from Turkish '**yukarı**' (uper, up side, up ward); **yük, yüksek** (high).

Yukon, Kobuk, Koyuk, Yakutat, Akiak, Kechamak, Alakanuk, Akumsuk, Karluk etc. … : Some geographical place names in Alaska. These and some others seem very Turkish. Turkish '**yukarı**': uper, up side, up ward. Turkish '**kobuk**, **kovuk**': cave, pothole; '**koy**': bay; **Yakut**: a Turkish tribe / **Karluk**: a Turkish tribe (Erol Ci)

yule (Eng.); **jol, jolin** (Icelandic); **julfest** (German): Noel, Christmas, literally Turkish '**yıl**, **yılbaşı, yeni yıl**': year, beginning of the year, new year … / Already in some Norse languages Christmas is 'year', Turkish 'yıl': Finnish

joulu, Swedish **jul** … / In addition: Turkish '**yol**', English Yule (n.) "winter holiday" ~ Türkic **yol** (n.) "road, way", as a winter holiday "road, way (of fate)"; the original full name of the holiday was "**Yule Tengri**" ~ "Fate (from) Tengri" ~ "Fate (from) God", it is celebrated on the winter solstice, with spruce, music, dances, and gift exchanges. Cognates: A.-Sax. geol, geola, Ang. giuli, ONorse jol, Gmn. Yule; OFr. jolif; Modern Fr joli "festive", semantically extended to "pretty, nice"; Modern English jolly "festive"; Sum. yol "road, way". In the religious and IE etymological fields, the term is dumbfoundingly rated "of unknown origin", although it is still active in the Türkic-populated areas, and is sufficiently well described in the ethnological literature. An 8th c. Tibetan inscription from a Thousand Buddhas cave mentioned **Yol-Tangri** "God's Path" revered in the fortress Shu-balyk in Dunhuan. After advent of Christianity in the 4th c., the winter solstice period was reassigned to mean "the 12-day feast of Nativity", with the advent of Christianity it was transported to Northern Europe, and in the 11th c. it was reassigned to Christmas, becoming a "Christmas Yule", or "Christmas holiday". The term is still active in the Northern Europe, with all its traditional trimmings. The Sum. yol attests 4th mill. BC, a long way to the Norse Christianity and Papal edicts. Also notice "**jolly**". (Kisamov)

yummy (Eng.): (adj.), Turkish **yemiš** (Kisamov) / Turkish '**ye**': eat; **yem, yemek**: food, meal, eat; **yemiş**: fruit / **Yem, yemek, yemiş** > **yummy**

yuwn-ko : "PIE root", "**young**": **genç**. **Young**: "Old English **geong** 'youthful, young; recent, new, fresh,' from Proto-Germanic *junga- … suffixed form of root ***yeu**- "vital force, youthful vigor" (source also of Sanskrit **yuvan**-)" (OED) / **Geong** < **genç** = **yengi**, **yeni** (new, young) > **yuvan** <> civan (Turkish Pers.) > **young** > **juve**

Yves: a name. "Yves is a boy's name of French origins, pronounced "eve, **iv**" Also in other nations names İv, ivo etc. are same. This unusual but charming name means "yew," an evergreen tree with red berries and sharp needles, once used to make archery bows." "**Yew**: a tree" / **Yves** < **yay** (arc, bow)

zahl (German): number, **sayı**, **zählen** (German - count) < **saymak** / **sayı** > **zahl** / Sumer. **sangu: sayı saymak** (number, count) … Sumer. **santag**: **sayı** (number) (Gerey)

zali (Greek): swim, dizziness, vertigo… This Greek word is the same as the Turkish word. It means both wave, sway, swing (**sallan** > **zali**) … and floating on water (**sal**: raft). The main root most probably Turkish '**su**': water

zali (Greek): to swim. Turkish '**sal**' (primitive boat) **…** They are from the main Turkish root '**su, sal, sub**': water

Zapata: it comes from sabot, sandal. Their roots are Old Turkish '**çabat**, **sabat**', and it means shoes made of wood (Bikkinin). See "**Sabot**" item

zecke (German): tick, Turkish **kene**

zeit (German): time, hour, Turkish **saat** (hour, clock). **Sa** (Scythian, Koib.): hour, time. 'Saymak', 'sayı': count, number. **Zeit**, **zahl**, **zahlen** < **saat**, **zaman**, **sayı** / **Öt** (Tar. Uyghur): zaman, time; **saat**: zaman, saat, hour, time (Radloff). **She'att**, **sha'ott**, **sa'at** (Hebrew) < **saat** > **zeit** (German) / **Sada** (Sanskrit): hour, saat; **ödün**, **öğün** (time) / **Zaman** (real Turkish > Arabic) comes from Old Turkish '**an**' (time). / Sumer. **ed, ud**: **öd** (**ödün, öğün** – time) comes from this. (Gerey)

zer- (German): adjoining and indefinite meaning prefix. It increases the hurtfulness and destructiveness of the word it precedes. It's striker and destructive. It is compatible with Turkish roots 'ur-vur-par-per-ser-ez' (hit, strike, destroy, knock down, crush)

zesto (Greek): hot, sıcak. **Sıcak** > zesto (-k > -t rule – A. Atabek)

Zeus (Greek): Sumerian, Hittite **Dingir**, **Dengir**, Eurasian Old Turkish **Tengri**, Türkiye Turkish **Tanrı**, Latin **Teo, Deus** …

ziehen (German): pull, çek

zigzag (Eng.); **zickzack** (German), **zigzag** (Fr.): zikzak. It means broken line. Old Turkish '**sıgzag**': gaps between teeth. Sumerian '**zag**': direction, side / In some Turkish dialects **jak, yak, cag, zak**: direction, side (M. İ. Çığ) / Current Turkish 'yaka': side

zitao, **zito** (Greek): request, ask, ask for … Turkish '**iste**' > **zito**, **zitao**

zittern (German): tremor, **titreme** / **titre** > **zittern** – tremble, tremor

zo, **zeis** (Greek): to live, **sağ** (live, living) / **Sağ** > **zo**

zoo (Greek): animal / Chuvash '**sun**' (animal); Turkish '**sağ**': alive, living

zout (Dutch): salt, **tuz** . An intermediate form proving the (tuz > salt) transition. Zout < tuz / See "**Salt**" item

zucht (German): breeding, **zürriyet** (Turkish Arabic). The main root Old Turkish, New Turkish '**üre**, **üreme**': breeding

zuneigen (German): curve, bend, **eğmek**, **eğim** (bend, curve, slope) / Mayan **NAYAL** < **eğ, eğil**

zurück (German): back, behind, **geri**, **sırt**, **arka**; **rückwärts** (German) geriye, **arkaya**. **Kuru** (AT): geri, **kerü** (AT, Uyghur): zurück (Radloff) / " sırt > sırık > zurück " (A. Atabek)

zwillinge (German): twin, **ikiz**; **zwei: iki**

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